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Appendix

Dramatic Plane Rescue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the Monday afternoon, July 18, 1966, edition of the Elkins Inter-Mountain, Elkins, W. Va., newspaper carried a graphic story of the dramatic rescue of a plane and pilot at the Elkins, W. Va., airport, through the cool thinking and cleverness of Mr. Bill Gadd, Sr., of Elkins.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

PLANE COMES IN ON WING AND LADDER: BILL GADD STARS IN DRAMATIC RESCUE

Spine-chilling real life drama unfolded on the airstrip at the Elkins Airport Sunday evening.

More than 1,000 spectators came to watch. The traffic jam brought State and City police to the scene to keep the crowds from interferring with a life-saving episode.

For more than an hour, the curious crowd witnessed an unrehearsed aerial show starring hometown talent that equalled the stunt flying of professionals.

The occasion was a heroic and dramatic attempt to bring a crippled plane in for a safe landing.

If the attempt failed, a crashing landing or even a fiery explosion might be the pilot's fate.

A fire engine from the Elkins Volunteer Fire Department and 11 firemen stood by. An ambulance from Lohr Funeral Home joined firemen in the waiting period.

Overhead, James Hypes, a Hamlin, W. Va., pilot in his late 30s, was circling the airport in his crippled plane. He had radioed the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) flight service station and the Elkins Pilot Club for help. He reported that his left landing gear had broken on take-off earlier in the day at the Elkins Randolph County Airport but had not been discovered until the wheel began flopping up and pounding the plane.

Hypes, an experienced pilot who has been working out of Elkins on the oak wilt survey for the State Department of Natural Resources, told FAA he had about four hours gasoline in his Piper Super Cub which increased the danger of an explosion in case of a crash landing.

It was near 5 p.m., when the thrill-packed episode began. Hypes radioed a plea for someone to drive a car on the runway in order that he might land with his left wing on the car.

Bill Gadd Sr., of Elkins, owner of Tygart Moulding Corp., of Beverly, and a pilot, volunteered to use his jeep for the rescue attempt. Joe Condry, another Elkins pilot, jumped in the jeep beside him and they drove out on the runway near the airport hangar. The pilots at the scene decided the jeep was even better than a car because it had a steel top.

The jeep on the runway and the plane overhead made a dry run down the airstrip. They tried a second time but failed. The pilot couldn't hold the plane straight because the damaged gear with its flopping wheel threw the plane off balance. A third and fourth attempt failed too.

Returning to the hangar site, a 12-foot ladder with padding was strapped to the top of the jeep to give added surface to hold up the pilot's wing as he landed.

Suspense mounted as the ladder-carrying jeep again raced down the runway—this time about 40 miles an hour. The plane was just overhead. The plane moved a few yards ahead and seemed to drop just as Gadd ran the ladder under the left wing and they both came to a stop.

The pilot climbed out of the craft unharmed and calm despite his nerve-shattering experience.

And there was only one scratch on the belly of the plane about the size of a quarter.

"I've never seen so many cars in my life," commented the pilot as he surveyed his audience.

"It took a lot of nerve for the pilot and Bill Gadd too", said Bruce Stalnaker as he commented on the rescue. Stalnaker, the FAA officer and Hypes were on a three-way communications hook-up during the operation. Stalnaker was working the ground rescue activities from a radio in a parked plane.

Mechanics worked late into the night to repair the damaged landing gear on Hypes plane.

This morning at 9 a.m., the pilot was ready to take off again on his mission to hunt trees stricken by oak wilt in the Franklin-Petersburg area. He found 26 on Sunday before his work was cut short by the broken landing gear.

Father of one child and a flyer for 20 years, Hypes appeared cool and collected this morning as he readied his aircraft for "just another day's work". He commented as he climbed into his plane, "We pilots drive on optimism".

Veteran pilot Richard Benson arrived at the scene of the dramatic rescue just as Bill the ladder under the plane's wing for a smooth landing.

Benson said: "It was a unique feat in the annals of flying. Bill Gadd deserves a lot of credit. Both the jeep and the plane could have cracked up".

Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one Boatmen Saved

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues a most fascinating record—the record of the search and rescue group in the U.S. Coast Guard.

During the last fiscal year, SAR was responsible for saving 2,781 New England boatmen and $6.5 million worth of property. This is an accomplishment of day-in-and-day-out work which truly shows the value of this most valuable arm of the Coast Guard.

At this time, I would like to include an article by Mark Kelley which appeared in the July 31 issue of the Sunday Boston Globe:

It was a beautiful, sunny afternoon, perfect for boating.

Up on the 15th floor of the Customhouse, things had been quiet in Coast Guard Search and Rescue. No storms to worry about, no rough seas, no fog—it looked as if, for once, Search and Rescue could breathe easy.

Suddenly, the harsh buzz of the hot line shattered the illusion.

The duty officer, Lt. (jg) Robert Pemberton answered the phone and quickly jotted down the message—a boat was on fire.

Within a minute, Pemberton was dispatching Coast Guard helicopters and rescue craft to the scene of the mishap in Nahant Bay.

Thanks to the efficient teamwork of men and machines, there was no loss of life. There rarely is when the Coast Guard is on the scene.

In the fiscal year ending this June, Search and Rescue (S.A.R.) was responsible for saving 2,781 New England boatmen and $6.5 million worth of property.

How does such a vital service operate? It's not easy with over 90,000 boats on Massachusetts waterways alone.

In between distress calls, Lt. (jg) Pemberton explained just how busy things can get.

"On the Fourth of July week-end alone, we handled over 85 cases. July figures have set a new record."

Do all these calls go through S.A.R. headquarters in Boston?

"No," said the lean B.C. graduate," we try to limit ourselves here to distress calls which involve actual danger to life. This would include anything such as a direct sinking or explosion aboard a boat. The routine operations such as engine failures and capsizings are handled at the local level."

Pemberton then referred to the giant multi-colored map on the wall of S.A.R. headquarters. The First Coast Guard District extends from Watch Hill, R.I. to the Canadian border and stretches 1500 miles out to sea.

Within this area are eight "groups" consisting of Coast Guard rescue stations. Each of these stations has boats of up to 65 feet in length and are usually commanded by a chief boatswain.

"Whenever we get a case that does not involve actual loss of life," explained Pamberton, "we refer it to the station that is closest to the scene. Usually, though, any local trouble will be brought to the attention of the station before it reaches us."

A Coast Guard station is like a fire house—its men are on call 24 hours a day. This alert status lasts four days for each man and if part of that time includes a week-end, it can be a long haul.

Point Allerton on the tip of Hull is probably the busiest station in the First District because it covers Boston Harbor.

Hundreds of boats, ranging from six-foot prams to giant luxury yachts, sail these waters, and it is up to the 22 men at Point Allerton to get them home safely.

Chief Warrant Boatswain Kenneth N. Black, commander of Point Allerton, outlined his operations.

"Our main job is to assist the yachting public . . . pleasure sailors. We also have the responsibility for enforcing law on the waters as well as for providing logistic support for lightships and light stations."

Point Allerton's command center is stacked with electronic gear, mostly radios for monitoring boat calls. A constant flow of chatter emerges from the international distress frequency of 2180 kilocycles. Until the Coast Guard launched a publicity campaign last month, careless boatsmen used to jam this channel with non-emergency traffic. Now, with the public properly educated, most of the conversation is limited to distress messages.

Like the headquarters at the Customs House, the command center only relays messages. The actual rescue work is done in boats.

The biggest of Point Allerton's four rescue craft is the 44-foot CG 44352. She is a typical Coast Guard vessel—powerful, efficient, and well equipped. Powered by twin 185-horsepower engines, the 44-footer has the latest in scientific gear, including radar, fathometer, and radio direction finder.

Like all rescue craft, she can hold her own in a storm and can even right herself if she capsizes.

Boatswain Vin Roy, an 18-year veteran who commands the boat, explained her role.

"On week-ends, our busiest time, the 44 patrols a sector of the Harbor. Then, if there's an emergency in her area, she can be dispatched right to the scene."

This is exactly what happened when the cabin cruiser exploded off Nahant. The 44, fast, and with special firefighting equipment, rescued the only person on board and fought, unsuccessfully, to save the burning vessel.

Are there many dramatic cases like this?

"Not usually," replied SN Geoff Graham, a crewman on the 44. "Most of our cases involve engine failure. People don't seem to take the trouble to service their motors and when they conk out, we end up towing the boats in."

The CG 44352 is equipped to tow almost any vessel, ranging from a motorboat to a good-sized tanker. In addition, she has room enough for 40 passengers plus her crew of four.

What should a boatsman do when he has engine failure?

"Anchor right away," said Bsn Roy. "Then, if he doesn't have a radio to call us, he should signal the nearest boat that does have one."

When the Coast Guard helps someone, they do a complete job. If a vessel needs a tow, the Coast Guard will try to bring her to home port. Sometimes, in areas which are too shallow for rescue boats this is impossible, but arrangements are always made to bring the vessel home by some other means.

"The exception to this," said Geoff Graham, is when we get an emergency call which involves loss of life. If we have a vessel in tow, we have to cut her loose, and let her anchor and wait.

Probably the Coast Guard's biggest headache is careless drivers. Powerboats, with their tremendous wakes, can capsize smaller craft. Unfortunately, few boatsmen think about this.

One Saturday, the CG 44352 had a motorboat in tow when two large cabin cruisers bore down on her at full speed. Although the boats changed course, they failed to slow down and almost capsized the little boat.

"This is typical," said Graham, "People just don't seem to use their heads on the water."

Because people are careless, the Coast Guard always has its hands full. It's been like this for 176 years, ever since the Coast Guard was founded. Protecting lives on the water is a tough business, but somehow the job is done—and done well. As the CG 44352 cruised around Hingham Bay, passing boatsmen waved in greeting.

To every sailor, from Sunday skipper to merchantman, she was a guarantee that help was close by.

Colonists of 1600's Inadequate by Standards of Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, an understanding of the problems of the day often comes in a clear fashion when based on sound historical analysis. An interesting historic commentary provided by Mr. Walter Trohan, chief of the Chicago Tribune, Washington bureau, appeared in his column of Saturday, July 30:

COLONISTS OF 1600'S INADEQUATE BY STANDARDS OF TODAY

(By Walter Trohan)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—By today's standards between 104 and 108 men, women, and children who founded the colony at Jamestown in Virginia in 1607 and some 80 men, women, and children who founded the colony at Plymouth in Massachusetts in 1920, were completely underprivileged and thoroughly inadequate.

They didn't have swimming pools or even sprinklers. They didn't have libraries, classrooms, recreation centers, or lighted playgrounds. They didn't have welfare or relief rolls. They didn't even have a ghetto.

Yet, they braved a mighty ocean in frail craft. They faced a wilderness and savage enemies with courage and determination. They didn't have time to complain or riot. They had no one to demand of but themselves and they set to work to build in a few centuries the greatest nation known to history in terms of generosity, spiritual stature, individual freedom, human compassion, material productivity, biblical charity, and security for the lives and property of its citizens.

Today lives and property and human dignity are in greater danger from within than they have ever been from without, even in war. British troops occupied the colonies at the time of the revolution. More came during the struggle. Invaders put a torch to the capitol and the White House in the war of 1812.

DAMAGE NOT AS GREAT

The damage done was not as great as that which has come from Americans rioting against Americans. Nor were American hearts in the grip of icy fear that is known today as efforts are made to excuse the motives and actions of rioters.

In June and July of 1776 a determined band of patriots met in Philadelphia to consider their grievances against the British crown. They did not attack the property of the crown, they didn't dream of destroying that of their fellow colonists. They called the signals for war, but war for freedom, not for license.

These were the forgers of the Declaration of Independence. Ultimately 56 names were signed to the document, the first being that of John Hancock, the most eligible bachelor in the colonies, who inherited a wealthy merchant establishment from an uncle. Altho they were the leading men of their day, not all were born rich like Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., or Francis Lightfoot Lee or Richard Henry Lee.

ONLY A FEW WERE EDUCATED

Ony a few were educated abroad or at Harvard college. Some knew formal schooling, like the shy Thomas Jefferson, who at the age of 33 was chosen to draft the document, but was not effective in debate. A goodly number were self-taught.

Benjamin Franklin, perhaps the foremost American genius as a printer, author, philanthropist, inventor, statesman, and scientist, one of 10 children, had only a couple of years of schooling and went to work at the age of 10 as a tallow chandler and soap boiler. Roger Sherman of Connecticut was apprenticed to a shoemaker at an early age and gained his elementary education by reading books propped up on his master's bench. Samuel Huntington, also of Connecticut, was apprenticed to a cooper and got his early education from borrowed books.

Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island had little formal education but made himself a distinguished mathematician so that he became chief justice of the colony and the first chancellor of what is now Brown university. Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey was a composer of popular songs, who doodled during the long debates.

Perhaps the greatest American Negro was Booker Taliaferro Washington, the slave son of a slave mother and an unknown white man. He never slept in a bed until after emancipation, and frequently went hungry. He had little formal schooling but had a great hunger for education and a noble dream—to educate his people. Few men, black or white, have exercised greater influence or worked more real good for their country, without resort to anything but gentle persuasion. Yet today he would be derided by many of his own people as an "Uncle Tom."

Proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966—Views of Senator Stennis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, one of the finest, ablest Members of the Senate is Hon. JOHN STENNIS, of Mississippi. Educated in law at Jefferson's University, where he was elected to the scholastic Society of Phi Beta Kappa, JOHN STENNIS first made his mark in his home State of Mississippi as a lawyer and a great circuit judge. During his service in the Senate, he has taken a leading part in the discussion of the many constitutional issues that have arisen on the subject of civil rights on the one hand, and the constitutional rights of the States on the other as exemplified last year in the efforts of labor unions to repeal our State right-to-work laws.

In addition to being recognized in the Senate as an authority on constitutional law, Senator Stennis has become an authority on military affairs, serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services. He also is a high-ranking member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, where, for 2 years, he has successfully handled two of the largest defense appropriations bills in the history of our Nation. As a tribute to his recognized qualities of the ideal judge in whom justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one, Senator Stennis was named chairman of the Senate Committee on Ethics.

As might have been expected, Senator Stennis is now in the forefront in opposition to a civil rights bill which is still pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee but is now on the House calendar for debate and House action.

I have been privileged to read a condensation of Senator Stennis' views on the proposed legislation which were embodied in his newsletter to his constituents of August 1. I wholeheartedly endorse what Senator Stennis said in that newsletter against both the House and Senate bills, and for the benefit of Senators, who I am sure are interested in this proposal, I ask unanimous consent that the Stennis newsletter be printed at this point in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the newsletter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON REPORT FROM U.S. SENATOR JOHN STENNIS

AUGUST 1, 1966.

DEAR FRIEND: This Washington report takes the form of excerpts of testimony against the Civil Rights bill during my appearance before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

I strongly opposed the passage of all sections of this bill and especially emphasized the unconstitutionality and otherwise objectionable provisions of the section affecting the sale, lease or rental of private dwellings. The excerpts are as follows:

"I regret very much that the Congress is now called upon to consider a new and far-reaching civil rights bill so closely upon the heels of the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"During the past few years Congress has passed much civil rights legislation some of which have trampled upon the inherent rights and liberties of large segments of our people.

"The bill before this Committee proposes to regulate, supervise and control—to 'oversee'—every individual in the Nation concerning his every move in the purchase, sale or leasing of his privately owned dwelling house, so far as his personal choice of a renter or purchaser may involve possible discrimination as between the races. Unless he submits to bureaucratic control, he will run the chance of a court order or prosecution to compel obedience.

"It is high time, I respectfully suggest, that all of us—and particularly those who have a sincere regard for basic human and constitutional rights—to pause and consider carefully the impact which Title IV (the housing provision) would have upon individual liberties and freedom.

"Under the best case which can be made for Title IV, the basic issue is the fundamental liberty of the individual versus alleged equality—and regimented equality at that. 'Equality' and 'liberty' are not synonymous and never can be Subordination of individual liberties to a politically inspired 'equality' can destroy this Nation just as surely as can an attack by a militarily powerful aggressor. It is essential that we keep both in proper balance and bear in mind that the basic and inherent freedom of the individual and individual action is entitled to a great degree of protection from governmental interference. Blind allegiance to the principle of equality can and will make ashes of our basic freedoms.

"By tinkering with our cherished Constitution, we can limit the right to own, hold and use property; we can mandate free access for all persons to all places; we can freeze all of our citizens at the same economic level; we can cast all Americans into the same mold and take from the rich and give to the poor. We must remember, however, that if and when we do this the American that we love and rever will be no more.

"Title IV—the housing provision—attempts to lay the harsh and heavy hand of Federal regulation on rights and liberties which have always been considered private and sacred to the individual. There are no exceptions to its restrictive provisions. It deliberately and callously tramples upon the freedom of an individual to choose his own associates and neighbors and to use and dispose of his property as he sees fit. If Federal power can reach this far into private lives and private transactions, is there any limit upon it whatsoever? It is unthinkable that the great majority of the people of this Nation will willingly submit to such drastic governmental dictation and control.

"Title IV of the bill in one sweeping sentence boldly announces the policy of the United States Government regarding the 'purchase, rental, lease, financing, use and occupancy of housing throughout the Nation.'

"This is not a question of policy, it is a question of authority. Congress has absolutely no right under any clause of our Constitution to invade the basic rights of the individual regarding the rental, sale or occupancy of his own dwelling house. For Congress to exercise such authority would require an express grant from the people through a constitutional amendment.

"The argument that the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment supports Title IV conveniently overlooks the fact that the Supreme Court has never held that the 14th Amendment in any way limits an owner's right to refuse to sell or lease a home or apartment on grounds of race, religion, or national origin. The Supreme Court has never held that, where no state action is involved, an individual homeowner violates the 14th Amendment by discriminating in the sale or rental of his property. Indeed, a majority of the Court has not yet even held that the 14th Amendment prohibits the owner of a restaurant or other place of public accommodation from discriminating among customers on account or race.

"I take the liberty of illustrating with the home Mrs. Stennis and I have in Mississippi which we built in 1930 and in which we have lived continuously until this very hour. No federal funds have ever been used in connection with this home; it has never been involved in interstate commerce beyond the shipment of its nails, wiring, roofing, and like materials into the State 36 years ago. It is there that we reared our family; we live there now and expect to continue to do so. This dwelling has never been connected with a public use in any way, and, in fact, is as personal and as private to us as is the nose on our faces. Further, it is our home. Still, under this bill, if we should sell or lease this home, which we are not going to do; or if we should offer to sell or lease it and advertise it in the newspaper or on a bulletin board, or merely talk about it among our friends, we would not be able to make a valid sale or lease to someone of our choice but would have to offer it without discrimination to all and everyone that might be interested, regardless of race or color or national origin. Further, if we should fail to let anyone know about it and sell it to someone of our choice, a friend or even a relative, we would run the chance of being investigated for having entered into a conspiracy to evade this law and run the chance of having the sale or lease set aside.

"Another clear case of unconstitutionality is made with respect to vacant land, which is also covered by Title IV provided it is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location of a residence upon it. It takes twisted logic, indeed, to conclude that this vacant land has moved in commerce or that the sale of it has a substantial effect upon commerce.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn briefly to certain provisions of H.R. 14765, the companion House bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee of that body.

"An amendment added by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives expressly excepted from the bill the sale or lease of a dwelling house by the owner thereof. This is direct proof on the face of the bill that the measure is not based on a civil right. If a principle of civil rights was involved and the bill is to be justified on this basis, it should apply across the board and without exception. This broad exception destroys every principle of the so-called 'equality' base upon which the bill is said to rest. The change was made solely as a move to gain votes for the bill.

"I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the stress I placed on Title IV will not obscure my strong objections to other portions, notably Titles II, III, and V.

"Title II, which deals with the selection of juries in State courts is both unnecessary and unsound and constitutes a clear usurpation by the Federal government of the powers reserved to the States. Proper exercise by the Attorney General of the power he already has under present law would eliminate any real or imagined need for the extreme authority requested in this Title and would prevent a further disturbance of the balance in Federal-State relations.

"As to Title III, which deals with public education and other public facilities, I object strenuously and particularly to the fact that it would give the Attorney General arbitrary, uncontrolled and capricious power and discretion to bring suits without any complaint whatsoever. This would eliminate the carefully thought out provision which the Congress put in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"Title V would give the Federal government new and totally unnecessary jurisdiction in the area of criminal law enforcement historically the exclusive jurisdiction of the States, if the violation is in any manner connected with civil rights activity. This would be another step in the gradual erosion of the right of each State to enact and enforce its own laws. In addition, it does not afford the individual the protection to which he is constitutionally entitled. The Attorney General has said that in a prosecution for an alleged crime against a Negro for voting, it would be sufficient to send the case to the jury for a showing that the defendant was opposed to equal rights for Negroes and that he had reason to believe that his victim had recently voted. He stated that the purpose of the law was to avoid the necessity of proving specific intent.

"Title I deals with the selection of juries in Federal courts. While Congress has full jurisdiction over juries in Federal courts, I think that it would be premature for the Congress to act until the proposed changes have been fully studied and considered by the Judicial Conference of the United States, the American Bar Association, and the American Law Institute. This has not yet been done.

"This bill, if enacted into law, will prove to be the vehicle that will destroy our concepts of government that are based on the Common Law system of England and the constitutional system that we have developed here in America. The basic concept of that system is that the individual, in certain fields, is not subordinate to the government; that he has certain rights which cannot be taken away by his government. Ordinary police and health laws excepted, of course, the right to own and control and dispose of property which constitutes his home is one of the personal, individual rights that cannot be supervised, directed or controlled.

"This proposal may find its roots in the Roman Civil Law, or in other legal systems of the world. Certainly, it has no place in our scheme of government. To try to 'squeeze' it into our system under the guise of 'a right' for a special group of citizens is to destroy our system and hence the right of all citizens."

This is largely a political measure both founded and pushed for the purpose of getting votes from special groups. We shall expose it fully and I believe defeat it finally. The bill should not be passed and shall continue to have the strongest and most determined opposition I can muster.

Your friend,

JOHN STENNIS,
U.S. Senator.

The Deadlock of Suspicion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. James Reston yesterday presented to the New York Times readers a very illuminating and perceptive column on our dilemma in Vietnam. His expression of the frustrations in our efforts to obtain the negotiated settlement we want follows:

WASHINGTON: THE DEADLOCK OF SUSPICION

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, July 30.—After almost every war, the historians think they can identify a point where both sides had more to gain by compromising than by fighting. It may be that this point has now been reached in Vietnam.

In the First World War, the Allied powers were so convinced that the Kaiser was the ultimate enemy that they insisted on fighting on to a military victory, and thereby helped bring into existence two much more dangerous and formidable forces—the Nazis on the one hand and the Communists on the other.

In the Second World War, this same determination to achieve a military victory, pursued in the name of liberty, resulted in the loss of liberty for various countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans—the very places whose freedom was the primary aim of both world wars.

This is one of the major lessons of war in the 20th century. No matter how hard the antagonists have tried to anticipate the consequences of war, the fighting has inevitably produced unexpected results beyond their control.

WASHINGTON'S REACTION

Washington has learned this lesson better than Hanoi. In fairness to President Johnson, he has tried to start the compromising process, but has been rebuffed so consistently that the fighting is again dominating the scene. The air war on North Vietnam was more severe in the last week than in any other week of the conflict. The Prime Minister of South Vietnam, General Ky, has started talking about either an invasion of North Vietnam or a very long war, and while it is easy to repudiate him, there is a certain tragic logic in his point that so long as the enemy has a jungle sanctuary in North Vietnam, bombing will not bring the conflict to a military conclusion.

The tragedy of this is that Hanoi now has a better chance of achieving its major objective by negotiation than it has by fighting, and it does not seem to realize it. The major objective of both the North Vietnamese and the Chinese Governments seems fairly clear. They want all American military power out of Vietnam. No doubt they would like to establish a Communist regime in Saigon, but primarily they want to get rid of an air and naval force which could destroy every city in North Vietnam and Communist China, and even if their main aim is to communize South Vietnam, they still have to achieve the evacuation of the American forces in order to do so.

Hanoi has chosen to try to achieve this objective by force of arms rather than by negotiations, and this must be the worst political miscalculation since the Bay of Pigs. The United States is obviously not going to lose the first test of arms in its history to North Vietnam, of all places. China and the Soviet Union might compel a military solution by raising the cost beyond what Washington is willing to pay, but they are no more eager for a vast military test of strength there than the United States.

In this situation, North Vietnam has no hope of driving the American expeditionary force out of the country, but it could undoubtedly negotiate us out. The President has been quite explicit about this.

"We seek neither territory nor bases, economic domination nor military alliance in Vietnam," he said in his State of the Union Message in January of 1966.

"We seek no bases or special position for the United States," Secretary of State Rusk told the Congress on August 3, 1965. And dozens of similar statements have been made on behalf of the Washington Government ever since.

Hanoi obviously does not believe this. The officials there see the United States building an air and naval base at Kam Ranh Bay that is the most modern base in Asia. They feel they were twice deceived by negotiation—once at the end of the Second World War, when the United States helped restore French power in Vietnam, and again at Geneva in 1954, when they thought the United States would keep its power out of Vietnam.

THE UNITED NATIONS

The United States could be held to its no-bases promise, however, by international supervision of a compromise settlement, and this is another of the mysteries of Hanoi's diplomacy. The U.S. has offered to bring the United Nations and the International Control Commission into the negotiations, but Hanoi has rejected both, apparently counting on the peace sentiment in the United States to force the withdrawal of the American expeditionary forces before it will talk.

This is undoubtedly a major blunder. All the doves in America, backed by political pressure for peace, cannot bring about such an American military withdrawal before negotiation. Hanoi misinterprets both the objectives and the influence of those of us who want a negotiated settlement in Vietnam. If its main objective is the withdrawal of American power from the country, it can get it by negotiation, supervised by the U.N. or some other international body, but it cannot compel withdrawal by force of arms or pacifist sentiment in the United States.

On the contrary, the longer the war goes on and the greater the American sacrifice in lives, the stronger the pressure will be here in the United States to justify the war by retaining precisely that American strategic presence at Kam Ranh Bay the Communists are seeking to avoid.

THE DOMINION OF FEAR

This is the tragedy of the war. Both sides are caught up in the dominion of fear—Washington in the fear of a Communist conquest of the peninsula and Hanoi and Peking in the fear of permanent U.S. bases that could dominate both North Vietnam and China. The problem is to break this deadlock of suspicion.

In recent days, a hopeful thing has happened in Vietnam. The Hanoi Government has listened to the appeals of the world to spare the captured American fliers.

The opportunity exists on the larger question of a negotiated settlement of the war. If Hanoi's objective really is to get rid of American power in Vietnam, it can undoubtedly do so in an international supervised negotiation. It cannot do so by counting on the force of arms or the force of peace sentiments in the United States.

Our Senior Citizens: Our Forgotten Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, because of the continuing rise in the cost of living, I favor immediate congressional action for automatic increases in social security benefits. Recent legislation dealing with the needs of our senior citizens has been helpful, and a step in the right direction. I refer to the Congress having provided the 18 million Americans who are 65 or over with new medical services, new employment benefits, and more adequate housing. But it seems to me that Congress has failed to provide a more fundamental kind of assistance, so that in the face of the ever-increasing cost of living, our elder Americans can live in dignity and free from want when it comes to food, clothing, rent, and the basic needs of life.

We cannot expect the elderly to be able to satisfy their physical or spiritual needs until and unless they are assured of an adequate minimum income, nor should we deny them the right to increase their incomes as they are able. An income which is adequate today, however, will not necessarily suffice 5 years from today. For example, assuming an annual increase of 2 percent in the cost of living over the next 5 years, the income of an older man of $2,000 a year will shrink 10 percent in its purchasing power during this period. This loss has the same effect as a decrease in his annual pension, and at a time when the national trend is precisely the reverse. Inflation hurts most those retired persons living on a fixed income.

It is to correct this injustice that I have just introduced H.R. 16551, to amend the Social Security Act so that whenever the Consumer Price Index increases by 3 percent, social security benefits would automatically increase correspondingly. This would keep social security retirement pensions in step with increases in the cost of living, and in effect would "unfix" the incomes of retired persons so they would not suffer the effects of spiralling inflation.

Past increases in social security benefits have been only sporadic, as evidenced by the long-delayed, across-the-board increase of 7 percent in 1965. My bill would assure increases in retirement benefits proportional to increases in the cost of living. It would overcome the hardship of our retired citizens, who, as I have said, are the ones who suffer most from the spiral of inflation. Especially important is the provision in my bill which would eliminate the timelag between the increase and the time when the cost of living goes up; or, in other words, adjustments in social security benefits would thus be automatic.

However let me say frankly that implementation of existing programs is not enough. We must do more than guarantee our older citizens minimum living standards. Many retired persons are still able and prefer to keep working and thereby to contribute to their own support. It seems quite senseless to penalize their efforts to continue useful and productive lives.

A significant obstacle which keeps retirement-aged Americans from being able to continue in the occupations of their own choice and capabilities, of course, is the social security retirement test, which places a ceiling of $1,500 a year on the incomes of those receiving social security benefits. If the recipient earns more than $1,500 a year, he must forfeit his social security benefits. This discourages many who wish to stay active in their later years.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it has seemed to me only fair and sensible that the present $1,500 limitation be further liberalized to encourage the elderly to exercise initiative and to put their abilities to work if and when they desire to do so. The Social Security Amendments of 1965 liberalized the amount which a person may earn without loss of his social security benefits, lifting the ceiling from $1,200 to $1,500 in annual earnings. But in 1960, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimated that many people on social security were deliberately holding their earnings to $1,200 or just under that in order to get the full pension benefits. The increase in 1965 of $300 was not enough to keep up with inflation and rising living costs for the elderly. A more realistic minimum figure would be $2,700 a year of allowable outside income, to raise the standard of living of our senior citizens and to encourage them to participate in community life as they desire and as they are able.

Since many of our senior citizens are willing and able to retain an active and productive part in American society, I have urged a change in the law. My proposal provides for the basic needs of these older Americans. The requirements of our senior citizens are complex and I believe a study of their needs should be undertaken without delay. The Congress' responsibility is to see that these needs are studied and then promptly acted upon, especially with regard to the wishes of the people who want to work and to implement and expand their incomes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the House Committee on Ways and Means take up these matters. The pinch due to the increase in the cost of living has caused real suffering among our older citizens.

Congress should act swiftly to curb inflation, and it is equally our responsibility to adjust Government benefits to offset rises in the cost of food, clothing, and shelter, whenever they occur.

I hope my bill will stimulate hearings in behalf of the needs of our senior citizens, who right now are our forgotten citizens.

Suburbs Feeling Strain of Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the spiral of inflation and the ever-increasing cost of living affect all our citizens. Inflation presents serious problems for municipalities and other governing units as well. As the costs of providing services increase through inflation, municipalities are forced to consider raising taxes or reducing services. They have no alternatives. Thus, even government itself is swept along in the current of inflation.

The following editorial from the Winnetka, Ill., Talk discusses the impact of inflation on suburban communities north of Chicago:

SUBURBS FEELING STRAIN OF INFLATION

Inflation is making it more and more difficult for North Shore communities to deliver the top-grade quality of municipal services that their residents expect.

Industry keeps up with rising labor and production costs by raising prices; but municipalities must get the additional funds from higher taxes or cut back on their services.

Shortages of semiskilled labor complicate the problem further. Some villages have had difficulty filling jobs in their public works, police, and fire departments.

School and park districts also are having trouble filling routine jobs. The problem is less acute during the summer, when a pool of college-student labor is available. But this year some North Shore communities even had trouble finding competent summer help.

Here are some reasons given for the help shortage:

As the skill level of the general labor market goes up, the number of workers available for unskilled or semiskilled jobs goes down.

The demand for such workers is greater than the supply.

Most municipal jobs are not sufficiently glamorous or challenging to attract workers to the suburbs.

Workers like to live close to their jobs, and North Shore living costs are beyond their means.

There is a rapid turnover, with the constant need to find replacements.

Overtime often is necessary to meet an emergency, and workers balk at long hours.

The principal factor, of course, is money. If small communities could afford salaries comparable to those paid by large cities and private industry, the problem wouldn't be serious. But paying such wages would make tax increases inevitable.

North Shore residents and businesses expect the best in municipal services. They should accept the fact that they will have to pay more for such services as long as the spiral of inflation continues.

Letter of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, the following letter was written by a Negro, Donald L. Jackson, of Buffalo, N.Y., to the editor of the Tylertown Times, a newspaper published in Tylertown, Miss. I think it will interest Members of the House and citizens throughout the country.

The letter follows:

DEAR EDITOR: I am a Negro who attended college in Mississippi and am the author of two books. I am the editor and publisher of a monthly called "Wire Magazine" of which many copies are sent into the state of Mississippi. I am probably the only Negro manager of a "Let Freedom Ring," station in the United States.

Why haven't the voices of the intelligent, decent, respectable Negroes of Mississippi been heard? It's heart breaking to read in the press and to see on television the vicious untruthful statements regarding the citizens of Mississippi. The communists and other dupes downgrade everyone that does not agree with them whether they be white or black.

James Meredith who now lives in New York City should try cleaning up the terrible conditions existing in New York and the Negro community. In many areas, it is unsafe for male or female to walk, or even to ride a subway, without being attacked.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.'s., district has over 60 percent of the people living there unregistered, and not eligible to vote. The crime rate in New York City in the Negro community is 1,000 percent higher than the white community and 500 percent higher than any other in the country. The illigitimacy rate in the Negro community in New York City is 43.41 percent.

The Negro clergy of the National Council of Churches are the Negro people's greatest enemy. You no doubt have already seen where many Negro clergy bleed their members for money. Their sole interest seems to be a fine new church where they can bring other ministers to show off a late model Cadillac and a big salary.

The Negroes of Mississippi should check the background of some of the travelers and clergy in the Civil Rights movement. You will find automobile thieves, bootleggers of whiskey, rapists, pro-Communist sympathizers and publicity seeking hounds, using God's most holy temple to plot evil against his brother under the guise it is helping the

Negroes, when this conspiracy is directed and encouraged by the communist party.

Any Negro who is a member of a church that holds these hate meetings under the guise that it is for civil rights, should boot the preachers out of their church. Many of you have been fooled by the press that the KKK shot James Meredith. Many of you know about guns. Birdshot will kill a bird but it will take a shot of birdshot at very close range to seriously injure a human being.

The liberal press wants you to believe that the man that was supposed to have shot Meredith was plotting to take his life. I'm sure you will have heard that this gentleman called Mr. Meredith twice by his name before firing a single shot. If this man had wanted to kill Meredith he would have gotten the rifle and went up on high grounds well concealed and fired the fatal shot.

The gang of marchers had no publicity, this so-called non violent march or vote education was dead. It appeared that everything was so well planned that Meredith had his press secretary on hand taking a picture of Meredith hitting the ground and also taking a picture of the gunman and a clergy praying. It is obvious this whole affair was well planned.

Rev. Martin Luther King's visit to New York was met by someone throwing eggs at him. However, the egg thrower was later reprimanded because he threw a good egg instead of a rotten one. Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL told Rev. Martin Luther King to stay out of New York and Attorney Moore president of a Philadelphia branch of the NAACP told Dr. King he was not wanted there, for he was only seeking publicity.

There are more Negro college graduates in one year in Mississippi than there are a total living in the State of New York for the past 20 years. There are more Negroes attending college in Mississippi in one year than you will find attending New York state in a 50-year period.

There are more Negroes owning property in Mississippi than there are in New York. There are more Negroes living in Mississippi that have constructed new brick homes than there are in New York. It's a common practice to find a Negro making $60 per week in Mississippi and at the same time sending two children to college while a Negro in New York making $150 per week won't send one child to college. The Negroes of Mississippi support their families while the Negroes in New York are on the welfare in large, large numbers.

In Buffalo, New York, where there are 76,000 Negroes, of that number 65 per cent are on welfare.

You Negroes should come forward and tell Doctor King and his group of professional rabble rousers to go back where they came from and clean up their problems, and that the Mississippians are much better educated and can handle their problems without that beatnik trash that comes to the South for the sole purpose of exploiting the Negro and his problems.

DONALD L. JACKSON.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Public Lighting Needs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES P. FARNSLEY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year a joint committee of the Institute of Traffic Engineers and the Illuminating Engineering Society prepared a special report for the Congress on "Public Lighting Needs."

This excellent study contains valuable information on present lighting systems and the urgent need for improvements in this area, and I would like to include it in the RECORD:

PUBLIC LIGHTING NEEDS

(A special report for the U.S. Congress, by joint committee of Institute of Traffic Engineers and Illuminating Engineering Society, February 1966; cooperating agencies, Chicago Area Transportation Study, Illinois Division of Highways, Detroit Department of Streets and Traffic, Detroit Public Lighting Commission, Michigan Department of State Highways, Skokie Department of Engineering, Kansas City Traffic Department)

SOURCE OF REPORT

This report was drafted by Paul C. Box, now a Traffic Engineering Consultant; formerly Director of Engineering for Skokie, Illinois, and Chairman of the special joint-committee. Other members of the committee were Fred Potenza, Traffic Engineer with the National Safety Council, and Harold Mason, Street Lighting Engineer with the City of Philadelphia. Valuable assistance was rendered by George W. Howie, immediate Past-President of ITE and Chairman of the IES Roadway Lighting Committee and by C. L. Crouch, Technical Director of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

The Institute of Traffic Engineers is an incorporated technical society, with the objects of advancing the art and science of traffic engineering, the fostering of traffic engineering education, and the stimulation of original research in traffic engineering.

The Illuminating Engineering Society is a professional society, with aims which include encouraging research and application of lighting principles and equipment for proper illumination of homes, offices, factories, schools, and public areas (interior and exterior) with the end view that human visual resources be most efficiently utilized.

SCOPE OF REPORT

Introduction

In September, 1965, the Roadway Lighting Committee learned that the U. S. Congress desired information concerning the effect of lighting on reduction of traffic accidents and night crimes. This technical committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society is charged with continuing review of street and highway lighting needs in the United States, and with the periodic preparation of recommended American Standard Practices for Roadway Lighting. The Committee members are principally traffic and electrical engineers representing government agencies, universities, utilities and others directly involved in the design, application and operation of lighting systems throughout the country.

Since the end of World War II, significant improvements have been made in lighting equipment, and many cities have upgraded their street lighting. A number of studies have been made on the beneficial effects of modern lighting although data on freeway lighting was inadequate. In order to prepare a summary report for the Congress, and to do research on freeway accidents, the two professional organizations most directly concerned with public lighting (the Institute of Traffic Engineers and the Illuminating Engineering Society) appointed a special joint committee. Mr. Paul C. Box was appointed to chair this joint committee, since he is a full member of both engineering societies, and is also immediate past chairman of the Broadway Lighting Committee.

The following report contains the findings and supporting data as assembled by the joint committee.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Night traffic safety

1. The provision of adequate lighting, designed, installed, and maintained properly effects a significant reduction in night accidents.

2. A national standard for roadway lighting exists, developed by the Illuminating Engineering Society and subscribed to by the Institute of Traffic Engineers. This standard has been approved as an American Standard Practice by the American Standards Association, which means that it has the endorsement of some 30 National organizations.

3. Basic limitations of the human eye will prevent headlighting equipment of automobiles from ever completely satifying night driving needs. While some technical improvements could be adopted in headlighting systems, roadway lighting is essential for night visibility.

4. Roadway lighting materially aids the driver by improving his efficiency and by alerting him in advance of hazardous encounters. The cost of modern lighting can be justified by the accident savings to the nation's economy.

5. The traffic environment is extremely complex, due to different types of roads, volumes of vehicles and pedestrians, varying weather conditions, and composition of drivers, at night, the driving task is further worsened due to serious loss of visibility. Ability to see contributes to safe and orderly movement of vehicles in heavy concentrations.

6. On urban arterial streets, the major benefit of lighting is in the saving of pedestrian lives. Reductions of 30 percent to 80 percent have been found in various cities, following modernization of lighting. Significant reductions in the range of 10 to 44 percent have been found for all types of night accidents.

7. On expressways and freeways, lighting can materially reduce the number and severity of night accidents.

8. While great strides have been made in the improvement of lighting along our city streets, a vast mileage is not lighted to present ASA standards. Most of the nation's public area lighting is installed and operated from local tax dollars. Many worthwhile improvements, which do not directly return revenues, are being postponed due to municipal finance limitations.

9. A difference of opinion on the relative value of lighting has hampered attemps at acceptance of national standards, and has limited Federal and state participation in the cost of urban street and freeway lighting. These differences result from the limited amount of adequate research.

10. In this report, the results of special freeway lighting studies are presented, based upon analysis of 17,000 accidents occurring during more than five billion vehicle miles of travel on nearly a dozen different freeways. Beneficial results were found and night-to-day accident ratios tended to be lower on the better and more uniformly lighted freeways.

11. Study results are also presented covering more than 18,000 fatal and injury accidents on city streets and over 96,000 property damage accidents in numerous cities. Major accident reductions by improved lighting are shown.

Night crime

1. The earliest known use of street lighting was aimed at crime prevention. Studies have shown that 75 percent to 90 percent of certain types of offenses are committed at night. Evidence is presented that improvements in lighting tend to lower the rates of certain crimes. Reductions in specific types of crimes have been reported, ranging from 10 percent to 87 percent.

2. Lighting discourages night crime in three ways; the intended victim has improved opportunity to see and evade the attacker, the criminals are more likely to be

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seen by passersby, and police patrols can more readily spot a crime underway or in the making.

3. There are five general areas where lighting effects on crime can be separately considered: (a) business streets, (b) parking areas, (c) residential streets (d) underpasses and alleys, and (e) playgrounds. The type of lighting which is customarily installed varies with each area. Research studies to accurately define the effect of different lighting levels on crime reduction are needed but are yet to be performed.

4. One city-wide study of nearly 30,000 crimes found reductions in the night percentage of certain crimes, ranging from 6 percent to 17 percent following relighting.

5. Major reductions of 50 percent to 86 percent in vandalism were found after lighting of playgrounds in New York City.

6. Based on information available today, it appears that the lighting of streets to standards adequate for traffic safety, will afford some added night security.

ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

Introduction

The customary unit of street illumination intensity is the horizontal footcandle. On a bright sunny day, the roadway receives about 9600 footcandles, of illumination.

Under bright moonlight, the figure is 0.02 footcandles, or one-half millionth as much light. The human eye is a truly wonderful instrument in its ability to distinguish features across such a broad range.

For ordinary reading, we need at least 30 footcandles on the page, and for close work at least 70 footcandles. For outdoor night sports, such as baseball, more than 100 footcandles are needed on the playing field.

Illumination levels for street and highways can be much lower, since the seeing task of the driver, and of the pedestrian, requires less precision. The driver should, however, be able to discern a potential hazard, at a sufficient distance to recognize, react, brake and stop his vehicle. This stopping distance, of course, increases with the speed of travel. Similarly, the distance away at which the driver can see an object, varies with the amount of light on the object, and on the roadway.

A second factor concerns the probable frequency of conflict occurence. Evidently, a street in a business area would have far more pedestrians, for example, crossing the roadway than one would find on a residential side street. It would also have more traffic, and more distractions, than the side street. Therefore, more illumination would be needed.

A third factor concerns background brightness. As the range of brightness in the driver's field of view increases, his ability to see is decreased. This is familiar to every driver, when, for example, he drives out of bright sunlight into a tunnel or long underpass. The eye must adapt to the change, but we all have "built-in" human limitations. Furthermore, these limitations increase with age. A uniform level of illumination reduces the problem.

A fourth factor involves glare. We are all familiar with the glare of oncoming vehicle headlights at night. By illuminating the roadway the effect of this glare is greatly diminished.

The minimum levels of roadway lighting, to afford reasonable seeing ability, within economic practicality, have been presented in tabular form in the American Standard Practice for Roadway Lighting, approved by the American Standards Association on 7 November 1963.

Lighting standards

For the lighting of residential side streets, an average illumination of 0.2 footcandles (10 times moonlight) is specified. This level will provide reasonable traffic safety on such low volume and low speed streets and will tend to reduce night crime (based on limited studies available today).

On major arterial streets, traversing business areas, a level of 2.0 footcandles is needed to compensate for greatly increased traffic, pedestrians and background distractions (signs, store windows, used car lots, etc.). Various other levels between these limits are needed for intermediate degrees of traffic volumes, speeds, and abutting land use.

Along expressways and freeways, the seeing task is slightly changed. There are normally no pedestrians (although 17 pedestrians were killed on the Chicago freeway system during 1963 and 1964). There are no driveways and no parked cars (except for breakdowns and accidents). There are no traffic signals to artifically stop the flow of traffic, except that congestion on many sections does produce momentary stoppages. Despite the expensive and generally well-engineered design features of our freeways, accidents do occur. The rate per vehicle mile of travel is, of course, much lower than for surface streets and older type highways.

In order to minimize the number of freeway accidents which occur at night, lighting levels have been specified which are felt to be appropriate to the traffic and seeing task problems facing the freeway driver. For urban freeways, about 1.4 footcandles is recommended, and for rural freeways, about 1.0 footcandles. At interchange locations, these intensities should be increased by 50 percent.

For comparison, some of the lighted California freeways have been reported to have 0.2 to 0.35 footcandles. The lighted Chicago freeways have 0.6 to 1.0 footcandles. The lighted Detroit freeways have 0.6 to 1.2 footcandles. As will subsequently be reported, a difference exists in the accident rates under various levels of freeway lighting. Generally speaking, the better lighted freeways show a lower night accident rate.

In addition to the level of lighting needed for traffic safety, the uniformity (even coverage) of surface illumination is important. For all but the residential streets, a uniformity no poorer than 1 to ⅓ is specified. This means that at no point should the illumination be less than one-third the average illumination.

There is an urgent need for adoption of these standards, by the Bureau, and by the Association of State Highway Officials. Their current "guide" specifies only 0.6 footcandles and uniformity ratios as poor as ⅙ or even ⅛. At the speeds of freeway night travel (45 to 65 miles per hour), safe stopping distance requires long advance discernment of ramp locations and curvatures, main freeway curvature, roadside obstacles, such as bridge piers, guard rails and sign posts. These requirements often exceed the normal range of headlights. By proper lighting of the freeway, glare effect from oncoming headlights is also greatly reduced. Lane lines and shoulder curbs can be better discerned, especially during inclement weather. Under low levels of light and with poor uniformity night accidents will occur more frequently.

NIGHT TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The nationwide problem

During 1964, traffic accidents killed 47,800 persons, disabled 1,700,000 persons beyond the day of the accident, and resulted in an economic loss to the nation of over $8 billion.

About 53% of the deaths occurred at night. The rate (deaths related to vehicle miles of travel) at night is 2½ times the day rate.

Despite low traffic volumes, the night rate is principally so high because of reduced visibility. Other factors include generally greater driver fatigue, more drinking, and probably a higher proportion of irresponsible drivers. Partially because of those factors, the night accident rate will always be higher than the day rate. Even the best of practical roadway lighting can be but a fraction of one per cent of normal daylight. However, proper application of relatively small amounts of roadway lighting does reduce the night accident rate.

MEASUREMENT OF LIGHTING EFFECTS

The analysis of lighting effects on accidents is extremely complex. The installation of new lighting, or the modernization of an existing system, does not necessarily result in decreases in the number of night accidents. There are many examples of such findings, but as a rule the improvement effect is less easy to identify. "Before and after" studies of lighted routes are, therefore, often based upon the percentage of accidents at night as compared with the total, before and after the improvement. For one thing, the volume of day travel is usually greater in the "after" period. The volume of night travel may or may not increase.

Ideally, lighting studies may be based on the rate per vehicle mile of travel separately by day and by night. Extensive traffic counts are needed for such as analysis since the amount of night traffic varies greatly with the seasons of the year. For example, a Detroit study on one freeway showed only 15% of the traffic at night during June and July versus 38% and 39% for December and January respectively. A monthly analysis indicated the average annual travel at night to be 25% of the total on this particular freeway. Unfortunately, the availability of detailed volume data of this type is extremely limited.

Other complicating factors exist. The rate of property damage accident occurrence at night tends to be lower than during daylight hours. The reason for this is not clear except that a larger number of night accidents may go unreported because one or both of the involved drivers were drinking.

Another and highly important factor concerns the amount of accident data gathered. Small numbers of accidents cannot be safely compared since they may represent chance occurrences having nothing to do with the improvement. In this report effort has been made to gather and present only the findings from studies of large numbers of accidents.

Street and highway (surface type) accidents

The tables from which the following data are summarized are generally placed in the appendix as footnoted. They cover studies or more than 114,000 accidents in numerous cities and highways.

1. Reductions in traffic deaths following improved lighting: [1] This study was made at 33 locations in the U.S. and at 64 locations in Great Britain. A total of 556 persons were killed at night during the year before lighting, and 202 persons at night in the year after installation of improved lighting. The overall reduction in night deaths was, therefore, 354, or 64%.

2. Chicago arterial street fatal accident comparison: [2] This study compared fatal accidents on 533 miles of streets lighted during 1952 to 1958. In 1952 there were 156 fatal night accidents on these routes versus 81 in 1958. This is a reduction of 48%

3. Pedestrian fatalities, Kansas City, Missouri: [3] In 1945 a master relighting program was commenced. During the three year period 1945 thru 1947, there were 94 pedestrians killed, with 70 at night. An average of 3% of the streets had modern lighting during this period. As the lighting program progressed, the number of pedestrians killed was steadily reduced. During the 3-year period 1954 thru 1956, only 44 pedestrians were killed, with 13 at night. An average of 90% of the streets were relighted by this time. This is a reduction in night pedestrian accidents of 81%. Furthermore, traffic volume studies found 25% of travel at night, for the

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Footnotes at end of speech.

city as a whole. At the beginning of the lighting program, nearly 80% of the pedestrian deaths were at night versus less than 30% in the "after" period. By 1956, the figure dropped to only 19% at night. During the entire 12 year period, an estimated 140 pedestrian lives were saved by the modern lighting.

4. Fatal and injury accidents, Trenton, New Jersey:[4] During the period 1946 to 1960, the City of Trenton improved the street lighting system by a 36% increase in average illumination. Pedestrian night accidents (injury and fatal) were reduced by 30%. The effective reduction, based on day to night accidents, was 37%. For all types of injury and fatal accidents, the overall night reduction was 10% as compared with day rates.

5. Major route relighting, Kansas City, Missouri:[5] During the Kansas City Program the primary and secondary arteries were lighted to levels believed at that time to be adequate for the traffic volumes as recommended in the 1947 American Standard Practice for Street and Highway Lighting.

A study of all accidents was made on nearly 93 miles of major routes, comparing the accident reduction with the level of illumination provided on the various routes. Table A shows that the overall night accident reduction on these routes increased in direct proportion to the amount of illumination installed:

Table A

Amount of illumination (foot-candles)	Miles of route	Total number of accidents studied	Change in night accidents (percent)
0.2 to 0.39	38.7	2,334	−2
0.4 to 0.59	40.8	3,679	−10
0.6 to 0.79	7.2	1,038	−14
0.8 to 0.89	5.9	1,071	−16
Total	92.6	8,122	

A comparison of only the fatal and injury type accidents on these routes showed no improvement on the ones lighted to less than 0.4 footcandles, but an average night reduction of 53% for the better lighted routes (0.4 to 0.9 footcandles).

Experiences of this type across the country pointed to the need for higher illumination levels to better attack the night accident problem. Higher levels were consequently incorporated in the 1963 American Standard Practice.

6. City-wide accident reductions in Kansas City, Missouri:[6] Despite the inadequacies of Kansas City lighting levels by today's standards, significant overall night accident reductions were realized. Comparison of the 3-year period 1944 thru 1946, which had less than 1% of the streets relighted, with 1952 thru 1954, when an average of 72% of all city streets were relighted, shows the following:

	Percent reduction
Fatal accidents	44
Injury accidents	22
Property damage accidents	16

7. Economic study of night accident reductions:[7] A recent study of nine highway locations in Virginia which were lighted found a 90% reduction in night fatalities and an overall night accident reduction of 33%. A special study of these accidents was made by the National Safety Council, using their estimates of the average economic loss involved. This is $33,900 for a fatality, and $1,900 for a personal injury. The results of this analysis are as follows:

3-year cost of night accidents "before"	$584,000
3-year cost of night accidents "after"	143,000
Annual savings in accident cost	134,000
Annual cost of illumination	14,000

The indicated yearly savings is nearly 10 times the installation and maintenance costs of the lighting at these locations. While this improvement was exceptional, it does illustrate that even a modest night accident reduction may well pay for the lighting costs involved.

Freeway accidents

The major freeway night accident studies for this report were made in the Detroit and Chicago areas. A research study is currently underway on the Connecticut Turnpike, being conducted as part of the National Cooperative Highway Research Program. A California study has been made of continuous freeway illumination by the Division of Highways in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads.

1. California freeway study: This study was released in May 1965. There were contradictory findings. The report inferred that no overall evidence had been found to show the lighting provided for the freeways studied, had any effect on night accident reduction. This particular conclusion is partially understandable since the lighting levels on these freeways were reported to only be in the range of 0.2 to 0.35 footcandles. Such levels are barely adequate for minor streets, and are only a small fraction of probable needs for the freeways. Despite the low illumination, however, several positive findings can be drawn from the California data. For example, the percentage of night accidents on the best lighted (0.34 footcandle, average) freeways was 41%, as compared with 46% on the unlighted freeways.[8] The poorest lighted freeway showed no improvement in night accidents.

A second and more important conclusion can be drawn from the overall comparison of night to day accident rates in terms of vehicle miles of travel. No two freeways are exactly identical, particularly in their traffic volumes. Valid comparisons are most likely to be found by comparing accident rates, expressed as the ratio of the night rate to the day rate. Such a comparison shows the unlighted Los Angeles freeways to have an average ratio of 1.85, as contrasted with an average ratio for the lighted freeways of 1.58. Had this lower ratio prevailed on the unlighted freeways, there would have been only 5350 night accidents instead of the 6040 which did occur.[9]

Another important conclusion can be drawn from the comparisons of the two better-lighted freeways (the Hollywood and Santa Ana) with a similar but unlighted route (Harbor Freeway). The night to day ratio of the lighted freeway rates as 1.45 versus 2.13 for the unlighted route.[10] In effect, this means the unlighted freeway had a night accident equivalent 47% greater than the lighted freeways. For the reported study period of 2½ years, the unlighted freeway at night had about 180 fatal and injury type accidents, plus 130 property damage accidents, more than would have likely occurred if it had even the same low lighting of the other freeways.

Another portion of the California study involved a direct comparison of the number of accidents occurring between 5 PM and 7 PM in June (when normal daylight exists), with the same hours in December which are dark. On the unlighted freeways, the December accidents were 2.3 times the June occurrences. On the lighted freeways, however, the December period had only 1.2 times the June accidents.[11] This is an indication that hour accidents during the winter months.

2. Chicago freeway study: A two-year study has been made of nearly 50 miles of freeways in the Chicago Metropolitan Area. These routes experienced about 11,000 accidents in the study period, during over four billion vehicle miles of travel. Therp were 56 fatal accidents involved.

Three of these expressways (the Edens, Kennedy and Eisenhower) are lighted to average levels of 0.6 to 1.0 footcandles, with generally good uniformity. A portion of a fourth freeway (the Calumet) is presently unlighted.

The ratio of night to day rates, for all types of accidents ranges between 1.3 and 2.0 for the lighted freeways.[12] The average ratio for the two freeways lighted to nearly 1.0 footcandles, is 1.55, as compared with a 1.8 ratio for the freeway averaging about 0.6 footcandles of illumination.

The unlighted freeway has a ratio of 3.1. If such a night-to-day ratio had existed on the lighted freeways, there would have been an additional 4000 night accidents during the two-year study period. This would be twice as many as actually occurred.

Fatal accidents are customarily tabulated as the number occurring per 100,000,000 vehicle miles of travel. The night fatal accident rate for the lighted Chicago freeways ranges from 1.9 to 4.5, with an average of 3.6. The unlighted freeway had six fatal accidents in the study period (all at night). Its night rate is 12.5. If this rate had occurred on the lighted freeways, there would have been more than 100 additional night fatalties during the two years.[13] The findings do not prove that lighting along Chicago freeways is preventing half of the total night accidents from occurring. They strongly indicate, however, that a major benefit is being realized. Certainly more research of a definitive nature is needed and should be accomplished under conditions of the best possible control.

3. Detroit Freeway Study: Over 6500 accidents were tabulated on three freeways in the Detroit Metropolitan Area.[14] Two of these (the Ford and the Lodge) are lighted to levels of 0.6 to 0.7 footcandles, with uniformities of about ¼ (minimum to average intensity). The Ford was studied for a two-year period and found to have an average ratio of night-to-day accidents of 2.0. The unlighted extension of this route to the southwest experienced a ratio of 2.4. This difference is not as great as that found in Chicago. It is also based on accident reporting by entirely different jurisdictions. Under such circumstances direct comparisons can be misleading.

In order to stay within one reporting jurisdiction (the City of Detroit), a comparison ing by enterely different jurisdictions. Under was made between the Ford and Lodge Freeways. The Lodge (which has slightly poorer illumination levels and uniformity) had a ratio of 2.6 during the 1964 study period. The 1964 ratio for the Ford was 2.1. These differences are too great to logically be accounted for by the slight reduction in illumination. This is apparently a contradictory finding, and, because of it, the Detroit findings must be considered inconclusive.

In Detroit accident coding, the dusk and dawn accidents were not segregated but were reported to be classed as "night". For purposes of evaluating the effect of lighting, dusk and dawn accidents should not be included. The amount of skylight under most of these borderline conditions is still many times the roadway lighting level, which makes a comparison meaningless.

In Chicago reporting, dusk and dawn is separately coded. If accidents during such periods are arbitrarily classed as night, the number of apparent night accidents is increased 4%, as compared with the true daylight versus darkness percentage.[15]

If such a correction were applied to the Ford freeway night/day ratio, the findings for this route would be very comparable with sections of equivalent lighting in the Chicago area.

Freeway illumination values: One of the purposes of the Chicago and Detroit studies was to relate accident ratios to different illumination levels and to various degrees of illumination uniformity on the pavement.

The current study developed data on nine sections of lighted freeways, and two sections of unlighted routes.[16] The ratios of

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night-to-day accident rates have been plotted on attached figures I and II (not printed in the RECORD).

The effect of uniformity is shown for the lighted freeways in Figure I. With two exceptions (equally distributed) the trend line indicates increasing accident ratios as the uniformity becomes poorer. The currently recommended minimum allowable uniformity line is also plotted, and appears to fall at the point of suddenly increasing accident ratio. Previous laboratory research has determined the importance of good uniformity of pavement illumination.[17] Additional studies are needed to further substantiate these findings.

The effect of illumination level is shown in Figure II (not printed in the RECORD). While the data is less consistent than in the case of uniformity, a definite reduction in accident ratios is indicated as the lighting level is improved. Here, again, more examples are needed, especially from better lighted freeways.

The purpose of providing data of these types in this report is to show both the extent and the limitation of today's knowledge. Competent research remains to be accomplished. However, the available findings indicate national adoption of the American Standard Practice basic recommendations for Roadway Lighting is justified.

NIGHT CRIME

Little definitive research has been performed to determine the amount of night crime reduction to be expected with modern lighting. Data is available in police files across the country, and research studies are needed to compare crime statistics with lighting records. In preparing this report, case studies have been selected which are representative of the limited available material.

1. *City of Chicago:* In 1959, the Chicago Police Department reported on night crime reductions following relighting of various districts, as follows:

	Percent reduction
One District:	
Strong-arm robberies	87
Auto thefts	10
A South Side District: Robberies	30
A North Side District: Purse snatching	30

2. *Flint, Mich.:* Following relighting of the Central Business District, a six month study showed:

	Percent reduction
Felonies and misdemeanors	60
Larcenies	80

3. *City of St. Louis:* After relighting of the Central Business District, the Crime Analysis Section of the Metropolitan Police Department and the Globe-Democrat newspaper reported on a nine month before and after study for the area:

	Percent reduction
Purse snatching	50
Highway robbery	36
Aggravated assault	80
Night business burglaries	10
Thefts from parked autos	14
All crimes	6

4. Kansas City, Mo.—In 1955, a city-wide study of crime was undertaken. The 1950 and 1951 occurrences, when about 40% of all streets had been relighted, were compared with the 1952 and 1953 data, when 65% of the streets were lighted. The following city-wide results were found, based on a day versus night comparison.

	Percent reductions
Auto theft	17
Highway robbery	9
Burglary	6
Rape	5
Larceny (including pick-pocket, purse snatching, theft from autos and parts and bicycle theft)	46

All of these types of crime showed a majority occurring at night. Furthermore, there was generally a numerical increase of night crimes in the "after" period. This did not mean that lighting had failed to help the problem, since the crime increase may have occurred in the still unlighted sections. In fact, smaller scale studies indicated that certain crimes had been greatly reduced on the better lighted arteries. On these main thoroughfares assault was reduced by 30%, and auto theft by 45%.

5. New York playgrounds: In 1959, the fatal stabbing of a teenager in one of the park playgrounds, at night, created a demand for lighting. Nearly 400 public playgrounds were surveyed, and the cost of exterior and interior lighting (where required) was estimated at $4,000,000. As the work progressed the following reductions in vandalism were found for the lighted playgrounds:

	Percent reductions
Staten Island (about)	100
Brooklyn	86
Manhattan	81
Bronx and Queens	50

In addition, fewer instances of break-ins and of disciplinary problems were reported.

The absence of convincing factual evidence on the effect which improved street lighting has on reducing thefts, burglaries, personal assault, and other violent crime emphasizes the need for research in urban areas. Public officials and law enforcement officers generally agree that lighting is a powerful crime deterrent, but the fact is not sufficiently documented. This leads to the conclusion that it would be in the public interest to provide research funds to investigate the effect of various lighting levels on street crime occurrence leading toward development of standards for lighting in pedestrian areas.

ECONOMIC FACTORS OF LIGHTING

General elements

This report deals primarily with the lighting of city streets and of freeways. Surveys show 55% of American cities with more than 2,500 population have definite programs for relighting at least some part of their communities.[18] Of these programs, about one-tenth were completed by 1964, and two-thirds were in progress.

The remaining 45% of the cities reported no program for lighting improvement. The lack of local interest in safety may also be noted in other areas. Only 42% of U.S. cities with population of 10,000 or more responded to the 1964 Traffic Engineering Performance Inventory of the National Safety Council. There are some 1900 eligible cities. Of the reporting cities, 12% did not know their mileage of streets lighted to modern standards. In fact, nearly 10% did not even have knowledge of the number of intersections in their city. Because of such basic lack of information, it is impossible to accurately estimate the total dollar needs of our cities for street lighting. Several case examples have, therefore, been researched and are included in this report to illustrate typical needs of different size cities.

Ownership and operation

The American City survey of municipalities with more than 2500 population found that about 25% of the cities ownership or maintenance with the local electrical utility company. The balance of cities have complete utility ownership and operation. The cost of light installation, maintenance, and energy is amortized by the utility but, is, of course, reflected in the annual rate paid by the municipality. A principal advantage of this system in cities of all sizes lies in the avoidance of capital expenditures and limitations on bonded debt limits.

In any Federal-aid program for cities to improve their lighting, the diversity of ownership would require careful attention. If Federal aid were limited to only municipal capital expenditures, serious inefficiencies could be introduced. It is recommended that, if consideration is given to such aid, it be made available in a flexible fashion for paying any or all of the three basic lighting costs. These are (a) installation, (b) maintenance, and (c) energy.

On the freeway systems, most lighting is installed by contract and owned by the State or City. Maintenance and energy cost procedures vary in different states. In some cases these costs are paid in part or in full by the State. In other cases the full lighting cost of urban freeways is borne by the City. There are examples of unlighted freeways because of municipal inability or unwillingness to meet the financial obligation.

Large city lighting (Detroit)

Lighting of streets and freeways in this city of 1,600,000 is handled by the Public Lighting Commission, which is a city agency. In 1964, the lighting system contained about 63,000 units. An additional 80,000 units are estimated to be needed to provide complete modern lighting. During 1964 there were 126 pedestrian fatalities, over one-half of which occurred at night.

The cost of street lighting in 1964 was $3,300,000 including interest on bonds. This is equivalent to a per capita cost of $2.00 per year. About $1,000,000 was spent on improved lighting during each of the years 1964 and 1965 using capital improvement bonds.

The average cost per lighting unit is $51 year. The addition of 80,000 units could add about $4,000,000 to the system cost. This would increase the per capita cost by $2.50 to a total of $4.50 a year.

Medium city lighting (Kansas City, Mo.)

This city has population of 552,000. The bulk of lighting is installed, owned, and maintained by the local utility company. There are about 26,000 lights in service at an average cost of $52 per year. The annual per capita cost is about $2.40. During the last three years lights have been added at the rate of about 3% per year.

The city now has 612 miles of arterial streets. Over ½ of these have no modern lighting (being routes in annexed areas not covered by the 1946 to 1956 lighting program). Only 25 miles of the older arteriel routes are estimated to be lighted to present standards.

Figures are not available on the annual added cost to fully modernize the complete street system. Judging from other data, however, it is estimated that the per capita cost would be increased by about $2.00 per year.

Small city lighting (Skokie, Ill.)

This municipality has a population of about 68,000. About 40% of the lights are

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municipally owned and maintained by private contract. The other lights are installed and maintained by the local utility company. One-half of the major traffic routes are lighted to modern recommended levels. The side streets have little illumination except for old style units at intersections. A study in 1961 found 1,180 lights in service with less than 300 being of modern type. It was estimated that complete lighting to national standards would require nearly 4,600 total units.

Such a program would require $1,800,000 in capital investment and add $212,000 to the annual operating cost. This amounts to a per capita increase of over $3.00 per year excluding any consideration of capital funding interest.

State lighting (Ill.)

The bulk of state-owned roadway lighting is found on the freeway system. The two districts near the Chicago Metropolitan Area maintained 16,400 lights during 1965. The energy and maintenance cost is estimated to be about $80 a year per light.

Freeway lighting costs

Modern lighting for a typical 6-lane freeway, exclusive of ramps, interchanges, and other special conditions, can be installed at a cost of about $40,000 per mile.[18] This will provide a level of 1.4 footcandles with a uniformity of at least ⅓, using a system of 35 foot mounting height and 700 watt units. The annual maintenance and energy cost is about $3,600 per mile for such a system.

In the past lower mounting heights and smaller lamps (generally 400 watt) have customarily been used, yielding poorer levels of lighting. The development of efficient, large size lighting units is comparatively recent. Their future use should, however, result in lower lighting costs, together with a reduction in the total number of poles needed per mile to provide adequate freeway illumination.

The cost of typical freeway lighting in the Chicago area has been checked.[20] On some 21 miles of urban routes it varied from $89,000 to $107,000 a mile for 6 to 8 lane freeways, including lighting of ramps, underpasses, and interchanges. The overall cost of these freeways varied from $4,700,000 to $13,000,000 a mile. The lighting cost was less that 2% and in one case was less than 1% of total construction and right-of-way cost.

CONCLUSION

Freeway lighting standards

It is evidently a practical economic measure to install and maintain freeway lighting systems meeting national standards. The potential benefits are so great that half-way measures cannot be justified. The saving of a small fraction of one percent in total construction cost is not a real economy when preventable night accidents are thus allowed to occur. It is, therefore, concluded that it would be in the public interest for the current American Standard Practice for Roadway Lighting to be adopted by all Federal and State agencies with particular reference to the freeway lighting standards. The basic recommendation for illumination of expressways is given in Table IIB of the Standard Practice-1963.

Urban street lighting

The magnitude of lighting needs throughout our country cannot be ascertained on the basis of available information. It is proposed, therefore, that Federal-aid funds be made available for a number of pilot projects or demonstration grants. In order that full local interest and participation be secured, it is recommended that such funds be limited to grants-in-aid with a local participation requirement. It is further recommended that such grants be sufficiently flexible that they may be used for payment of costs for any or all of the three lighting elements—installation, maintenance, and energy.

Research needs

Additional research is particularly needed in the area of crime reduction by various levels of lighting and for differing conditions. The lighting requirements should be determined for pedestrians on streets, walkways, in parking lots, in underpasses, parks, and playgrounds.

Study of various freeway lighting levels and uniformities are needed to a greater degree than now underway. These studies should consider accident data available in existing files. Detailed analysis is needed for specific locations on certain freeways. In the manual checking of accident records in Detroit, and in Chicago, many spot conditions of particularly high night accident frequency were noted. The lighting at these points appears to be adequate, but the night accidents prove otherwise. Intelligent and economical improvements can only be made on the basis of better knowledge.

[1] Table 1, Public Lighting Needs Report, February 1966.

[2] Chicago Traffic Safety Review, September 1959.

[3] Table 2, op. cit. (1) above.

[4] Table 3, op. cit.

[5] Tables 4, and 5, op. cit.

[6] Table 6, op. cit.

[7] Table 7, op. cit.

[8] Table 8, op. cit.

[9] Table 9, op. cit.

[10] Table 10, op. cit.

[11] Table 11, op. cit.

[12] Table 12, op. cit.

[13] Table 13, op. cit.

[14] Table 14, op. cit.

[15] Table 15, op. cit.

[16] Table 16, op. cit.

[17] 1. Some Factors Influencing the Night Visibility of Roadway Obstacles by D. M. Finch (IE, March 1957)

2. An Instrument for the Evaluation of Night Visibility on Highways by A. E. Simmons and D. M. Finch (IE October 1953)

3. Some Investigations Concerning the Lighting of Traffic Routes by A. W. Christie (Public Lighting, No. 119, Vol. 27, December 1962, pp. 189–199)

4. The Pattern of Road Luminance in Public Lighting by J. B. deBoer and B. Knudsen (Proceedings, Commission Internationale de L'Eclairage—Vienna, 1963)

[18] Source: "Outdoor Lighting in Review, Part II", The American City, March 1965

[19] Cassel, Arnot Medville, Douglas Economic Study of Roadway Lighting, The Franklin Institute Research Institute Technical Report 1–157 August 1965 Table 3–13.

[20] Table 17, op. cit.

University of California Chancellor Assesses Students

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, students of today no longer conform to the old image we all have of "Joe College." As they have injected themselves into the social and political world, as they have become deeply involved in the struggles against poverty, racial discrimination, and violence, we have come to realize that a new generation prevails in our colleges and universities.

Students today are more visible. No longer is he isolated and limited to the campus world of classes, fraternities and sororities, and student government. Their concern takes them wherever society has failed to live up to its own ideals. Perhaps because he is so visible in this way, we may misunderstand his motives, his activities, or his role.

Roger W. Heyns, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, has been in close touch with the students at Berkeley, working with them and trying to reach a resolution between the bursting energy of this new generation and the needs and limits of a State university. He has written a definitive and worthwhile assessment of the present college generation which appeared in the June 19, 1966, edition of the San Jose Mercury-News. I insert this excellent article in the Congressional Record:

University of California Chancellor Assesses Students

(By Roger W. Heyns, Chancellor, the University of California, Berkely, for the Associated Press)

The present generation of American college students is not easily characterized. There are more than 2,000 colleges and universities with more than five million students. They can't be put into simple categories any more than can their parents or the homes from which they come.

Some categorizing is unavoidable, however, in response to the interest and worry of the general public about what is happening on the nation's campuses. Social scientists, journalists' polls and university administrators have been trying to describe the college scene. These observers, in spite of their difference in viewpoint and method, have reached a remarkable degree of agreement.

The vast majority of students respond industriously to academic demands. They are better prepared, have better work habits and work harder than the students in the 1930's for example. Because academic demands are heavier, their extracurricular life is less active and what there is of it is likely to be personal and individual rather than organizational.

They are more interested in social and recreational activities, rather than in student government, student groups or running the campus newspaper. Student leadership positions often go begging. Important posts which used to be reserved for seniors are held by freshmen and sophomores.

Traditional student organizations are often weak and many events, such as the spring weekend or the junior dance, are smaller and less well run. This trend may not mean that most students are passionately devoted to the life of the mind. It does mean that the organization is less important to the student. The parents of these young people show a similar drift from organizational life to private individual activity.

Many in every student body are planning a career that calls for education beyond the bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degrees. Graduate or professional school lies ahead.

This gives satisfactory academic performance a significance that it did not have in previous generations. Dr. Kenneth Keniston of Yale has called this large group of students the "professionals." The professionals are intent on becoming the experts our society seems to need.

So far then, all observers describe a student population that is well prepared, serious hardworking, concentrating on academic work, and giving little attention to much of the organizational extracurricular college life

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that used to be very much a part of the college scene.

None of this, of course, accounts for the restlessness, the turbulence of many of the campuses of America. The calm devotion to learning certainly does not adequately describe the scene at many of our 2,000 campuses, and particularly the large universities.

Student are participating in the social and political discussions of the time with what may indeed be additional vigor and intensity. But even here we need perspective.

The Viet Nam war makes an enormous difference. For the college generation, the war is not an academic matter; in a matter of days or months the discussion turns into active involvement for many young men. Moreover, the nation itself is not single-mindedly dedicated to the war in the way that it was to the overthrow of hated dictatorships of the 40's; this dedication gave meaning to the participation of young men and women. The debate and the turmoil inside the university is part of the same debate that is taking place outside, but it has understandably greater shrillness and urgency in the university.

The civil rights issues and its campaigns also give the campus intensity, unrest and vigorous involvement. Here again, the university both reflects and leads the society in which it lives. The sensibilities of all of America about legal, social, and economic injustices for minorities, and especially for Negroes, were slow in awakening.

In the last five years students have joined civil and religious leaders and have played an important role not only in dramatizing the issues but in effecting changes in our social order. It is true that the student of today has more interest in the social problems of his time than did the students of previous generations, but it is important to recognize that this heightened awareness also characterizes the society at large. This generation of parents is also more sensitive than its predecessors to the problems of race, poverty, and medical care.

All observers agree that the students with these social concerns and the desire to put their ideas into action and are by and large serious, responsibile and idealistic. The number who are truly alienated from society and basically hostile are few in number. They are, however, usually present in the social action projects of the student activists and they give these events the mixture of idealism and belligerence that makes coming to terms with them difficult. As Dr. Keniston points out, the activists tend to be moralistic and very personal in their efforts at social reform.

Their objectives are usually short run and they often require only a minimum personal commitment. It is easier to picket for a few hours than to undertake to tutor an illiterate or a drop-out for many hours over many weeks.

The activists and their temporary allies, the genuinely hostile, are relatively few in number but they have a special appeal to the larger body of students. They call attention to important causes and valid social problems.

They have an aggressive attitude toward authority figures which, while frightening to some students, is nevertheless attractive. They appeal to moral values and they document the hypocrisy of their elders extensively.

All this has a special message to young men and women who are in search of a set of standards truly their own and which they can defend. Many students are uncomfortable about their beliefs, or lack of them, and their young colleagues who speak with such moral conviction and such assurance, have, as a result, a considerable impact on them.

The moral confusion in the adult world doesn't help. It is responsible for the fact that the student is groping for standards of behavior, and exudes an unhappiness with things as they are. Many students are particularly disappointed with the faculty for failing to help them to find meaning for their lives.

College students today have had an unusual amount of influence on the worlld around them. In their homes, as children, they participated in decisions about family purchases and vacations. In elementary and high schools, they had an increasing effect on the way these institutions are governed.

In fact, universities have not kept pace with these trends. For many, becoming a university student has meant a more subordinate role, with less influence then they had had before coming.

Much of the character of the present determination to influence the academic life reflects, I think, the fact that the mechanisms of student participation are inadequate and the fact that areas in which participation is sought include the most hallowed, and the most earnestly protected from student interference, namely, academic affairs.

This is not to exaggerate student interests in dictating curriculum or telling professors how and what to teach. Indeed, our experience has been that students may in fact neglect even the best opportunities to debate and discuss academic issues with the faculty or "The Establishment." They do, however, want to have visible, viable, and effective machinery for stating their views.

I foresee an increase in the development of such machinery, particularly in the schools, colleges and departments of the university. The techniques that are most likely to work are those that involve students in consultation rather than in decision making. What students think is very important and students are expert in what they think. Unquestionably, we must develop more techniques to ascertain informed and responsible student opinion.

American institutions and the society generally have been strengthened by the annual infusion of graduates of American universities and colleges. Over the years they have provided crucial skills and a basic commitment to the republic.

Their attitudes, values, and their attributes of mind and heart have given our country great flexibility, resourcefulness and a readiness to assume world-wide leadership. This generation will be no exception; indeed those of us who work with them on a daily basis confidently expect even more from them than their predecessors have given.

Many of us have observed that this generation is concerned about the discrepancy between the aspirations of our society and its performance. My colleagues in an excellent study observe that "as these students see it, while the dominant group claims to champion freedom, religion, patriotism, and morality, it produces and condones slums, racial segregation, migrant farm laborers, false advertising, American economic imperialism and the bomb."

No one can tell whether disillusionment is more acute in this generation; I think it unlikely that it is. The difference, if there is an important one, seems to me to be in the way young people respond to the inevitable distance between human aspirations and human behavior.

The distinctive character of today's campus lies in the special use of the techniques of political and social power as the means of response.

New York Times Reports the Facts on Grand Canyon Question

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times of Sunday, July 31, carried an enlightening analysis of the present controversy over the Grand Canyon. With balance and perception, the writer outlines the issues at stake, reviews what has happened thus far, and predicts a sharp fight when the Grand Canyon question reaches the House floor later this month.

Mr. Speaker, I feel strongly that the Grand Canyon belongs to all the people. It is an American possession, and all Americans should be aware of any proposal to change it. For this reason, I was heartened to see that the Times has shouldered the responsibility of informing the people about the present plan to build two power dams in the Canyon. I hope that other newspapers will follow the Times able lead and let their people know the facts about the Grand Canyon question. Only if the people are informed can they express their views; and only if public opinion is aroused can the people's will be done.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert the Times article at this point in the RECORD:

THE BATTLE OF THE CANYON IS JOINED

(By William V. Shannon)

After years of maneuvering and tense negotiations, the plan to build two dams in Grand Canyon is now nearing a showdown in Congress.

The House Interior Committee last week by a vote of 22 to 10 approved the Colorado River Basin Bill in an angry session. A sharp fight is expected when the bill reaches the floor of the House in late August.

"This is a scheme. It is a selfish move by some people to see to it that they and they alone get any benefit out of this," Representative JOHN SAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, Republican and the leader of the fight against the dams, declared.

"Nobody is being selfish here," Representative MORRIS UDALL, Arizona Democrat, and the chief proponent of the bill shot back.

Meanwhile and significantly, Representative WALTER ROGERS, the Texas Democrat who chaired the subcommittee that originally drafted the bill, shifted to the opposition and denounced the way the bill had been "rammed through." His views could be decisive in determining the position of the other members of the 22-man Texas delegation when the bill comes to a vote.

TWO QUARRELS

There are two separate quarrels underway which are joined by this bill and which account for the harsh words and the intensity of feeling. One is a dispute between the Representatives of water-hungry Arizona and conservationists around the nation who believe that the building of two dams on the Colorado River would desecrate the Grand Canyon, one of the world's unique scenic and geological wonders.

Representative SAYLOR, a big, rugged six-footer who looks as though he could easily be a Western outdoorsman but actually hails from Johnstown, Pa., is the tireless, redoubtable captain of the conservationist forces in the House. Representative UDALL, the brother of Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, is himself a conservationist and SAYLOR's ally on most issues. But because he believes these dams are essential to the plan to bring water to his arid native state, he has parted company with the conservationists.

The second controversy is the struggle of the various states in the arid West for the largest share of the available water. California and Arizona have been the traditional rivals for the water of the Colorado River, their long competition went to the Supreme Court before it was resolved. But the states in the upper basin of the Colorado River—Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado—also have a legal claim on the water. So does Mexico under a treaty with the United States. In recent years, as its population and consequently its demand for water has grown, Texas has expressed an interest.

These rival claimants cannot possibly satisfy their optimum present water requirements from the Colorado River, not to mention their needs of 20 years from now. As a result, a grandiose and enormously expensive scheme has begun to take shape which involves the transfer of water to the Colorado Basin from the Columbia River in the Northwest. Naturally, the politicians from that section are less than enthusiastic about this project. Since one of them is Senator HENRY JACKSON of Washington, the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, their objections may become critically important when the bill reaches the Senate.

At the moment, the bill represents a delicate compromise among the states in the Southwest. Arizona gets what it wants, which is an authorization for the Federal Government to spend $1.3-billion to divert water and erect two dams, one at Marble Canyon which is above Grand Canyon National Park, and one at Bridge Canyon which lies below the park. (In order to hold the support of an Indian tribe whose reservation would be affected, the dam at Bridge Canyon has now been renamed Hualapai Dam.) From the engineering standpoint, these dams are not necessary to divert the water of the Colorado into central Arizona. The actual waterworks would be elsewhere on the river. The justification of the dams is economic and political. They are, as the Bureau of Reclamation has termed them, "cash register dams" which would provide revenue from the sale of hydroelectricity, and that revenue would defray most of the cost of the total project. Since these dams enable the advocates to describe the project as virtually self-financing, they are therefore a political selling point in Congress.

To win the support of the states in the Upper Basin, the bill authorizes $360-million in reclamation projects in Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. The chairman of the House Interior Committee is Representative WAYNE ASPINALL of Colorado, and three of the projects are in his district.

The final element in the bill is included for California's benefit. It would establish a National Water Commission which is directed to make a preliminary study of diverting water to the Southwest from another river basin (presumably the Columbia). This study is to be completed by the end of 1969 and, if it is favorable, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to proceed immediately with plans for drawing up a feasible project.

It is this water study provision to which the Northwest objects and which is sure to run into difficulty in the Senate. In order to mollify this opposition, the House committee 10 days ago almost eliminated any specific directive for the new Water Commission. But California which is impatient to get more water for its booming but dry southern areas, protested vigorously. Representative UDALL and his allies capitulated and restored most of the desired language. The reason is not hard to find. California has 38 votes in the House and Arizona has only 3; without California's solid support, Arizona has little prospect of getting the bill approved on the floor.

Conservationists regard the entire bill as iniquitous. They argue that since a steam plant using coal or a nuclear power plant would make as much money as these hydroelectric projects, the two dams are not necessary. Arizonas counter that only hydroelectricity can provide "peaking power" when the demand for current rises sharply during the working day. Advocates also deny that the dams would kill a living river since the existing Glen Canyon Dam further upstream from Marble Canyon already regulates the flow of water artificially. Conservationists reply that there are long stretches of the river that are now relatively free flowing and that would be adversely affected by the building of more dams.

Between those who want to slow the river by building "cash register" dams and those who want to keep it as nature evolved it, the issue is beyond compromise. Theodore Roosevelt summed up for the conservationists when he said of the Grand Canyon: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it."

Those words are likely to be quoted often in Congress in the weeks ahead.

Iowa Has Much To Offer Tourists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that many Americans have the impression that Iowa and the Midwest in general offer little to the tourist. Contrary to popular opinion, this area offers the tourist a great deal. Among its many attractions, the State of Iowa provides beautiful scenery; extensive recreational opportunities; fresh unpolluted air; many historical sites; a network of 88 public parks and camping grounds, and, of course, the opportunity for the farm vacation.

Recently, a tourism division was created under the Iowa Development Commission. Its task is to correct the misconceptions of Americans about vacation opportunities in Iowa. I, too, wish to provide information in this area, and thus introduce for inclusion in the RECORD the following article from a recent edition of "The Plainsman." I think it should prove both interesting and informative.

Iowa's first Tourism Director is a 36-year-old former Farm Bureau county fieldman who became interested in out-of-staters because of a concern for the Midwest "image."

"It's pathetic," pointed out Vince Caudle, "but most Americans seem to have a completely distorted image of what Iowa, the Corn Belt and the Midwest is like.

"It is my job to pull these people off the Interstate Highways down to the grass-roots level where they can see a real chunk of America—an area blessed with fine food, fine scenery, with a history and with a people as cosmopolitan—maybe more so—than many of the people from back East."

As Iowa's Director of Tourism, Mr. Caudle is a newcomer. But so is the job of slowing down the vast army of travelers who traditionally have seemed bent on spanning the continent with only gas, oil and "potty" stops in Iowa and other Midwestern points.

Creating Tourism: The Tourism Division, under the Iowa Development Commission, was created by the last session of Iowa's General Assembly. The lawmakers who created the division backed up their sentiments by appropriating $100 thousand per biennium to be used to attract tourists.

Mr. Caudle, who had contacted the Iowa Governor Harold E. Hughes about a plan to improve the state's corn-and-hog image, was one of about 16 men who applied for the job of Tourism Director. Obviously he got it.

"Iowa is a vacationland that can offer leisurely living," he suggested. "We have outstanding scenery, good fishing and hunting, many historic sites, water facilities now being developed and farm vacations."

Out of this list, Mr. Caudle suggests, only the farm vacation is something entirely different from what other states have to offer. (And you might check the Plainsman's Farming Column for more on this subject.)

"We're growing more conscious of just what tourism represents as an 'industry' to attract people," he said. "And people mean dollars. As near as we can figure it, tourists spent $200 million in Iowa in 1964. Since we had this business without making any effort to get it, we are anxious to see what we can do to make it a bigger business."

Interstate no funnel: He considers as his primary objective the task of getting motorists off of the Interstate Highways that soon will criss-cross Iowa from east to west and from north to south.

"We want the Interstate Highway System to be a path to happy, interesting days spent soaking up what Iowa has to offer," Mr. Caudle explained. "We don't want the Interstate to become a concrete chute that funnels people blindly through the Midwest."

Mr. Caudle's first major project as Tourism Director was to hold seven "Tourism Workshops" around the State. Communities were organized on an area basis, with the suggestion that, in turn, county tourism committees would be organized.

So far, six regional tourism councils have been organized. These groups will promote such attractions as President Herbert Hoover's Birthplace, now a national park which is located just off of the Interstate Highway near Iowa City; the state's network of 88 public parks and camping grounds (almost one state-owned and operated park appears in each Iowa county); the Iowa Great Lakes Region of Lake Okoboji and Spirit Lake; and the Effigy Mounds National Monument near Marquette.

Mr. Caudle also seeks to make more of an effort to promote "action" tourism events, such as the Tama Indian Pow-Wow, the colorful Iowa State Fair, the Old Settlers and Steam Threshers Reunion at Mount Pleasant, the fine trout fishing each spring in northeast Iowa, and the normally excellent pheasant shooting in late fall.

A singing silo: Iowa, too, has its oddities. Such as the $350-thousand "singing silo" being built in Jefferson today. This musical monument was provided for in a will of a former Jefferson farmer who was wealthy and who felt that the Greene County town could stand such a carillon.

Another unusual scene greets the tourist on Highway 71 at the south edge of Audubon. Here the motorist comes almost face to face with Albert the Bull, a costly, Hereford-like critter of Bunyanesque proportions erected in honor of that area's outstanding cattle feeders. Albert the Bull has a 30-foot horn span, and has attracted thousands of tourists since he was "dedicated" at the annual Audubon "T-Bone Days" program in the fall of 1964.

In east-central Iowa, along Highway 6, the residents of Marengo are in the process of building a giant pig—also of Paul Bunyan-like stature. The pig's purpose is the same as the Hereford Bull built near Audubon: to salute a proud, local industry and, at the same time, to be a tourist attraction.

Iowa is one of the last states, according to Director Caudle, to prepare to take advantage of tourism as an industry. The problem now is to make known the things the state has to offer—like the "Little Switzerland" area of northeast Iowa, the Grotto of the Redemption at West Bend, the Little Brown Church in the Vale near Nashua, the Maquoketa Caves, the Spook Cave near McGregor, and the like.

Investment needed: He feels, too, that such attractions will require additional investment by local, private concerns. For example, in the Elkader area in northeast Iowa, the traveler can find only one or two motels around. The tourist of today generally is a family man who wants a family type of place to stay. And the age of the Holiday Inn—Howard Johnson type of motel, with free ice, dispensing machines, air-conditioning, swimming pools and family rates has made existing, 1930-type motels and old hotels more obsolete than ever.

Some tourism officials look for cooperative efforts between various states, such as the Hiawatha Trail project that was set up jointly by Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The tourist today can pick up maps, a brochure and other information about the Hiawatha Trail that zig-zags across the states, linking together many tourist sites and points of interest.

In the future for Iowa, Mr. Caudle envisions genuine efforts by the local Chambers of Commerce to set up tourist centers, and to do more than merely keep the peace along Main Street.

Right Tack on Prisoners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post restates public revulsion at Hanoi's threat to try U.S. pilots but also declares President Johnson took the right tack in inviting North Vietnam to discuss the treatment of prisoners under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

By so doing, the newspaper says editorially, the President accomplished several things.

He opened the way for withdrawal of the North Vietnamese threat—which may or may not already be reflected in Hanoi's reply to the Columbia Broadcasting System's query on the prisoners.

He laid the base for broader international support of our view on the issue.

And he gave Hanoi an incentive for attending a conference to obtain guarantees regarding the treatment of its men who are captured in the south.

In any event, the Post asserts that by carrying out its threat Hanoi would certainly close ranks in this country behind our policy in Vietnam.

The wisdom of this policy has been proved by the subsequent North Vietnamese backdown on this issue.

I offer this editorial to be printed in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, July 24, 1966]

THE PRISONERS

The President took the right tack in inviting Hanoi to discuss under Red Cross aegis the treatment of prisoners in Vietnam. By avoiding specific threats and ultimatums, he left open the way for North Vietnam to care properly for the American pilots in its hands without seeming to capitulate. But he left no doubt as to the profound concern which he and the American people share for the fliers now in Hanoi.

Mr. Johnson was wise to give the assignment he did to the proposed Red Cross conference: not just to protect the American prisoners but "to discuss ways in which the Geneva conventions of 1949 can be given fuller and more complete application in Vietnam." By putting the emphasis on the Geneva conventions, rather than on any specific beneficiaries, Mr. Johnson served two goals. He enabled quarters not necessarily sympathetic to American policy in Vietnam to lend their support on the prisoner issue. And, perhaps more important, he gave Hanoi the incentive of attending the conference in order to win better treatment for its own forces or sympathizers captured in the South. Their fate, as Senator STEPHEN YOUNG pointed out, has often been cruel.

A hint has come from Moscow that the prisoner issue was responsible for the partial mobilization just ordered by President Ho Chi Minh. North Vietnam may be preparing, according to these reports, to cope with a potential American-sponsored punitive invasion of the North. No one can know, of course, how the United States would react to the punishment or even the trial of the pilots. But that dissent would be stilled and that the country would close ranks behind the President cannot be doubted at all.

What an incalculable blunder it would be for North Vietnam, in an act intended to knit the morale of its own people, to try and punish the pilots and thereby heal the division of the American people—the very division which is the central basis of Hanoi's hope to win the war.

A Department of Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks an address made on the subject of "A Department of Transportation" on June 22, 1966, at a congressional luncheon held in Washington, D.C., by Morris Forgash, president of the United States Freight Co. Mr. Forgash is one of the outstanding authorities in the field of transportion, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. His views in enthusiastic support of the establishment of a Department of Transportation are worthy of profound consideration:

A DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(Comments by Morris Forgash)

It is a distinct honor and privilege to be able to discuss with this distinguished group a subject which has had top priority on my personal agenda for quite a long time.

I am sure that most of you know I enthusiastically support the establishment of a Department of Transportation. My position was not arrived at recently and it is not surrounded by caveats and reservations. The question of establishing a Transportation Department has been the subject of many studies. I directed one of them in the 1950's as Chairman of a Panel of the Transportation Council, U.S. Department of Commerce. We have made the results of that study, which culminated in an almost unanimous recommendation for a Department of Transportation, available to your Committees.

You gentlemen of the Congress have heard a great deal of testimony on this subject in recent weeks. I am sure there was a large amount of repetition, and I imagine some of you are wondering whether there is anything new that can be said on the subject. Perhaps there is nothing I can add to what has been said on the merits or demerits of various specific provisions of the pending bills, but I would like to give you some of my views with respect to the perspective in which I think this subject should be evaluated.

It is my sincere belief that the only wise and responsible approach to the question confronting your Committees and the Congress is first to determine whether the establishment of a Department of Transportation is sound, in principle, and wise as a matter of public policy and, if it is so determined, then to establish a Department even if it does not include all of the activities which it may or should ultimately embrace. You may call this a "half a loaf is better than none" attitude, and perhaps it is, but in view of the desparate need for getting organized and getting some action in the field of transportation, I would say we had better at least get started before it is too late.

I think there is significance in the fact that of all the numerous witnesses who have testified on the subject they supported the principle—the idea—of a Department of Transportation almost to a man. Indeed, if we reflect or a moment I think we must all conclude that we will have a Department to bring together the widely dispersed but increasingly important functions of the Federal Government in transportation sooner or later. As I said shortly after the President submitted the current proposal, it is my firm conviction that the tide of history has already swept us past the point of decision whether there should be a Department of Transportation, and left us only the questions of when and what kind.

I say, with the utmost respect, that the time to act is now—during the 89th Congress—while the record is fresh and while the issues are clearly fixed in the minds of the people who are concerned with transportation and transportation's goals and problems. If the obligation is handed over to the 90th Congress, when it convenes next year, the opportunity may be lost because when issues, even of the greatest importance, are allowed to drag along they lose their urgency.

Indeed, I think the 89th Congress has inherited an issue that should have been resolved a long time ago. If I am not mistaken, it was in the 43rd Congress, in 1874, during the administration of President Grant, that the first bill to establish a centralized transport bureau or department was introduced. And every few years since that time the legislation has been dusted off and updated and introduced again. Congress acts, of course, in response to the will of the people and the people have never been sufficiently fired with the need for action. That has not been for want of study. I remember the Hoover Commission reports; the Brookings Institution Transport study; the Sawyer report; the Eisenhower proposal; and the Doyle report, all of which, plus others, strongly advocated and clearly documented the reasons for a Department of Transportation. But all of these recommendations were lost for want of leadership and public enthusiasm. I hope there will not be a repitition of that story today.

I fully realize that even among some of the strongest supporters of the present proposal there is a considerable disagreement with respect to certain of its features. There is disagreement both with respect to what the proposal does and what it does not do. I am confident that some of the members of your Committees have reservations about some of the features of the bills. Some of the disagreements that has come to my attention seems to revolve around the use of words and I believe it can be removed by clarification. In my opinion the one cardinal thing that has to be borne in mind is that a clear line of demarcation must be drawn between executive functions—promotional, operational, research, and the like—and regulatory functions which are the prerogative of Congress. We had some reservations on that score and we submitted some simple language changes for your consideration. Beyond that, the other questions of coverage become a matter of judgment.

The question of whether all safety functions should be transferred to the new Department is the subject of conflicting views. It seems to me that logic is on the side of those who advocate centralized responsibility and authority in this critically important field. Surely there is complete agreement that one of the most important and most desirable features of the legislation is the National Transportation Safety Board which it would create.

I have not heard any reasons which are convincing to me why all other safety matters should not be transferred to the Department. However, our industry has not made any recommendations one way or the other because we think Congress is more interested in hearing from the people who are directly and more importantly involved.

A great deal of apprehension has been expressed about Section 7 which provides for the development of transportation investment standards. I am sure you are all familiar with the arguments, pro and con. I am not going to express an opinion on the merits of the issues involved in Section 7, but I pose one question: Would there still be valid reasons for establishing a Department of Transportation if Section 7 were omitted from the legislation? I submit that there would.

The important thing, I believe, is to keep clearly in mind the main goals to be achieved by a transport department. I would list among them the more effective management of transportation functions within the Executive Branch; the development and implementation of coordinated Executive policies in transportation; the coordination and more effective carrying out of Government transport programs; and finally—and most important—the research, study, and planning necessary to tailor transportation to the needs of a growing America.

I sincerely believe that the research and planning functions would, in themselves, justify the creation of a Department of Transportation. There has never been a time when it was more important to look to the future needs and requirements of the Country, from both an economic and military standpoint, and to start planning to make transportation responsive and adequate to those needs. Magnificent though the performance of our transportation system has been in the past, we are confronted with problems for which there is no precedent in history.

The population explosion alone will impose burdens on tomorrow's transport system which simply stagger the imagination. By the most concervative of estimates the population of the United States will exceed 300 million by the year 2000—and that is not in the dim and distant future—it is only 34 years from now. And we must plan to live in a world which is growing in population at an even faster pace. Throughout all the centuries that man occupied the earth, the population of the world had reached only 1.5 billion at the beginning of this century—and then the population doubled in just 66 years.

Our cities, of course, are increasing in population at a more rapid pace than the Country as a whole. It is estimated that the urban population will at least double by the end of the century. How in the world will the people be moved? And while the population is centralizing industry is decentralizing, compounding the transport problem. Transportation is simply having to accommodate itself, as best it can, to the changing conditions, but there is no overall planning, no charting of future courses, no authoritative direction.

What kind of a transportation plant must we have to accommodate the population and the economy which we may anticipate in the year 2000? Must we stack highways on top of each other, or will they go underground? Will solids be moved through pipelines? When will the airlanes reach a saturation point and what will we do about it? Would we be wise now to start planning more high-speed rail service?

It is pretty late in the day for us to get started on finding the answers to these and other questions. What planning there is being done today is just as segmentized as the patchwork of bureaus and agencies which we have set up to handle various phases of the transportation situation. When he was testifying the other day before the Senate Government Operations Committee former Federal Aviation Administrator Halaby put the matter very succinctly. Mr. Halaby said:

". . . very few people want to go from airport to airport—they want to go from a door to a door. Now, the Dulles, Friendship, and Washington National situation, indicates what is wrong. That is, nobody has planned the whole transportation system. Nobody is trying to get Mr. RIBICOFF from Hartford to his desk. Each of us is trying to get Mr. RIBICOFF through some section of the trip."

And so it is in the transportation of property. Not enough attention has been given to the problem of getting goods all the way through from the shipper's door to the receiver's platform, wherever they may be located.

If the population continues to expand and the economy continues to grow at the current rate transportation will have to at least double its capacity and its facilities in the next 20 years. Can we afford to let the plant just grow, like Topsy, or should we start tomorrow to construct a sensible plan?

I need not point out the terrible urgency of planning for the kind of transport system and the kind of mobility on a worldwide scale which we need and must have for the defense of the Nation and for the support of our armed forces wherever they have occasion to be. Weaknesses have come to light in our privately owned transportation system in connection with the supply problem in Vietnam. There should be some centralized awareness of these matters and steps should be taken to correct the deficiencies.

And we should not forget that if our planning fails to include safety we can anticipate that the population will not grow quite as rapidly as the trends indicate. We will kill off large numbers of our people by the juggernauts which we build in the name of progress.

The burden of my remarks is simply this: If we agree that we need and ultimately must have a Department of Transportation, let's get started! The conditions which point to the need of a Department will not improve by next year—they will be worse.

If there is serious doubt about the wisdom of transferring some of the functions that are proposed to be transferred by the bills, or about some of the powers and duties which should be conferred on the Secretary, then I say let us establish the Department and transfer those functions about which there is no serious question. The Secretary of Transportation will not be idle if he does not initially have all of the duties and responsibilities which the bills provide for. He will have a monumental organizational job which will keep him busy for quite a while. And he will have more than enough to do if he gets his research and development plans off the drawing board.

If a Department is created we will learn as we go along. Some of the disagreement about certain of the proposed transfers rests, in my opinion, on a fear of the unknown and a reluctance to change a system that is muddling along. Time, experience, and demonstrated effectiveness may remove some of those fears.

To plan for a transportation system adequate to the future needs of a growing and dynamic America I earnestly recommend that a Department of Transportation be established this year, by this Congress.

Tax-Free Fund and Socialism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lawrence Fertig, columnist for the San Francisco Chronicle, published a column on July 23, entitled "Tax-Free Fund and Socialism," which is quite provocative and brings to light some activities of the tax-free foundations which I at least did not know. His column follows:

TAX-FREE FUND AND SOCIALISM

(By Lawrence Fertig)

"Toward Community: A Criticism of Contemporary Capitalism" is the title of a phamphlet now being distributed by a tax-exempt foundation—the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. This organization, which is an offshoot of another foundation, The Fund for the Republic, is raising millions in contributions from the public. The essay is by Richard Lichtman, a staff member, who is also a cosponsor of an organization which calls itself the New Left School in Los Angeles. Faculty members at this New Left institution include Mrs. Dorothy Healey, chairman of the Communist party of California.

Lichtman's theme is that the free enterprise system should be abolished because it is inhuman. Today's welfare capitalism, is just as evil as laissez faire capitalism, he asserts. He does not veil his objective. He wants to move "toward community." This is frankly an appeal for socialism of some kind—either as in Russia and Iron Curtain countries, or as in Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia. It means dictatorship.

This essay is mainly a re-hash of stale Marxian arguments. On its own merits "Toward Community" would not be worthy of notice. But this attack on free enterprise is being broadcast by a well-known foundation which has some influence in the intellectual community.

The prestige and power of the tax-exempt Fund for the Republic and its offshoot give this pamphlet importance. Its publication raises several vital questions.

The foundation has an undoubted right to distribute this writing, but why must we as taxpayers pay for it? In other words, has this foundation the right to tax-exemption? Writings distributed by the foundation have been highly critical of private enterprise and sympatetic towards collectivism.

For instance, a pamphlet by the vice president, W. H. Ferry, on automation advised changing the laws of private property and the Constitution to meet this "menace." The fact that unemployment declined as automation increased caused no change in Ferry's philosophy or in the propaganda of his organization. Foundation "studies" are more than critical—they are generally hostile to free markets and free enterprise.

Another question should be answered. Do the directors of the Fund for the Republic read these writings and approve them? The American public will wonder why important citizens such as Henry Luce, Elmo Roper and Paul Hoffman continue to associate themselves with an institution persistently chipping away at the free enterprise system—which is the only economic arrangement that can guarantee political freedom.

"Toward Community" frankly says, "Political responsibility must be exercised over the economic fabric of society." That is precisely the policy in every Communist country and in Asian and African nations that aspire to socialism—nations such as Indonesia, Egypt, Algeria. It is apparent that not one of these countries can feed itself properly. They must depend upon free-enterprise nations for food.

Yet Russia and Iron Curtain nations in their free-enterprise days were actually exporting nations. They produced a surplus of food.

Furthermore, every one of these nations throws dissident authors and intellectuals into jail, and frequently executes them. The record clearly shows what happens to nations that go "toward community." Yet this is seriously recommended for the U.S. by an American intellectual today.

According to Lichtman the basic flaw in the free enterprise system is that prices measure the value of things. Prices, he says, are a "corrupting" factor. "The truth is," he asserts, "that strictly speaking nothing is 'measured' by price."

But if people's wants cannot be expressed in prices in the free market then the only substitute is dictatorship of some kind. It was the eminent economist. Ludwig von Mises, who pointed out a generation ago in his famous book, "Socialism," that socialist countries are incapable of economic calculation because they have no price system.

The famous Polish socialist economist, Oscar Laange, at a later date stated that a statue would one day be erected to von Mises because he pointed out the basic flaw in the socialist system.

"Personal competition repels social cooperation," says Lichtman. Adam Smith proved the contrary almost two centuries ago, and modern writers have clearly demonstrated that free enterprise is the only method of achieving social cooperation in a complex society.

If Lichtman wants to move away from social cooperation toward dictatorship—"Toward Community"—that is his business. But the Fund for the Republic cannot avoid responsibility for spending a fortune to distribute his views.

Havasupai Indians Endorse Hualapai Dam on the Colorado

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday my Pennsylvania colleague [Mr. Saylor], placed in the Record the text of a reply by an official of the Sierra Club to Mr. George Rocha, chairman of the Hualapai Tribal Council in Arizona. The tenor of this reply and Mr. Saylor's remarks was that the Hualapai Indians have been hoodwinked by the advocates of the Colorado River Basin project.

I simply want to assure my colleagues that the Hualapais and their legal counsel are not men easily hoodwinked. They want Huapalai Dam to be constructed on their reservation, and this fact has been made very clear, not only in their letters but in their personal appeals to Members directly involved in this legislation.

With all respect to the Sierra Club and other opponents of this project, I want to say that, if there has been any arm twisting in this matter, it was the Hualapais who did the twisting. They clearly want this project and the benefits it will bring their poverty-stricken people.

Mr. Speaker, on July 21, the governing body of the Havasupai Tribe adopted a resolution endorsing the actions taken by its neighbor, the Hualapai Tribe, in seeking to keep Hualapai Dam in H.R. 4671, the Colorado River Basin project. It should be noted that the Havasupais live down in Grand Canyon itself and value it highly. If the lake behind Hualapai Dam were to destroy, flood, inundate, or damage the Grand Canyon, as opponents of this project allege, the Havasupais surely would be among the first to protest, for they live, not on the rim but on the very bottom of the Grand Canyon.

If charges of flooding the Grand Canyon were correct, these Indians would have to equip themselves with diving gear to continue to occupy their reservation. Of course, these flooding charges are wholly false.

Mr. Speaker, without objection, I shall insert the resolution of the Havasupai Tribe at this point in the Appendix:

Resolution No. 13–66 of the Governing Body of the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation (a Federally Chartered Indian Corporation) Supai, Ariz.

Whereas, there is pending in the House of Representatives of the 2nd session 89th Congress, H.R. 4671, and

Whereas, in said Bill there is a section providing for the building of Hualapai Dam (Bridge Canyon), and

Whereas, there is included in the latest Committee Print #24 amendments to H.R. 4671 which would benefit our neighbors, the Hualapai Tribe, and

Whereas, the members of the Havasupai Tribal Council have read in the papers and magazines statements by members of the Sierra Club and others that by building Hualapai Dam the lake behind it would flood the Grand Canyon and ruin it, and

Whereas, the Havasupai people have lived in the area now called Grand Canyon for hundreds of years and the Havasupai Reservation is located down in the Canyon, and

Whereas, the Havasupai Tribe would have long ago protested the building of the Hualapai Dam if the lake behind it would ruin the Grand Canyon and flood out their homes and interfere with the beautiful falls, a part of our home place, but the tribal representatives of the Havasupai Tribe know it will not do such a thing.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Havasupai Tribal Council in meeting assembled this 21 day of July 1966, that it endorses the actions taken by their neighbors, the Hualapai Tribe, in their efforts to keep Hualapai Dam (Bridge Canyon) included in H.R. 4671, and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to officers of the Sierra Club and to others interested in H.R. 4671 and Hualapai Dam.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Chairman of the Havasupai Tribal Council hereby certify that the Havasupai Tribal Council of the Havasupai Tribe is composed of seven (7) members of whom 5, constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting thereof this 21 day of July 1966; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of 5 members. Pursuant to authority of Article V, Section 1(a) of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Havasupai Tribe approved March 27, 1939.

Ralph Paya,
Chairman.

Attest:

Reed Watahomigie,
Secretary.

Fourth Anniversary of Army Materiel Command Shows Continuing Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, today, the men and equipment of our modern Army are being tested daily in arctic cold, desert heat, steamy jungle, and flooded rice paddies. On duty throughout the free world, and faced with extremes of environment, wide-ranging geography, and enemy bullets, our soldier's broad and varying missions present a multitude of logistical requirements which must be met by the Army and by the skill and ingenuity of American industry.

Meeting these requirements is largely the task of the U.S. Army Materiel Command, which was formed on August 1, 1962, and which has been commanded by Gen. Frank S. Besson, Jr., since its inception.

I have known General Besson for a number of years, and I am gratified to report that, under his inspired leadership, the Army Materiel Command has made quick and effective responses to urgent logistical requirements for more and better weapons, equipment, and supplies. Using his logistical planning skills and ingenuity to the utmost, General Besson has—during the past 4 years—welded together an effective, mature, and streamlined organization; one which is wholeheartedly dedicated to the purpose of giving the American soldier the superiority he deserves and needs on the battlefield.

A summary of the important progress being made by the Army Materiel Command is contained in a news release, issued on the occasion of its fourth anniversary. I include this release in the Appendix of the RECORD:

ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND MEETS ADDED RESPONSIBILITIES

Quick reaction to meet increasing Army requirements for supplies, weapons, and equipment have earmarked Army Materiel Command (AMC) activities during the past year. The Command begins it's fifth year, today, with an organization dedicated to providing the fighting man with the best possible equipment, as quickly as possible and at the least cost to the taxpayer.

In an anniversary message to AMC, Army Chief of Staff, General Harold K. Johnson said:

"Your record of achievement in providing the Army with fighting tools and materiel of highest quality, is one in which each member of the Command can take pride, for you have applied the latest developments in science and technology to give today's American soldier the equipment he needs for superiority on the battlefield. The dedication of the military and civilian members of the Army Materiel Command team in using their professional skills for the good of the country has been instrumental in assuring the readiness of today's Army to perform its many missions."

Significant actions to streamline the AMC organization were taken during the yast year. One was the merger, effective 1 July 1966, of the Supply and Maintenance Command with Headquarters of the Army Materiel Command.

Commenting on the consolidation, General Frank S. Besson, Jr., Commanding General of tne Army Materiel Command said:

"The merger will clarify command responsibilities, expedite the decision making process, and provide a more cohesive and responsive organization with sharper focus on the development and support of materiel to meet requirements of the field forces."

During its nearly four years of operation, SMC established a new, unified, efficient supply and maintenance organization, reduced the number of personnel by approximately 23,000 and the number of Army depots from 34 to 20.

From an original total of 278 local and regional facilities taken over from the Army's Technical Services in 1962, AMC has reduced its network of installations and activities to 186. A net reduction of five was accomplished during FY 1966.

To increase the effectiveness of AMC's support in the research and development area, in January 1966 General Besson established a new position, Director of Research & Laboratories (DORL) and appointed Dr. Jay Tol Thomas as the first director. Following this appointment Dr. Thomas was also assigned as Deputy for Research and Laboratories.

Dr. Thomas exercises direct and complete line authority over the nine AMC central laboratories. He exercises staff responsibility for the technical quality and effective conduct of the AMC in-house research and development program. He also represents the Commanding General, AMC, in direct communication with the office of the Chief, Research and Development and with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (R&D) on all matters relating to the inhouse programs conducted in AMC.

Other actions taken over the past twelve months to make AMC more responsive to Army requirements include the establishment of the Northwest and Southwest Procurement Agencies and Procurement Detachments at Chicago, Cincinnati and New York. Customer Assistance Offices were established at Orleans, France; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Saigon, Vietnam.

The Army/Industry Materiel Information Program was established in FY 1965 and has now been placed on a permanent basis. Detailed data on Army planned procurements for over 400 items was furnished to industry this past year, resulting in 29,000 industry inquiries. In the coming year AMC plans to release information on a total of 1,200 items and expects to furnish approximately 42,000 responses to inquiries related to these items. The data released to industry includes pertinent historical and descriptive facts about individual end items to be procured in the current fiscal year and in the ensuing six years. Included also are statistics pertaining to quantities, monthly production rates, and anticipated methods of procurement.

Additionally, AMC's program of classified advanced planning briefings for Industry was expanded during FY 66 to a total of seven separate briefings covering future research and development requirements. Current plans call for continuing the series with each major commodity command presenting a minimum of one briefing per year in major areas of responsibility.

International Logistics programs during the past year received increased emphasis as AMC provided support to more than 80 nations and international organizations. Grant Aid and Military Sales programs during FY 1966 totaled nearly one billion dollars. Items included in the shipments were helicopters, missile systems, tanks, personnel carriers, weapons, ammunition and radios.

The Automatic Data Field Systems Command (ADFSC) was organized on a worldwide basis during the past year. ADFSC now has under developmental study three major systems: The Tactical Fire Direction System, the Tactical Operations System and the Combat Service Support System.

The Department of the Army Award of Merit for Safety was presented to AMC on 3 February 1966. In addition, for the third consecutive year, AMC won the top non-Army Award presented in recognition of effective safety programs, the National Safety Council's Award of Honor.

The first Initial Defense Communications Satellite Program (IDCSP) satellites were launched on 16 June 1966 inaugurating a worldwide military satellite communications system with terminals located around the globe in New Jersey, California, Hawaii, Philippines, Ethiopia and West Germany. During FY 1966, the U.S. Army Satellite Communications (Satcom) Agency selected and prepared the earth station sites, developed and deployed the transportable terminals, modified the existing fixed terminals, developed and installed a satellite communications control facility, coordinated personnel training, and designed an intergrated R&D test program to evaluate system capabilities.

To fill a need for electrical power in Vietnam, AMC launched a program to convert eleven T-2 Petroleum cargo ships into fixed power generating stations. The tankers' main turbines will be used to transmit power ashore to provide for troop welfare needs and to operate administrative and logistical installations, communications, and other equipment in support of military operations. With a cargo tank capacity of over 150,000 barrels of fuel these power plants will operate seven days a week, 24 hours a day, and can produce power for approximately two years without refueling.

A unique tank development program between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany has reached another major milestone. The Joint Engineering Agency and the Joint Design Team have moved from Augsburg, Germany, after two years there, to the General Motors Technical Center, Warren, Michigan, marking entry into the pilot build phase. The military and civilian experts in these agencies have successfully completed the present design phase for the Main Battle Tank (MBT–70). The American and German experts have reached agreement on a one tank concept and remaining development workloads have been defined and assigned to the nation responsible for execution. The United States Program Manager has also provided briefings to interested NATO Governments who may desire to participate in this program.

The first production unit of the Redeye weapon was delivered to the Army in FY 1966. The Redeye weapon system was developed jointly by AMC's U.S. Army Missile Command and the U.S. Marine Corps to provide front line combat troops and support units protection against low altitude enemy aircraft.

The Project Management Concept was expanded to 46 during AMC's fourth year. Several new systems were introduced including SAM–D (Surface to Air Missile-Development), Vulcan/Chaparral (A Gun/Missile air defense system). STAAS (Surveillance & Target Acquisition Aircraft System), the 2.75" Rocket System (an air to ground missile which can be fired from rotary or fixed-wing aircraft), Flying Cranes (CH–54A), Bombs & Related Components, and POL (petroleum, oils, and lubricants) Distribution Systems.

Perhaps the most significant news to come out of the Nike-X Project in FY 1966 was the May 1966 announcement that new developments in the system would enable it to provide a measure of protection for the entire geographic area of the United States. Previously Nike-X has been described as an urban defense weapon. Two new hardware development programs also announced during the year had a significant bearing on the area defense capability of Nike-X. One of these was development of an improved version of the Zeus interceptor missile which would have longer range, greater maneuvering capability and a greater kill radius than the present Zeus missile. The second was an announcement that the Nike-X project has asked for contractor proposals on a new radar, the third phased array radar in the system, which would give the system increased capabilities. A milestone event in the Nike-X development program during the year was the successful first guided flight of a Sprint missile launched from its cell at White Sands, N.M.

The first production line roll-off of the Sheridan Weapon System took place on June 29, 1966. The Sheridan is armed with the Shillelagh Missile System which has completed a successful development program.

During March and April 1966 the Army's new Light Observation Helicopter (LOH) the OH–6A established 23 world helicopter records—more than any other helicopter in the world. Twelve of the records set for rotary-wing aircraft were for speed; five for distance; and three each for climbing, and sustained altitude.

Among the aviation logistical actions was the conversion of a Navy seaplane tender into a floating aircraft maintenance facility. The ship, designated the USNS *Corpus Christi Bay*, become operational in Vietnam on 2 April 1966 and is being used to repair and overhaul aircraft components and assemblies. Its aviation shops are manned by an Army Transportation Corps battalion with a strength of 310 enlisted men and officers.

In August 1965 four AMC Project Managed CH–54 heavy lift helicopters were deployed with the 1st Cavalry Division (Air Mobile) to Vietnam. As of 30 June 1966 CH–54's have retrieved 94 downed aircraft valued at

$39,462,601, greatly offsetting the cost of the four "flying cranes."

Development of a team of tactical air defense weapons to protect forward area combat elements against attack by low-flying aircraft was initiated during the past year. The weapons used are the rapid-firing Vulcan gun and the Chaparral, the ground-to-air adaption of the Navy's Sidewinder IC missile. -

Other Significant actions during AMC's fourth year of operation include:

Development of a 300 watt hydrazine-air fuel cell weighing 30 pounds to permit silent and continued operation of vehicular radio sets while the vehicle is not in motion.

Providing within 90 days a new type of plastic structure 16-feet wide and 60-feet long, including lighting and air conditioning, for use in a hospital complex as a post operative recovery room.

Accelerating the development of a new expedient surfacings for the rapid construction of airfields, roads, depot storage areas, and other facilities. As a result, three new surfacing materials have been introduced or are in the process of being introduced into the inventory.

Providing bullet defeating armor in the form of pilot seats, body armor and component protection armor for protection of aircrewmen and aircraft.

Responding to increased demands for ammunition by reactivating eight Government-owned Contractor-operated plants.

Completion of development and testing of a' lightweight radio set for use by combat soldiers. The receiver, mounted on an Army helmet, weighs one half pound and the transmitter one pound.

Completion of the Armed and Armored CHINOOK Helicopter (CH–47) program including its cycle of design, fabrication and developmental test. The five month program was conducted from June through December 1965.

Production by the Aircraft Weaponization Program of new and improved armament subsystems for the UH–1B/D Huey, CH–47A Chinook, and the OH–6A LOH (Light Observation Helicopter) aircraft.

Training over 9000 students in management techniques, logistics, and military packaging at AMC's various schools.

Accomplishing approximately 30,000 purchasing actions (over $10,000 each) in FY 66 compared to 21,500 for FY 1965.

In his birthday message to AMC personnel General Besson said:

"Our challenges in a world of crisis have hastened our maturity. Our response to these challenges has established the AMC reputation as an experienced and highly respected member of the Army team. . . . We must all maintain the highest sense of urgency in the months ahead. The best birthday present at our Fifth Anniversary, a year from now, will be the Nation's continued gratitude for meeting our obligations in an hour of need."

Light-Filter Dye Speeds Healing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BASIL L. WHITENER
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, a most interesting feature story appearing in the Charlotte, N.C., Observer on Sunday, July 31, 1966, relates to work being done in the field of light filtration. Since the article indicates great progress in this field which can be of great value to all of the people I have unanimous consent that it be made a part of the Appendix of the RECORD for today:

PRESERVES FOODS: LIGHT-FILTER DYE SPEEDS HEALING

(By Clyde Osborne)

SOUTHERN PINES.—A Southern Pines man has developed a light-filtering green dye that may redirect thinking on food preservation and have a big impact on the course of medicine.

The dye, developed by E. G. B. Riley, a retired stock broker and an authority in the field of light, makes a light filter of any object painted or impregnated with it.

Called the Rilecoe filter, the invention numbers among its documented accomplishments:

Preventing decay in fatty foods.

Increasing shelf life of citrus and other fruits.

Stopping pain in burn cases within half an hour and healing the skin damage in half the usual time, with no infection and little scar tissue.

Adding a slight third-dimensional effect to a television picture, plus giving views a distinct feeling of relief from eye strain.

It is an invention in a field so vast as to stagger scientists' imagination—the area of light.

The 82-year-old, white-haired Riley says that light can be used to retard or encourage growth or decay, and even possibly control the sex of offspring.

Riley's filter acts something like a good pair of sunglasses that keep glaring light from reaching the eyes. The green filter allows only certain rays to penetrate any material containing it.

"It always amazed me," says Riley, "that little was done about research in light. It is as important to life as water or earth. Yet research in light for years was neglected."

After retiring in the late 1930's, Riley decided to do something about light research, especially in the area of filtration.

He found that plant chlorophyll is basically a natural light filter. Chlorophyll is the green stuff in plants that contributes to photosynthesis, the process by which plants take water, carbon dioxide and sunlight and create matter.

Chlorophyll allows only creative light rays which scientists call photo-chemical wave lengths, to reach nature's construction process, Riley learned.

He also found that when chlorophyll was painted on food wrapping it lengthened the shelf life of the food.

Ultraviolet rays are destructive (they are even used to kill bacteria). These rays are filtered out by chlorophyll, as are the burning infra-red rays with which anyone who has ever been sunburned is familiar.

Riley set out to duplicate chlorophyll's light filtration capabilities in a dye. After years of consultation with dye firms and experimentation on his own, he created the filter which closely corresponds to nature's chlorophyll.

At N.C. State University the filter has been found to prevent off-flavors from developing in milk. Light affects milk flavor even in the dairy boxes in supermarkets.

The filter has been found to keep meat fresh for weeks, even at high temperatures. And packaged potato chips were fresh after six weeks on a window ledge in the sunshine at the University.

Glassine, the material used for potato-chip packages, can be impregnated with the dye, which also can be put into heavy-sheet plastics for use over lamps or in front of television screens.

"The man really has something," says Dr. L. W. Aurand of the Department of Food Science. "There is really no end to the possible uses of this filter."

He added: "It's amazing. When Riley told me that the filter would make television relaxing, I couldn't believe it. But, you know, it certainly does."

At Clemson University, Dr. H. E. Shiver found that the filter preserves grapefruit far beyond the time the fruit keps under normal circumstances. The scientists said that the fruit weight loss is also lessened greatly.

But it is in the field of medicine that the Rilecoe filter might prove most valuable.

Dr. Francis L. Owens of the staff of St. Joseph of the Pines Hospital here, a fellow in the International College of Surgeons, has nothing but praise for the filter, used over a normal light bulb.

He first tried the device in the treatment of a 3-year-old child who had fallen into a bucket of boiling starch, the doctor said.

"The child had second- and third-degree burns. I asked her parents' permission to use the filter lamp. They agreed.

"All pain was relieved within one half hour. She never cried anymore. And within a week all of the burned area was healed except a deeply-burned area on top of the right foot," Dr. Owens said.

None of the burned area became infected, he said, and there was little scar tissue.

Owens has used the Rilecoe lamp many times since that first case. In all burn cases in which he has used the filtered light there has been cessation of pain, the doctor says.

A man and his wife received similar burns when their car caught fire, Owens said. The woman was treated with the filter lamp. The husband was treated by conventional means.

The woman was completely free of pain and her burns healed within a week. The husband complained of pain constantly and required three weeks for his burns to heal.

Similar results with burned patients were found by doctors at the Staten Island Hospital, Tompkinsville, N.Y. Many of the staff members there have documented cases.

Dr. William H. Barlow of Staten Island reported healing a painful open toe ulcer with the device, with a decrease in pain.

Light can heal and it can decay or destroy, Riley says.

"For many years potato-chip makers have thought that moisture was the villain which caused their product to become rancid. It isn't. Light is the villain. The harmful wave lengths, that is," the inventor says.

"When the filter is used, only the constructive wave lengths get to the chips. They'll keep almost indefinitely."

N. C. Statts' Aurand reports that he has received letters from all over the world since publication of a scientific paper telling the results of his experiments with the Rilecoe filter and milk.

"Scientists are extremely interested in getting more information."

And there a big question is raised.

Why is so little known about a device with such potential value? Riley patented it 14 years ago, but little use has been made of it.

No one has the answer—not Aurand, not Owens, not Riley himself.

Maybe it's because the science of light is just coming into its own and persons approached by Riley have backed away, he suggests. Yet he has documented proof of his filter's abilities.

Why no big newspaper publicity? Riley just never thought of it, he says.

The powers of light, he points out, are just being learned.

Chinchilla breeders have found that when their animals are kept in outdoor cages under normal lighting, the chinchillas produced an equal number of male and female offspring.

When moved indoors under ordinary incandescent light, the same parents produced all male young. By changing the source of light to bluish daylight incandescent bulbs the animals were made to produce all females.

"Today's Health" magazine, in its March, 1963, edition, reported that mice under pinkish light develop tumors. The tumors develop more slowly as light is changed toward a more complete spectrum—that is, toward a whole light with all visible wave lengths invloved.

The possibilities are just unlimited, says Riley. There's no telling what man can do with light.

His filter is a step. And like Aurand says: "Riley has something."

National Airport's Ban Is Lifted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the Federal Aviation Agency has seen fit to revoke its ruling that would have put Washington's National Airport off limits to many thousands of U.S. citizens who fly from more than 500 miles away to the Nation's Capital.

I believe it would be well for the FAA to undertake a reassessment of the procedures which led to the proposal for the 500-mile ban. As I have said before, there is something wrong with the concept that airport congestion should be solved by arbitrarily drawing a 500-mile ring—a "no man's land," so to speak—around the airport. If this pattern were to be followed, our Nation's major airports would all be off limits to travelers from more than 500 miles away. Airport congestion is a serious problem today and it is going to get worse. "Localizing" congested airports is not an equitable solution to the problem.

I introduce for the RECORD at this point two editorials which more closely represent the public's interest than did the proposed 500-mile ban. The editorials, from the Chicago Daily News and Chicago's American, follow:

[From the Chicago Daily News, July 30, 1966]

A CHICAGO AIR VICTORY

Under heavy congressional pressure, the government has given up its efforts to put Washington's National Airport off-limits for nonstop flights from Chicago and other cities outside a 500-mile radius of the nation's capital. The Federal Aviation Agency's plan, now happily scrapped, would have worked a severe hardship on Chicago and the entire Midwest, and for no justifiable reason.

A revised FAA order will place an overall limit on the number of flights from *any* destination allowed to land at National. This is a sensible plan to relieve congestion and yet give all cities with nonstop service to and from the capital the chance to continue using the close-in National facilities—though on a slightly curtailed basis. It will be up to the airlines now operating out of National to work out new and equitable schedules to conform with the revised order.

The original fiat that caused all the furor was an arbitrary abuse of bureaucratic authority by the FAA, which showed itself unduly graceless in dragging its feet when asked to undo the discrimination. Now that the issue has been resolved, Chicago has an opportunity to get on with a program of better utilization of the airport in the heart of the city.

[From the Chicago's American, July 30, 1966]

DIRECT FLIGHTS TO WASHINGTON

Nonstop jet flights from Chicago to Washington's National airport will continue. The announcement is good news for Chicagoans on more than one count. It means that air travelers to Washington won't be arbitrarily compelled to make the time-consuming drive from one of the capital's other two airports, in Maryland and Virginia; they still can use National airport, which is on the banks of the Potomac only minutes away from downtown Washington.

Besides that, the Federal Aviation administration's moves set a precedent that may prove very handy for William E. Downes, Chicago's commissioner of aviation, in his efforts to solve the problem of Midway airport.

The FAA first limited the use of National airport to jets from cities within 500 miles of Washington; that would have cut out Chicago and forced passengers from here to use the outlying airports, with great loss of time. This week, after strenuous protests from midwestern congressmen led by Rep. DANIEL J. RONAN [D., Ill.], it canceled out the earlier order. Instead, the FAA will try to ease the overcrowding at National by limiting the number of planes that can land or take off from there in an hour, the air lines can agree on quotas among themselves, or the agency will do it, if they prefer.

The meaningful point for Chicago is that there is also overcrowding— or at least near-capacity crowding—at O'Hare airport. The FAA's moves to control crowding at National gives Downes a precedent, if he chooses to use it; he too, presumably, has authority to divide the load between crowded O'Hare and sparsely used Midway by sending more flights to Midway. We don't know if Downes will do that, but the possibility is a comforting one to have around.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL J. KREBS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14765. After reading the committee report, listening to several days of debate, and to the learned explanations of this bill by Chairman CELLER and other members of the Judiciary Committee, I have no hesitancy in supporting the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Needless to say, we have had anguishing moments during this debate. Those opposed to enactment of this bill have expressed their opposition in no uncertain terms. Some see the passage of this bill as destroying age-old traditions limited to certain rural sections of our great country. Others see this same bill as jeopardizing patterns of living in the major metropolitan centers to which the victims of discrimination have often migrated.

Of course the present bill poses a threat. But the threat it poses is to the germs that carry the infection of discrimination and prejudice. This bill will undoubtedly be entered in history as a fearless attack on some of the last vestiges of a sickness that for too long has weakened our society. The Civil Rights Act of 1966, in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, is a realistic, reasonable, and responsive instrument whereby the Congress can isolate and remove the sickness of bigotry from the body of our Nation.

Passage of this historic measure will obviously not miraculously dissolve overnight the ugly scarring of riots and violence. But most assuredly men of good will will be strengthened by the full power and majesty of this law. The scars must surely one day heal, and this Congress can hasten that day by passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Disclosures of the Week—Part XI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, once again I have selected some examples of miscellaneous news items which came to my attention last week.

Public opinion is a powerful force and by pointing up these cases I am hopeful that public indignation will bring about a correction of these shocking situations.

CASE NO. I

A reporter for the Chicago Tribune sat in on a meeting where a Democrat candidate told Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, inflation was a major issue in his district.

Freeman recommended ducking the question of higher consumer prices. He said, however, if it was necessary to choose a side, to take the farmers' side. He went on to say that it was the right side and besides that, housewives are not nearly as well organized.

CASE NO. II

With the United States suffering an unfavorable balance of payments and rapidly losing our gold to foreign nations, Defense Secretary McNamara has awarded a $16,730,530 order for two naval survey vessels to a British shipyard.

CASE NO. III

Also, it has been revealed that the Defense Department is buying $73 million worth of machineguns from a West German firm. The Bonn Army had found these guns unreliable, but we have spent $6 million, over a 5-year period, to make them work, but the guns still are not reliable. A Congressman from Illinois cited this as the type of savings that computer-economist McNamara is giving the public.

CASE NO. IV

In St. Petersburg, Fla., according to the Rockford, Ill., Register-Republic, the Job Corps trained 42 girls in the Hotel Huntington. The first year's bill for staff salaries, accommodations, and incidentals came to $1,646,601—an average of $39,305 per graduate.

CASE NO. V

One Congressman in his newsletter has informed his constituents that the Federal Government is the world's biggest landlord and property owner. He said that on the Federal books are 427,000 buildings—with floor space of 2.5 billion square feet—and 766 million acres of land. In five States, the United States owns more than half the land area; 98 percent in Alaska, 87 percent in Nevada, 67 percent in Utah, 64 percent in Idaho, and 52 percent in Oregon.

CASE NO. VI

The Office of Economic Opportunity in announcing a poverty grant for a four-county community action program, described the area as having 120,000 needy persons. The Congressman representing this area, figured its entire population was only 105,000 and challenged the statement that everyone was impoverished. OEO agreed that there were probably only 5,000 needy families.

Patriotism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the following editorial from the Kingsport, Tenn., Times.

I feel it would be well for each of us and every reader of the RECORD to read these words again and again and to put them into practice:

PATRIOTISM

Over in neighboring North Carolina a funny thing occurred the other day. A local lawyer made a speech to a men's club in a small town. And guess what he talked about?

Liberty. Patriotism. Freedom. Public Morals. And it wasn't even the Fourth of July. Have you ever heard of such?

What attorney Francis M. Coiner said was this:

Liberty. It is still the most precious thing we have. And it is not inherited. It must be achieved by each individual. It is a condition of the mind and the spirit, and it must be regenerated and built anew in the soul of each generation. For history is replete with evidence that liberty can die in one generation.

Patriotism: This is the physical, moral force which maintains liberty. It is the material manifestation of the spiritual quality of liberty.

Freedom: Freedom does not guarantee security. It merely affords the individual the right and privilege of expending his personal energy, talents and time to obtain security.

Public morals: The Christian church has retreated from the positions it occupied for hundreds of years—positions consisting of a point beyond which the church used to say we could not go. And its rule of conduct was inflexible.

The lawyer has been swamped with invitations to speak. People seem hungry for this kind of talk. It's comforting to know they are—and that this sort of thing may be going on, unheralded, in town after town throughout the country.

If it is, it should be easier to cleanse the air of pollution from burning draft cards and other manifestations of the freedom-for-me, nuts-to-you brand of patriot.

Maurice Schumann Heads International Atlantic Movement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL FINDLEY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Maurice Schumann, president of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission, is newly elected chairman of the Board of the International Movement for Atlantic Union. He replaces Gen. Pierre Billotte, who took leave of absence after being appointed Minister of State in the French Cabinet recently.

The organization's purpose is to unite the Atlantic Community in an effective democratic union. The president of the organization is Clarence K. Streit, of Washington, D.C.

In a statement released today announcing Schumann's election, Streit said:

> The election of another French statesman as chairman of our Board—which includes 48 members from nine NATO nations—reflects their confidence in continued coleadership by the American and French cofounders of our Movement in 1958 as the best way to meet the present crisis. It is too little noted in America that the ground on which President de Gaulle rejected NATO was 'subordination described as integration,' and that France is not alone in desiring an equitable voice in vital common Atlantic affairs.
>
> We Americans in the Movement's Board find this desire quite natural. We believe the fairest answer to it is to replace the present NATO alliance structure with an Atlantic Federal Union—in other words, with our own Senate-House balance between large and small states. U.S. history itself has proved this to be the sound way to safeguard every NATO nation against the domination by others, and assure an equitable voice to the people of each of them.
>
> I welcome especially this opportunity to work closely with Maurice Schumann. We have been friends since we met as foreign correspondents covering the 1933 London Monetary Conference, he for the French Havas Agency and I for the New York Times. Since then he has become a leader of the Democrat-Christian party, and has most constructively bridged the gap between the Gaullists and non-Gaullists in his country.
>
> Both his acceptance of our chairmanship and the recent appointment to the Gaullist Cabinet of the Frenchman most identified with Atlantic Federation—his predecessor, General Billotte—indicate that there are more hopeful possibilities in this crisis than most people assume.
>
> These opportunities are greatly strengthened by the resolution pending in Congress for a convention of NATO nations to explore the transformation of the alliance into a "federal union" as "eventual goal." This bill has now gained the support of more than 120 Senators and Congressmen of both parties, and is endorsed by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, Barry Goldwater and Governors Otto Kerner, Nelson Rockefeller, George Romney and William Scranton. Should Congress approve this proposal, I feel sure French participation in this Convention's fresh look at the whole problem would be strongly recommended to President de Gaulle by some of his closest advisers.

Both Billotte and Schumann, Streit noted, are among the 12 men to whom De Gaulle listens, as listed by the political editor of the well-informed Paris La Monde. A third, Michel Debre, was vice president of the International Movement's French affiliate when he entered in 1958 the general's cabinet, where he now heads three key ministries—Finance, Economic Affairs, and Social Affairs.

Billotte was the general's wartime chief of staff. His present Cabinet post, which includes overseas territories, took him to the Pacific islands for the current French nuclear tests. Schumann has the distinction of being one of the two non-Gaullist party members among the 12; he is honorary president of the Democrat-Christian Party—MRP—and a former Cabinet Minister.

George R. Coslow Retires From Army Corps of Engineers After 39 Years of Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate a distinguished public servant upon his retirement from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers after more than 39 years of service. Mr. George R. Coslow, resident engineer for the Corps' Miami Beach office where he had become affectionately known as "Mr. Corps of Engineers," retired yesterday. In honor of his outstanding record of service he was presented the second highest award made by the Department of the Army. The framed scroll, accompanied by a medal and lapel pin, was signed "Lt. Gen. William F. Cassidy, Chief of Engineers for the Corps of Engineers." It read:

> For meritorious performance of duty from February, 1944 to November, 1965 as a civilian engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Jacksonville. As Resident Engineel, Miami Beach Resident Office, he served as the personal representative of the District Engineer in the highly developed and extremely active South Florida area, in an outstanding manner. His vast knowledge of the area, its problems and its people, made him a most valuable representative of the Jacksonville District of the Corps of Engineers, substantially advancing the work of the Corps. His outstanding and dedicated services reflect credit to himself, the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Army.

I have had the honor and the privilege of knowing and working with Mr. Coslow ever since I first came to the House of Representatives. His service to Dade County and the entire south Florida area has been outstanding. He had a big hand in the deepening of major deep draft harbors at Miami, Fort Lauderdale, and West Palm Beach. He has been active in the deepening of the southern end of the Intracoastal Waterway. He has worked on military construction and defense projects constructed by the Army Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and the Army Corps of Engineers is indeed fortunate to have such dedicated and competent personnel and it is a privilege to congratulate him on his retirement.

Congress Takes New Look at Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the American people are in revolt against wanton and wasteful spending of their money. In no area is this more evident than in the field of foreign aid.

They do not like to read of their hard-earned tax dollars turning up in the black markets of distant lands to benefit a few profiteers who, as likely as not, are flirting with our enemies. They do not like to hear of their money causing the banks of Switzerland, or Canada, or New York to bulge with funds in the name of foreign rulers.

The evidence is strong that the minions of this administration have not caught up with the sentiment of the American people. I hope they, and the Members of this body, will read an article in the San Diego Union which, I believe, accurately reflects public opinion on foreign aid and which I now, by unanimous consent, introduce in the RECORD:

PURSE STRINGS BECOME KNOTTY—CONGRESS TAKES NEW LOOK AT AID

Perhaps one of the best examples of a new-found congressional sentiment about U.S. foreign aid was expressed in a House amendment to an authorization measure last week.

The amendment, in surprisingly mild language, "expressed desire" of the House that no aid funds be used in any activity or program that is contrary to U.S. foreign policy.

The entire goal of foreign aid in the past two decades of course has been to further U.S. foreign policy. No one in his right mind would suggest that we use our money to undermine our own self interests.

There can be little question that too much of the $103.5 billion we have spent in assisting more than 100 nations since World War II has been wasted.

Hence the ambivalent feeling on the part of Congress. On the one hand a sensible, realistic program to aid friendly nations interested in helping themselves is undeniably in our national interest. Formosa, Japan or West Germany are general examples.

On the other hand it is difficult to see why we keep pouring money into hostile nations that threaten to turn to Russia or Red China if we stop—and tell the enemy the reverse to get aid from him. Egypt or even perhaps Pakistan are examples of this.

Fortunately, the signs in Congress this year that a change in wasteful or harmful portions of the program will not be tolerated much longer are encouraging.

In his foreign aid message the President stressed the aid program would be administered on the basis of nations seeking to help themselves and asked for less money than last year.

In addition to expressing its "desire," the House refused to approve a five-year authorization as asked by the Administration. And Rep. THOMAS E. MORGAN, Democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, warned Administration leaders "not to spend all their time working up a bigger and better program for fiscal 1968 * * *"

Further, Rep. OTTO E. PASSMAN, a longtime critic, echoed sentiments of many about some of the funds spent in the past when he commented: "Our boys are fighting a bloody major war. But . . . where are all of our so-called friends?"

The Senate, now debating authorization of aid, is inclined to be as tough as the House. Tough new criteria find support, sentiment seems to favor a short term program for frequent review, and many are opposed to aiding nations that now are shipping to North Viet Nam.

Signs are salutary that Congress may finally begin the immense task of eliminating abuses in the foreign aid program. It is such a large task that it probably cannot be completed in one year, but any improvement will be welcome.

Larry Doby: Jerseyan of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. President, the Essex County prosecutor's office of New Jersey has appointed Larry Doby as assistant safety coordinator for the county. This former major league baseball star will speak on safe driving to all teenagers in the local schools of the county. I think this is an admirable example of the way in which our local governments can utilize retired sports figures to impress upon our youth those values which will tend toward their maturity and enrich our society overall. I would like to offer an article which appeared in the Newark Star Ledger of July 31, 1966, citing Larry Doby as the "Jerseyan of the Week":

DOBY HOPES TEEN DRIVERS PLAY BALL

(By Nancy Razen)

It is six years since Larry Doby left major league baseball, but there are some things he will never forget.

And Doby, who last week was named assistant safety coordinator in the Essex County Prosecutor's Office is looking forward to his new duties "with the same excitement as I'd go into a world series."

What excites Doby most about the prospect is its emphasis on bringing the message of safe driving to teenagers in local schools. The prosecutor's office is, in fact, aiming a full scale campaign at young drivers, with Doby at the wheel.

In the family room of his Montclair home the other day, framed by a backdrop of trophies from his days as a star centerfielder and long ball hitter for the Cleveland Indians, Doby looked ahead to his new future.

NEED GUIDANCE

"I think youngsters today need a little more guidance," he noted, "simply because they have so much more of a voice in forming public opinion.

"I admit I never thought much about teenage driving accidents before," he added with a smile. "They never involved me, so why think about them? Now I'm looking at it through the eyes of, say, a coach or a manager who keeps you alert. That will be my job—not to bore the kids—but to remind them, to keep them alert to the possibility of danger on the road."

Doby, married for close to 20 years to the former Helyn Curvy, is the father of five. Coincidentally, his family gets its first teenage driver just in time to give Doby some off-the-job practice.

Christina the eldest of the Dobys' four girls and one boy, turned 17 the day her father's appointment as a prosecutor's investigator was announced. The other youngsters—Leslie, 11, Larry Jr., 8, Kimberley, 7, and Sue, 4, are expected to observe the results with interest.

A SPECIAL PITCH

What kind of a pitch does the ex-hitter have in mind for the younger generation?

"I'll just point out to them that maybe they want to become another Jimmy Brown, another Governor Hughes, even another Larry Doby," he said, smiling.

"Maybe they can and maybe they can't. But if they don't live long enough, they'll never get a chance to find out."

For many Essex County youngsters Doby may well be the image they have in mind. The second Negro to break into baseball's major leagues—the first in the American League—he twice held the American's home run title.

OUTSTANDING PLAYER

A spotswriter who followed his career recalled that "he was an outstanding ballplayer for the Negro leagues long before that." It's a pity that he wasn't brought into the majors even five years sooner. He contributed a lot to the game from a player's standpoint.

"Doby," the columnist added, "was always a dangerous man at the plate. He was capable of breaking up a ball game at any time."

But even after he joined the Indians in 1947, life was not a series of home runs for Doby.

SOME RESENTMENT

"Of course I encountered some resentment. It was partly the lack of acquaintance with Negroes and partly the economic status: you know, if you're good enough, maybe you're going to take away somebody's job."

Things have changed in the past 19 years, he added, and no one is happier about the changes than Larry Doby.

"There have been tremendous gains from 1947 to 1966," he said. "Now there are quite a few Negroes and Latin Americans in the major leagues when even in '48 there were only three."

Today, in fact, he would unhesitatingly advise any youth—"black or white"—to try for a career in sports.

CITES TEAM PLAYING

"There is a certain amount of character building involved in all athletics," he asserted. "Playing on a team brings out unity, togetherness. You recognize that in order to be successful, there must be unity."

And some of the same spirit, the same recognition, he went on, can apply to the problem of civil rights.

"It won't be solved by the Negro alone or the white alone," he said firmly, "but by unity."

The 42-year-old Doby has had a sampling of the problem on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. Born in South Carolina, and raised in Paterson he went south again to attend a private school for some time.

ALL-STAR ATHLETE

When he returned to Paterson's East Side High School, he made All-State in baseball, football and basketball.

"I got into baseball the way most people do," he said, "playing it in school and stickball on the streets."

The played his first season with the Newark Eagles in the summer of 1942, following high school graduation. He went on to attend Long Island University and Virginia Union Universities, leaving in 1943 for the Navy where he was stationed in Great Lakes, Ill.

When he was discharged in 1946 he returned to the Eagles, staying until he was signed by Cleveland a year and a half later.

ANKLE INJURY

"I left baseball in 1960 and went into a business which I recently sold. You might say the number one reason for leaving was old age," he laughed, "but it was really due to a broken ankle in 1959 that never responded."

Still, his career in sports might have been even shorter-lived if he had followed his boyhood dream.

"I was a great football enthusiast," he recalled, "but I don't think I could have made it in football. I only weighed 170. I think the good Lord helped me choose the right game!"

Currently, his game is golf—with a seven handicap—with occasional baseball coaching in the neighborhood. It is rumored he would like nothing better, however, than a major league coaching job.

Larry Jr., meanwhile, is following in his father's footsteps.

"He prefers football just like I did when I was his age," Doby laughed.

Helyn Doby offered a motherly explanation of the situation. Young Larry, she noted, was too young to witness his father's heyday.

But if Doby can deliver his safe driving message the way he hit those long balls, she smiled, he may become just as well-known to the new generation of teenagers.

For a Stronger Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Propeller Club of the United States, dedicated to the promotion and support of a strong American merchant marine, has gathered a consensus of its nationwide membership concerning how our merchant marine can best meet the requirements of national security and economic welfare.

Under permission heretofore granted me by unanimous consent of the House I include with these remarks a letter from Propeller Club President E. D. Vickery expressing his concern for our merchant marine as well as the position paper of the club itself:

JULY 27, 1966.

The Honorable JOHN J. ROONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, House Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROONEY: The Propeller Club of the United States, a maritime and marine association dedicated to promoting an American Merchant Marine adequate to meet the requirements of national security and the economic welfare of the United States, having carefully considered the maritime needs of the United States, has taken a Position regarding the implementation of our National Maritime Policy which is realistic and constructive. This Position represents a complete consensus of Propeller Club member organizations and their membership throughout the country.

The Position is attached. It is respectfully requested that the views therein be carefully considered and that whatever action is necessary be taken.

Respectfully yours,

E. D. VICKERY,
National President.

THE PROPELLER CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES POSITION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR NATIONAL MARITIME POLICY

BACKGROUND

At its National Convention in 1965 at Galveston, Texas, the Propeller Club of the United States adopted the following language in one of its key resolutions:

"The Propeller Club urges the continued development and vigorous application of a permanent, non-partisan, high level Administration policy which is firm in the conviction that this nation must have a strong and active U.S.-flag Merchant Marine to serve the commerce and defense needs of the country. The Propeller Club urges maritime agencies of the government to re-double their efforts in support of practices and procedures in consonance with the provisions of basic maritime law and the expressed will of Congress and calls upon such agencies to join in a forceful program to promote U.S.-flag shipping in a troubled world which vitally requires it for progress and survival."

Subsequent thereto concepts have been advanced and policies advocated which are in direct conflict with our national maritime policy, our basic maritime laws and proven shipping practices.

The very purposes, which the National Resolution of the Propeller Club was intended to serve, are being hindered by varied and sundry proposals that would weaken rather than advance the cause of achieving a strong American Merchant Marine.

It therefore becomes a matter of the highest importance that the Propeller Club of the United States reaffirm and implement its position on "high level Administrative policy" as expressed in the resolution adopted at its last National Convention.

POSITION

The Propeller Club of the United States vigorously reaffirms the principles of our National Maritime policy as expressed in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and in implementation thereof calls upon the Congress, interested maritime agencies and maritime labor and management to give particular and continued support to the following:

The present cost-equalization parity concept of operation subsidy as distinguished from untried and unproven theoretical concepts of government support.

The existing essential trade route concept of our national maritime policy with such reasonable liberalization as is necessary for greater promotion of United States foreign commerce.

The present basic arrangements for participation of American flag liners in conferences with any necessary corrective measures contingent upon a study by a special government commission.

A construction subsidy program to replace current tonnage and capacity of existing unsubsidized liner fleets, coupled with operating subsidy arrangements contingent upon: (a) compliance with existing subsidy regulations, (b) agreement on fleet replacement, and (c) divestiture of all foreign flag operations.

A construction subsidy program with necessary attendant benefits including the establishment of a Construction Reserve Fund and provision for accelerated depreciation, to encourage the building in U.S. shipyards of a U.S.-flag dry bulk fleet capable of handling a substantial portion of the bulk trade.

The continuation of cargo preference laws which provide cargo for U.S.-flag ships and combat traditional foreign flag routing preferences and discriminatory practices.

A construction program with shipyard support sufficient to make our Merchant Marine a more effective instrument in our waterborne commerce and to aid in the national defense through expansion of U.S.-flag merchant fleet construction and repair in U.S. shipyards.

Establishment of a joint government-industry national research program to explore new technology for improving the U.S.-flag merchant fleet.

Vigorous application of our current nonpartisan national maritime policy as expressed in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 in order to best serve the commercial and defense needs of the nation.

U Thant Should Remain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, in a world where almost every day sees another crisis in the affairs of mankind, those men who play an essential role in the maintenance of world peace are too few to let slip through mankind's collective fingers. The Secretary General of the United Nations is such a man. He has performed one of the most difficult tasks in the most difficult of ages. And thus far he has succeeded in keeping the specter of world war at arm's length from humanity. Although he has earned the rest he has stated he craves, I feel that he should stay. The following editorial from the Denver Post expresses this wish perfectly:

U THANT IS NEEDED AT HIS U.N. POST

The men in the Kremlin told U Thant this week they would like him to remain for a second term as secretary-general of the United Nations.

Thant has also been endorsed for a second term by the United States, Britain and France. Vice President HUMPHREY announced the American endorsement only last month.

About the only one who is not eager to have the secretary-general stay on is Thant himself. He is reported to be depressed both by the war in Viet Nam and the inability of the United Nations to contribute to a settlement.

He has not ruled out the possibility that he would accept another five-year term, but he told the Russians he had not made up his mind to accept it either.

We hope and believe the secretary-general will recognize both his obligation to remain and the possibility that the United Nations will be able to accomplish at some later time what it cannot accomplish now.

If the world organization has been unable to serve as mediator, has failed to prevent escalation and has brought the parties no closer to a settlement, no other organization, nation or bloc has been able to accomplish those things either.

There may come a time when the United Nations—and only the United Nations—can play the role that is required to get negotiations under way or make a settlement work.

We hope U Thant will be on hand when that time comes, and that he will continue to exercise U.N. influence—however small it may presently be—to advance the prospects of peace talks.

If U Thant were to refuse to serve any longer, it is not at all certain that the Soviet Union and the West could agree on a successor who would also be acceptable to the Afro-Asian states.

The United Nations has enough troubles at this stage without becoming involved in a wrangle over a new secretary-general.

Thant will be under strong pressure to give up his plan to retire in Burma and to stay at his post in New York in order to save the organization.

The secretary-general has the respect and confidence of most nations of the world, and he has earned them. A man who has become such a universal influence for good ought not to deprive mankind of his services at a time when they are needed most.

California's North Coast Water Resource Developments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, in order to bring to the attention of the House and the Senate the progress and status of water resource development on the north coast of California, I submit for the RECORD a copy of my most recent speech to the Eel River Flood Control and Water Conservation Association on July 7, 1966.

With all the interest in water development in California and the Nation, the very devastating floods in 1964 and 1965 and, in particular and the great benefits to be derived from accelerating the construction of flood protective works and reservoirs, I hopefully the following remarks will be helpful to anyone concerned with the advancement of water resource developments.

Millions of dollars are expended annually for flood recovery and rehabilitation assistance. I hope we can look forward to directing more funds toward making this well recognized liability into one of America's greatest assets.

I want to express my sincere thanks to the Eel River Flood Control and Water Conservation Association for giving me this opportunity to again present a "progress report" on our Northcoast Water Resource Developments. Also, I would like to commend all of you for the great strides you have made in stimulating interest in our water problems among the various agencies of the State and Federal Government.

Certainly, most of us in State and Federal Government are well aware of the problems facing us, but I cannot over-emphasize how much we recognize and appreciate the coordinated efforts of this alert organization, because just as the old saying goes, "We can lead a horse to water, but we can't make him drink"—we can assist in providing and coordinating the technical data but we must know the specific water policy objectives of each of your areas and counties.

This can only be accomplished through an organization such as this—by your activities to date you have clearly demonstrated your desire to do just that. For this continuing surveillance, we, who are in positions of political leadership, are deeply grateful. Believe me, without your efforts and cooperation, our task of presenting recommendations to the Congress would become very difficult, if not impossible.

Of course, the very devastating flood disaster of December 1964 certainly brought nationwide attention to our problems and has resulted in an overall acceleration of the project planning and studies in the State and Federal Water Resource agencies. But, I would also like to remind you that memories are often very short—every day away from a flood disaster generally results in a proportionately lesser amount of concern about that problem as new problems arise to capture the attention of the State Legislature and the Congress. So again, we must continue to "beat the drums."

We must continue to "strike while the iron is hot". In other words, we can never let up in our determination to advance our vast water resource projects.

Without question, the ultimate development of the Eel River complex, the Russian River Basin, the Napa River Flood Control, the Mad the Van Duzen, and the multitude of other flood control and water conservation projects of our North Coast, is now and will, in the future, be recognized as one of the largest, Inter-Agency cooperative projects, ever undertaken by man. The estimated costs will run from 2.5 to 3.5 billion dollars.

While these figures, quite naturally, tend to stagger the imagination, they also point out the problems facing us as we seek the necessary funds at the State and Federal level. Each project must meet the most stringent economic and engineering justification requirements. This will require the broadest possible support from every one in this room because as you know, there is great and growing competition for these funds. Quite honestly, though, we on the North Coast certainly cannot complain too much because the Federal Government through the Corps of Engineers' activities alone spent $24,000,000 in completing the rehabilitation work associated with the '64 flood.

Incidentally, I want to briefly acknowledge and commend the personnel of the Corps, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, the State Department of Water Resources, county government and the thousands of organizations and volunteers who performed so magnificently during the aftermath of the floods.

This large amount of money, spent for recovery work is without doubt, the most glaring justification for advancing the recommended flood protective works. Also, we have 19 different projects funded in the current Public Works appropriation bill now being considered by the Congress. I'm still asking for more additions to the Bill, but as you can see, the committee members do have a point, when they say, "CLAUSEN, how much more are we supposed to give one Congressional District?"

However, I will continue to press, with your cooperation, because I am personally convinced that we have a strong case to sell.

To me, water is wealth—water is now, or will soon become, worth whatever it costs to develop it. To postpone or prolong its development is to be foolhardy and unwise. Any appropriation for water resource development is, in my judgment, an investment in America.

The return on this investment is many fold—both immediate and long range. The immediate benefits are principally in the construction field—the direct and indirect jobs associated with these projects will be tremendous. The job opportunities in the services related to this type construction project are boundless. One need only to visit Oroville, California and you can then anticipate or get an idea of what we can expect here on the North Coast. Certainly the next twenty years are going to be exciting ones as we turn this well recognized liability into one of America's greatest assets.

Certainly, who can fail to recognize the potential good for all mankind in these worthwhile projects. All the people in every county of the North Coast will feel the benefits. In the chronically depressed areas of Southern Humboldt and Northern Mendocino counties, we can anticipate a tremendous "shot in the arm", economically, when the dirt begins to "fly" on those projects.

Just imagine flair of activity that will take place between the Willits and Garberville-Fortuna areas. The Dry Creek, Knights Valley and Big Sulphur projects in Sonoma County will provide a stimulous to Southern Mendocino and Sonoma counties.

As John Winzler commented this morning, the Butler Valley project on the Mad River must be expedited in order to meet the rapidly increasing demands for municipal and industrial water in Humboldt County. The Corps of Engineers is in the process of stepping up the final filing date of its report. With the well recognized flood control benefits associated with the Sequoia damsite project, I have asked the Corps' for a speed-up in this feasibility study.

These are but a few of the immediate benefits to our region that are "just around the corner", as we move toward the orderly planning and development of our water programs. The long range benefits are obvious to all of us concerned with providing safety and security, from the rampaging flood waters, for our people and those who envision the benefits of water conservation for municipal and industrial water supply, irrigation, recreation and fisheries enhancement.

Speaking of floods, I would be very derelict if I did not recognize, with pleasure, the progress of the Flood Warning System on our rivers. Some of you may recall my "blast" through the news media relating to the inadequacy of a proper flood warning system—as a matter of fact, some thought I was a bit harsh in my statement, but with the subsequent results I am convinced that it was worthwhile. Assemblyman Frank Belotti and Senator Carl Christenson performed miracles in pushing the request through Sacramento.

In talking to the Weather Bureau people in Eureka and Washington, they are convinced that "somebody got the message". Seriously though, with the modern communications equipment now available, there is simply no excuse for not having the finest warning systems man can provide. We've motivated similar improvements in our Fruit Frost Warning Systems and as some of you know, we recently completed our Fire Disaster Review hearings in Santa Rosa.

Here again, we are asking for a complete re-evaluation of our fire fighting capability to detemine whether or not we have an adequate plan of action, and the most advanced equipment ready, on a stand-by basis, to be "cranked into action" should fires break out during this coming season. Believe me, I've had the willing cooperation of everyone, partiularly the people directly involved in "carrying-out" the program. They've welcomed our intervention because with their personal knowledge of the inadequacies, they welcomed our "carrying the torch" for improving their cause.

While fire disasters may appear irrelevent to flood control and water conservation, I can assure you that forest fire are equally categorized as disasters and demand the attention of all of us. Further, as constituents you are entitled to this "progress report" as well.

Returning now to Water Resource Development, there are a few cogent points I would like to make.

First of all, as many people have told you, things are happening all around us, that have heretofore been non-existent. As your very able water consultant, Harvey Banks, has told you, he is withholding presentation of the final draft of his report because of what has happened recently on the Colorado River, Metropolitan Water District and Columbia River Developments.

The fact that Glen Smith of the Metropolitan Water District made the statement "that MWD may propose to increase the size of the Tehachapi Pumping Plant and the East Branch, to be capable of serving until 2020, is of great significance and bears watching and intense review. I have every confidence that Mr. Banks and your organization will maintain ready vigilance and increase your communications with MWD.

Because of the increasing demands for water everywhere, the study for a regional plan to transport waters into the Colorado River, a supplemental water supply for Southern California, the expanding regional developments of the Southwestern States, with Texas and Kansas being recently added to the picture, the widening controversy over the Columbia River water export plans, and its 25-year construction timetable, the population expansion projections for the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, the readily recognized need to supplement the Delta Pool water requirements and the many increasing demands of our State Water Plan, one can only conclude what we've known and predicted for some time, the attention given our north coast water resources will be substantially greater.

There are many reasons for this, but the principle fact that stands out is the consideration of our North Coast water resources as an interim supply. A water supply that will be needed in other areas of California until such time as the Columbia River water agreements are worked out, the 25 year construction schedule completed or an efficient and effective system of desalinization become technologiclaly and economically feasible. Again, I want to remind you of my previous reference to the MWD statement to further stress this point.

Quite naturally, with our common desire to accelerate the project developments, this could be very timely in providing us with the potential economic justification of our projects. To say the least, it is very tempting to see this possibility evolve. But, it also prompts me to suggest that we must all accelerate our efforts in determining the water policy objectives of our region *and* our respective communities and counties, making certain that our own water needs are adequately protected and provided for. Again, your actions in developing the joint exercise of powers agreement and the report of Harvey Banks here today indicate you're moving in the right direction.

With the Inter-Agency group having divided up the projects on the Eel, Van Duzen and Mad Rivers, and delineated the function that each agency should pursue, it becomes our joint responsibility to set a series of deadlines and/or target dates when all projects in our package or master plan can be completed. Certainly, a projected timetable by each agency, available to all, would be very helpful to people interested in our progress.

With the very obvious competition for appropriations, I again would like to stress the importance of each agency concentrating on its own area of responsibility, thereby minimizing duplication of effort and maximizing the opportunity for simultaneous action and progress. This will be an accelerated Public Works program at its best. We on our committee are pushing this concept.

I believe your Association should support Bureau projects where there is clear evidence that cheap agricultural water is needed; Corps of Engineers projects when the principle purpose is flood control and water supply; projects of the State of California, perhaps in cooperation with the Corps or the Bureau of Reclamation, providing those projects give suitable local benefits to the project area and make local water supply available.

It becomes increasingly obvious, we must take further steps to become a part of the overall planning process. The time for thinking in terms of Regional Planning is now. The overall impact on lands located in some of the project areas will require our attention. Land Use Planning must be brought up to date to coincide with the Regional water plans.

The people and the communities of our area will be looking for more specific answers to their questions—when, where and how? When will the project get started, where will it be located and how much will it cost or how much can I expect to benefit from this start. The Bureau of Reclamation has advised me of their progress in developing concepts of future agricultural crop patterns as influenced by ample irrigation water on a regionwide basis.

As I've stated before, we will become increasingly dependent upon you for guidance and direction, so that we are advancing the projects in keeping with the water policy objectives of you and the people you represent.

We must, at the earliest possible date start translating some of these studies and plans with a positive program of action. We can and must see concrete results. Part of this is happening. Needless to say, it is thrilling to see the "dirt fly" on the Redwood Creek project, we have provided the funds for the start on Corte Madera Creek and we are asking for a construction start on Dry Creek. As I told the appropriations committee members, it is vital to keep these projects moving on schedule so as to prevent a future "logjam" in funding the construction starts.

As we seek all possible means of accelerating our projects, we might look back on the years prior to construction of the Oroville Dam. Every consultant proclaimed the Oroville project could not be justified until 1980. The Director of Water Resources, administratively, apparently with the backing of the Governor, went ahead with the project. The decision to proceed was made in September of 1960. This has been later referred to as the decision with "the proper mixture of engineering and guts".

A most significant fact occurred in later years—the project was completed to a point where it performed the flood control purpose—just one week before the 1964 flood hit.

The Director of Water Resources who made that decision was Harvey Banks.

As we discuss methods of accelerating these projects, I would like to touch briefly on a matter that has "bugged" me for a long time. Having traveled throughout the United States visiting areas hard hit by similar natural disasters, I concluded that one of the major problems facing the Congress was the "horse and buggy" criteria being used for benefit to cost ratio justification. I am thoroughly convinced that it does not recognize the total picture when considering the economic factors associated with disasters and flood protective works.

It has become increasingly clear that the State and the Bureau will not build the Middle Fork and English Ridge projects respectively unless they actually need the water in the Sacramento Valley and Southern California. On the other hand, the North Coast needs flood control at an early time. We are looking at two or three possible criteria changes that might embody the following principles to allow early project construction:

1. Payment, in addition to flood control allocation, for interest and principal on the allocation to water conservation, during the period of years before water is used, perhaps, with a maximum number of years specified. This payment could be non-reimbursable to the Federal Government in that when water is used, the using agency would only pick up payments to the end of the original period.

2. Payment by the Federal Government for principal and interest on conservation storage until water is used, with the payout period to begin at the time water is used and extend for the full period prescribed in present law.

3. Payment by the Federal Government for interest and principal on conservation allocation until water is used, with these payments by the Federal Government to be repaid by water users as a surcharge on future water rates.

In discussing criteria, there is another matter that is deserving of more attention—the consideration for aesthetics. The retention and enhancement of as much natural beauty as possible, during the construction stages of our various projects, would be serving the public interest and must be given a higher priority in the future. This is particularly true when flood control projects are built through the center of communities such as Napa and those along the Corte Madera Creek in Marin. Again, our committee will be looking for possible incremental additions in future criteria changes.

Some of these questions might be asked. How do you value flood control? Where two major catastrophes have occurred in the past ten years, what criteria should apply toward timing of the projects? It is very difficult to establish quantitative criteria without providing proper value judgment on the magnitude of the risk. Who knows when the 100 year or 1,000 year storm is going to come? We do know, from the experiences of the last three years alone, that the frequency of the storms and floods are on the increase, nationwide. I can speak with authority because I've been to these areas.

In addition to the flood recovery and rehabilitation costs, the one question that keeps coming to my mind is the lack of adequate consideration for increased values in land and improvements, that can be anticipated, immediately following the competition of a flood control or reclamation facility. This has occurred in every part of the country where similar projects are now in place. I am convinced we can safely expect this trend to continue.

With this in mind I have asked for answers to these questions from our committee and staff, obviously seeking improvements to our established criteria, techniques and methodology for economic evaluation. We are asking for a similar review by the Bureau of the Budget. In the coming months, I will be pursuing this objective to the maximum—if you agree with me, I hope you join in presenting the point of view and suggestions of your organization.

Again, the results of these evaluations should prove helpful as we emphasize the concept of accelerated development of the northcoast waters as an interim solution to th Colorado River problem.

In closing, as some of you know, I just returned from the World Forestry Congress in Spain. While our principle mission was to observe the progress of improved forestry in other sections of the world, I also asked our friends in Spain about their progress in water resource development. Immediately, they proudly responded by advising that they have already developed 80% of their hydrological potential. Gentlemen, this is a country that is supposed to be substantially behind us in technology and engineering. I only wish we had 80% of the North Coasts' hydrological potential already developed.

In attending this world conference, one could not help but feel that the eyes of the world are upon us—constantly seeking ideas and information from a diversified, viable and wealthy country, recognized as a world leader. The world is craving for our leadership. The image we create and the example we set is now in the making. In the eyes of the world, our International purpose will be judged by our domestic performance. Somehow, I get the feeling we can and must do more in accelerating water resource development—can any red-blooded American refuse to accept this challenge?

I stand ready to cooperate with you in every way possible. Thank you for the privilege of speaking to this very distinguished group of water experts.

Vietnam's Crucial Election

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the Record two columns that appeared recently in the Washington, D.C., Post. Together they give the American people some heartening news about U.S. efforts in developing peace throughout the world:

Vietnam's Crucial Election

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

No matter how much the critics may ridicule it, the September 11 election in South Vietnam may well give President Johnson his first important break in the agonizing war in Southeast Asia.

One major reason for this bright assessment is the murderous sabotage and terror campaign that the Vietcong has now begun in an effort to undermine the entire electoral process. This means the Vietcong regards the election as potentially disastrous.

Consider, for example, well-authenticated reports to Washington of a Vietcong attack on the party headquarters of the Vietnamese QDD Party, a strongly nationalistic, anti-Communist political party in Quang Tin province in the northern part of the country.

On July 14 or 15—the date is uncertain—a number of officials of this party, which is running several candidates as delegates to the constitutional convention, were murdered in a Vietcong attack which could have had only one purpose: to terrorize the party and frighten it into boycotting the election. One of the prospective candidates lost both his legs in the attack. He still intends, nonetheless, to be a candidate in the election.

This incident is not isolated. The South Vietnamese government is now studying intelligence reports from at least five other provinces that the Communist Vietcong are planning campaigns of sabotage.

The Vietcong, of course, is barred from running candidates of its own. But because it is working so hard to hold down the vote in the election, a big turnout will constitute a major defeat for the Vietcong.

Thus the conclusion is inescapable that for the Vietcong and its political arm, the National Liberation Front, the election is a Trojan horse. It will reveal for the first time the weakness of the Vietcong.

And this revelation will dramatize the essential correctness of President Johnson's conviction that the overwhelming majority of South Vietnam's population of 16 million has no tie of sympathy, ideology or loyalty to the Vietcong.

The unofficial U.S. estimate of the number of South Vietnamese citizens who would willingly support the Vietcong runs to around 5 or 6 per cent. Well-informed estimates from eastern European Communist sources are not much higher—around 8 per cent.

Up to now it has been difficult for the President to illustrate this basic fact. But if the election goes as expected, that in itself will dramatize what Mr. Johnson has been saying for so long: That the United States is in South Vietnam to stop aggression from the north and that left to its own devices, South Vietnam would overwhelmingly reject the Communists.

An outpouring of between 4 and 5 million voters should be a powerful demonstration to the rest of the world that the development of free political institutions in South Vietnam is a real possibility.

There are also, of course, hazards in this first election (to be followed by election of an assembly after agreement has been reached on a constitution). The 108 winners among more than 700 candidates have only one job: To draft a constitution for a country that has never had one. It is impossible to predict how this first elected convention will act.

For example, it is not ruled out that the constitutional convention, as the first national body in South Vietnam's history to be chosen in a relatively free election might try to reconstitute itself as a parliamentary body and claim for itself the powers of government. No one expects this to happen, but no one can know for sure what will happen when it convenes in late September.

That is no more a hazard than the catalogue of hazards President Johnson lives with every day in pursuing his goal in Vietnam. The important thing about the election is that it has stirred up intense and healthy interest among the political parties and that it is certain to expose the fraudulence of the claim of the Vietcong to be the true representative of the people.

Signs That We're Winning Cold War

(By Drew Pearson)

Some of the professional scaremongers who see the world going hell-bent toward communism have been trying to persuade the American public that we are losing the Cold War. This has long been the theme of Sen. Tom Dodd's Internal Security Committee and anyone who disagrees with either the Committee or Dodd's conduct is called a "leftist" by his pal, Gen. Julius Klein.

However, I have visited much of the world in the past 18 months and in my opinion we are winning, not losing, the Cold War.

In Africa, the pro-Communist Ben Bella has been kicked out of Algeria; while President Kwame Nkrumah, the Chinese puppet of Ghana, has been given the gate by his own people. In East Africa, when U.S. Ambassador Bill Atwood retired, the people of Kenya came out with placards reading: "Yankee don't go home."

When Chinese Foreign Minister Ch'en Yi traveled through Africa some months ago advocating wars of liberation, he turned practically every leader against him. Africa is now almost totally pro-West and anti-Communist, with even President Nasser of Egypt on shaky political legs—despite the Aswan Dam.

VICTORIES IN ASIA

In Pakistan, President Ayub Khan, who has been flirting with the Chinese, has now thrown out his pro-Communist Foreign Minister, Zulf Kar Bhutto, and is sliding back into the pro-West camp.

India, once the champion of the Red Chinese, has learned the hard way. During the recent worry over the execution of American prisoners in Hanoi, the Indian Embassy here and Premier Indira Gandhi in Moscow pressured the Russians to use their influence with Hanoi to block any war crimes trial.

In Southeast Asia, Indonesia has put Sukarno on the sidelines and cleaned out every single Chinese Communist. Simultaneously, Indonesia has dropped its war against Malaysia, and that country is now even more pro-West.

In Japan, where we lost friends as a result of the Vietnam war, the socialists are still fuming, but the middle class has a better understanding of the American position and the situation has improved.

In Cyprus, where Greece and Turkey, two good U.S. allies, were almost on the verge of war last year, both sides have come to their senses. Communist agitators who once had a field day in Greece and Turkey have piped down.

RED INDEPENDENCE

Perhaps the most important change in any part of the world is taking place among the European Communist-bloc nations.

When I visited Yugoslavia in 1950 I reported that nation would drift into a moderate type of socialism similar to that of the British Labor government. The Truman Administration, which simultaneously continuing this policy, sold had come to the same conclusion, launched a policy of aiding Yugoslavia—also Poland—with surplus grain. The Eisenhower Administration, President Tito even jet fighters and trained Yugoslav pilots in Texas, despite the criticism of the right wing.

The policy has paid off. Today Yugoslavia enjoys freedom of religion, freedom of farming, freedom of small business. Only the public utilities and major industries, as in England which is nationalizing steel, are government owned.

Recently Tito uncovered the same kind of wire-tapping which our Justice Department has revealed to the Supreme Court. Tito kicked out, however, Aleksandar Randovic, the man responsible for it.

Other European Communist countries, while not as independent as Yugoslavia, are drifting in that direction.

SEEKS MORE U.S. TRADE

All the European Communists are eager for more trade with the United States, and if Representative Wilbur Mills (Democrat of Arkansas), Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, hadn't thumbed his nose at the White House when the President wanted to loosen trade barriers, we would now be doing an expanding business with this part of the world. Instead the Germans, French and British are making money in these markets.

In Latin America, the resentment against the United States over our landing of Marines in the Dominican Republic has cooled off. Most Latins are convinced by the steady withdrawal of U.S. troops that we have no ulterior motives on that island, and the welcome given to President Johnson by Mexico, the chief critic of our Dominican policy, demonstrated that the Dominican incident is now water over the dam.

At one time the Chinese Communists considered Latin America one of their chief targets, second only to Africa. They were more active in Cuba than the Russians, and were definitely behind Castro's terrorist drive on nearby Venezuela. That drive has now fizzled. So have the drives in Panama and other Latin countries.

Milwaukee and Organized Baseball

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, much has appeared in the Nation's press in the past few days concerning the Wisconsin Supreme Court decision in the Braves baseball case.

The decision has been interpreted in some circles as vindicating the stand of organized professional baseball. This is far from true, as is explained in the Milwaukee Journal editorial of July 28, 1966.

In fact, the decision clears up one ambiguity in the Milwaukee position. Milwaukee contended that baseball was a monopoly and thereby evil, on the one hand, and asked for another franchise or a return of the Braves on the other. In other words, there was a seeming willingness to employ the monopoly argument to the extent that it would bring the community what it wanted.

This apparent contradiction in goals had always been of concern to me because if Milwaukee had been given a team, it might be interpreted that baseball once again had been able to "buy" its way out of a tight spot.

As I have said over and over, the problem of organized baseball's monopolistic practices go far beyond the boundaries of Milwaukee or Wisconsin. These practices affect every major city in the Nation which has a major league club.

Today Milwaukee and Wisconsin stand purged of any taint of self-interest. They can take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court on the basic principle that the present conduct of the big business of baseball has placed it firmly within the sphere of those activities which Congress meant to affect with antitrust laws.

It is my firm belief that the circumstances warrant the Supreme Court taking another, hard look at the baseball monopoly. Since 1953 when the Court last ruled, there have been these developments:

First, baseball's owners and operators have demonstrated an increasing inability to discipline themselves against flaunting the public interest in the search for the fast buck.

Second, the increasing dependence of baseball on lucrative television contracts has placed baseball ever more firmly than before in the mainstream of interstate commerce.

Third, the failure of Congress to bring baseball within the scope of existing antitrust regulations clearly does not indicate satisfaction with the status quo. Rather almost all Members of Congress who have spoken on the subject favor the inclusion of baseball under antitrust.

The differences of opinion have come over issues of what exceptions are to be granted baseball once it is made subject to antitrust legislation. Some want to give baseball broad privileges. Others, like myself, want it restricted in the public interest.

On those issues, basically, legislation changing the status of baseball has been stalled.

The U.S. Supreme Court could play an important role in ending this impasse by taking judicial note of the general approval within Congress for "normalizing" the position of organized baseball.

If the High Court should strip baseball of its exemption from antitrust regulation, new legislation would quite clearly be needed to prevent a situation of chaos from resulting in organized baseball. This legislation would be given priority consideration and differences on the extent of privileges could be determined in open debate.

This, it seems to me, is the very least we can expect if the national pastime is to be taken out of the hands of the carpetbaggers and returned to the fans.

The editorial follows:

BRAVES WIN, ON TECHNICALITY; AND THERE'LL BE A REPLAY

The Braves drew four bases on balls for the winning run in the Wisconsin supreme court Wednesday. It is not a proud way to win a ball game. And it doesn't wrap up any pennant.

Giddy claims by the baseball commissioner, National league president and Atlanta mayor—that the court "vindicated" the baseball monopoly, found no violation of state law, saw baseball's desertion of Milwaukee to be "just and fair"—were total nonsense.

The court did exactly the opposite. It denounced everything about the Braves' move, both legally and morally. And that judgment was a unanimous one. The bare majority merely decided that the state law's enforcement arm couldn't reach the Braves, through no virtue of theirs.

The baseball industry is indeed a monopoly, Justice Fairchild wrote; it is indeed in restraint of trade, and its operations would be "rife with violations" of both state and federal laws—if the former could be applied and the latter were to be. Justice Heffernan repeated the guilty verdict on behalf of the dissenters.

The state's case against the Braves has foundered, as of today, on the rock of jurisdiction only. The majority found that "national policy" has thus far exempted baseball from antitrust enforcement, even if all by inference—by mere inaction of congress to include it by name, and by the United States supreme court's whimsical view in 1953 that the inaction expresses intent to allow the exemption. A state's attempt to fill the enforcement gap, being "in conflict with national policy," as the majority found, must yield. This, by the way, does not at all void the state antitrust law for other uses.

The dissent appears to have been written more in frustration over the result than in real opposition to it. The minority felt that, "where congress has failed to act to protect the states from monopolistic predators," a state ought to be able to act for itself. Some of the majority couldn't quite go this far because of a belief that a nationwide monopoly has to be disciplined uniformly if at all—that is, federally.

A 4 to 3 court vote is just as conclusive legally as 7 to 0 would be. Especially in a case like this, however, the split emphasizes how conscientious and learned judges may differ over a difficult question, and that invites further appeal.

Atty. Gen. La Follette is therefore correct to seek review by the United States supreme court. In case that court should wish to rescue itself from its 1953 ruling, this might be the opportunity. But it may prefer to let the issue come up through the federal courts under federal law.

It probably must be accepted now that baseball is not about to be forced legally to return the Braves to Milwaukee or assign another franchise right away. Justice Fairchild pointed out the irony that such a result, if possible, would still be making use of a monopoly power, and condoning it for that one purpose.

This leaves Wisconsin chosen by circumstances as the protagonist for the principle that the monopolistic conduct of baseball is morally wrong, economically harmful, and either is or ought to be illegal, by decree of the supreme court or congress or both. It would be hard to let the matter drop at this point with that principle at stake.

Hanoi Warned

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, Hanoi's threat to try our captured airmen as war criminals has aroused a storm of fury to which Ho Chi Minh had better pay heed.

The press continues to point out that the consequences of such an outrage could be disastrous. Two editorials which I offer here for the RECORD state this possibility in vigorous terms.

In short, the Los Angeles Times and Philadephia Inquirer declare that Hanoi is playing with fire.

Its propaganda objectives would backfire.

Its hope of intimidating us would, of course, fall flat.

North Vietnam has been warned from many quarters against carrying out its threat.

These newspapers wisely advise the aggressor in Vietnam not to make any dangerous miscalculations.

Their editorials follow in full:

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 15, 1966]

WAR CRIMES TRIALS IN HANOI

North Vietnam has given indications that it is preparing to put captured American fliers on trial as "war criminals," with some East European sources reporting that the legal farces may begin as early as next week. If such outrages do in fact take place, the consequences for the Hanoi regime could prove disastrous.

In violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention on the rules of war, signed by North Vietnam in 1957, U.S. pilots have already been paraded in handcuffs through the streets of Hanoi, and subjected to public abuse. One of the specific obligations of the Geneva Convention is the protection of war prisoners against intimidation, insults, public curiosity—and reprisals.

Hanoi plainly has some definite political-propaganda purposes in mind with its threatened show trials. One of them is bolstering the morale of the North Vietnamese people by openly humiliating and punishing U.S. fliers who have helped bring destruction to the military and economic sinews of the country.

Undoubtedly, too, Hanoi must feel that reprisals would have an effect on the morale of other U.S. fliers who daily take part in attacks on North Vietnam.

But perhaps the most important aim seen by Hanoi is an attempt to influence U.S. public opinion. North Vietnam puts great stock in the anti-war demonstrations in this country, remembering that deep political and popular divisions in France in the early 1950's played a major role in sapping French strength in the Indochina war. Reprisals against U.S. prisoners, in Hanoi's view, could exacerbate divisions in the United States and result in new pressures on the President to end the war quickly, on Hanoi's terms.

Is it really possible that North Vietnam's leaders are so grossly misinformed, or so self-deluded, that they think the United States can be intimidated by these acts of barbarism? As Winston Churchill once asked about another enemy, "What kind of a people do they think we are!"

The American reaction to any North Vietnamese show trials would not be one of despair or fear, nor would it turn more people against the U.S. government's policies. On the contrary; the predictable reaction woulid be one of the most severe condemnation, and of greater unity behind the President than has been seen for some time. The demands for stern reprisals would be overwhelming.

Hanoi, which has often enough miscalculated the mood and determination of the U.S. government and the American people, may now be on the verge of its most dangerous miscalculation of all. It still has time to back away, but does it have enough sense to do so?

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 19, 1966]

HANOI HAS HAD ITS WARNING

The North Vietnamese can't say that they have not been fully warned of the consequences, should they carry out their threats to try, and to execute, captured American fliers as war criminals.

Since Hanoi first voiced the threat, there has been a flood of protest in this and other countries, plus a demand that the fliers be treated humanely, according to civilized standards, as prisoners of war.

The protests have been accompanied by warnings that mistreatment of the captives would most certainly arouse American indignation to a fever pitch and unite the Nation in a call for stepped-up military action in Vietnam.

President Johnson, Secretary of State Rusk and members of Congress including Senators who have consistently opposed Administration policy in Vietnam, have joined in asking humane treatment of the pilot prisoners.

U.N. Secretary General U Thant has warned North Vietnam that war crime trials of the airmen would generate intense escalation of the war. Formal U.S. diplomatic warning against the trial or execution of the prisoners has been given North Vietnam through the medium of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo and Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, has informed officials of the International Red Cross in Geneva of the disastrous consequences that would follow the mistreatment of the American prisoners.

The history books are filled with the products of miscalculation, when national leaders failed to read correctly the probable reaction to a certain line of policy. There is no excuse for similar folly in Hanoi today.

Ho Chi-Minh has chosen to play with fire in his abusive treatment of prisoners of war, by inciting street mobs to demands for the captives' blood in reprisal against American bombing. He must not play this dangerous game too far. He has been told what the consequences will be. Unless he is inviting destruction, he had better back away.

New Jersey Bell: A Company Dedicated to Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the telephone is an essential utility which most Americans take for granted. We assume that telephone service is always available, ready to fulfill our needs and bring help in times of emergency. We usually do not stop to consider that our telephone system is also an important economic asset to our economy, or to realize that the excellent service we receive is due to the teamwork and coordination of all the people who make the system work—in research, in manufacturing, and in operations. In the Newark Star-Ledger of July 26, 1966, Mr. Robert D. Lilley, president of New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., has contributed a most informative guest column describing the role of his company in New Jersey's flourishing economy and the dedication of the people who work for this outstanding organization.

I include it in the RECORD following my remarks:

UTILITY: COMMUNICATIONS PROGRESS HINGES ON TEAMWORK

(By Robert D. Lilley)

One significant measure of the economic health and progress of our state is communictaions growth—the growth of facilities and the growth of telephone calling volumes.

And by this yardstick, New Jersey has really grown and is continuing to surge forward. Local and long distance calling volumes have risen 73 per cent in 10 years and the number of New Jersey Bell telephones in service has increased more than 60 per cent.

By the end of 1965, New Jersey Bell's 2,100,000 business and residence customers were using more than 3,600,000 telephones and making 15,307,000 calls on an average business day, a sharp climb of 580,000 calls a day over the 1964 average.

To keep pace with this communications explosion, New Jersey Bell has invested more than $1.2 billion in new buildings and equipment over the last 10 years, ample evidence that our business shares in the general economic improvement of the state and contributes to it.

Last year alone, our construction program totaled $154.8 million. And we paid $113 million in taxes to the federal government and $39 million to state and local governments. This is neither a boast nor a complaint—taxes are the price we pay for the privilege—and I use that word in its literal sense—of being corporate citizens of New Jersey.

If all expenditures of Bell System companies in New Jersey during 1965 are combined—including those of New Jersey Bell, the Western Electric Company and Bell Telephone Laboratories—the total figure comes to more than $850 million. All of the money was invested to maintain, expand and improve communications services.

On an annual basis, the Bell System pours $300 million more into New Jersey than it takes out, establishing a very favorable "balance of payments" that certainly bolsters the state's economy.

Today's telephone network performs well because the people who design it, the people who make it work, and the people who run it, work for a common goal—excellent service for the people who use it. The close integration of research at Bell Telephone Laboratories; manufacture at Western Electric, and operations, at New Jersey Bell, guarantee the efficient functioning of the highly complex network that links our customers to 183,000,000 telephones throughout the world.

It also guarantees communications progress and growth: basic and applied research translated into designs, designs into products and products into customers' services, with the interval between each state compressed to the extent that the entire process is continuous and overlapping, rather than sequential and broken.

Teamwork and the sharing of goals, in an organization as closely knit as the telephone network itself, are two of the most important contributors to the quality and economy of Bell System service.

Another important contributing factor is the regulatory climate in which our company operates. For more than 50 years on the State level, and 30 on the National, our business—the adequacy of its services, the prices we charge and the profits we earn—has been under close and continuing regulatory scrutiny by New Jersey's Public Utilities Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

The general excellence of communications service and development here in New Jersey and throughout the United States is indicative of the health of this climate and the interest of regulatory agencies in providing scope and incentive for communications progress.

Over the long run, I feel that the most important contributor to service quality and economy is integrity. I realize that the word "integrity" implies moral and ethical imperatives that, in some peoples' minds, are not usually associated with business objectives and operations.

But in a democratic country, the whole structure of society rests on the assumption that people are doing tehir jobs honestly, responsibility and intelligently, whether they work in the public or in the private sector.

The progress of the Bell System—the progress of our economy in general—depends on such integrity; integrity of purpose, integrity of intelligence and the integrity bred by regulation, self-criticism and a stubborn refusal to "leave well enough alone."

New York Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary Joins Fight Against Noise Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the fight against noise pollution is a continuing one. My bill, H.R. 14602, discussed in my floor statement on April 21, at page 8339 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with additional detail on May 2 at page 9024, May 3 at page 9223, May 16 at page A2629, and June 2 at page

11603, would help to alleviate the problem.

In the meantime, however, there are many things that public officials and the average citizen can do to reduce noise.

In New York City, our new police commissioner has joined the fight.

His statement of July 12, 1966, follows:

> Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary today urged New Yorkers to keep noise levels down especially during the hot summer months.
>
> "This is a time of year when windows are kept open," Commissioner Leary said. "That means noises become especially abrasive and disturbing."
>
> The commissioner advised:
>
> "Keep radios and television sets tuned to a lower volume. Don't use your car horn except in emergencies. Don't race your engine unnecessarily, especially if you drive a scooter or motorcycle. Where ever you can, cut down unnecessary noise so that your neighbor is not disturbed. He'll feel better and so will you."
>
> Commissioner Leary reminded New Yorkers that "the creation of any unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary noise" is a violation of law. He said that police have been instructed to issue summonses in instances where voluntary compliance is lacking.
>
> "A quieter New York," he added, "is a happier New York."
>
> Implementing Commissioner Leary's statement, Chief Inspector Sanford D. Garelik ordered the police force "to focus its efforts on the elimination of unnecessary noise."
>
> Chief Garelik pointed out that "the psychological impact of noise is becoming more widely recognized and the contribution of noise to tensions and mental health more generally appreciated."
>
> "The avoidable or unnecessary noise must be reduced to a tolerable minimum," he said. "There is a distinct relation between the well-being of our citizens and the quantity and quality of noise to which they are exposed."

Outstanding Research on Social Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a recent book on social problems written by my friend, Dr. John J. Mirich, the professor of psychology at Treasure Valley College, Ontario, Oreg. His recent book is entitled "Our Trojan Horses: Social Problems."

Dr. Mirich is a national authority in police science education and has served as a police officer, probation officer, public school teacher and counselor, as well as a professor in higher educational institutions for several years. He is the author of a number of books and national articles in social problems and is a lecturer in the field.

His works have stressed the importance of greater attention by the family and schools toward instructing our young people in the field of moral values.

Dr. Mirich's writings focus upon matters of great concern for all of us today, namely the problems of civilizations collapsing through moral decay and of family unit disintegration. He also stresses the importance of higher quality television programs and of vocational education for young people.

I urge my colleagues to study Dr. Mirich's writings, which provide a new outlook on today's pressing social problems.

Praise for Park Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, the year 1966 is the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service. There is no doubt in our minds that the National Park Service has done and is doing a tremendous job throughout the country.

Times-Picayune columnist Pie Dufour, in his column "Pie's A La Mode," pays a great tribute to the National Park Service. I think it is worthy of being reprinted here:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRAISED ON 50TH YEAR

(By Pie Dufour)

Ten years ago, the Department of the Interior launched "Mission 66" for its National Park Service, the purpose being to bring all installations up to their potential by 1966—the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service.

Mission 66 has been a grand success throughout the National Park Service system and specifically here at the Chalmette National Historical Park.

For many years, Chalmette was a sort of "step-child" in the National Park Service. First of all, there was no adequate space in which to interpret the momentous events that took place there in 1814–1815 and there was no visitor center other than a wholly inadequate frame building, hardly better than a shack.

Today, thanks to "Mission 66," and the beneficence of the Kaiser Aluminum Corp., a handsome visitor center exists in the restored Beuregard House and roads, markers, and battline make possible self-guided tours for the hundreds of thousands of persons who visit Chalmette each year. Last year 270,600 visitors toured the battlefield where Andrew Jackson defeated the British on Jan. 8, 1815.

Kaiser gave the land which was needed for the expansion of Chalmette—66 acres which had been secured for industrial development—and Mission 66 did the rest.

What Mission 66 did for the Chalmette National Historical Park has been repeated in many of the National Park Service installations which today include 32 National Parks, 143 historical areas, six national seashores, and several national recreation areas.

The 50-year development of the National Park Service is a marvelous tribute to the efficiency and the effective and imiginative administration of the National Park Service, regardless of whether Republicans or Democrats run the nation.

I have said it before and I repeat it now. No matter where else you find red tape, boondoggling, inefficiency and waste in government, there are three standout departments that do a superb job, namely, the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and the National Park Service.

Accordingly, I'm happy to get up on my soap box and cheer on the occasion of the National Park Service's golden anniversary, which is just a month off.

An act of Congress on Aug. 25, 1916 established the National Park Service as a bureau of the Department of the Interior and authorized it to ". . . conserve the scenery and the natural and historical objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

That the American people have enjoyed the efforts of the National Park Service is implicit in the annual figures of visits to the many installations. Last year, 121,312,000 visits were recorded throughout the National Park Service system. This year, director George B. Hartzog Jr., predicts, 137,000,000 visits will be made. Here were the leading attractions of the National Park Service in 1965:

National Capital Parks	9, 171, 200
Blue Ridge Parkway	7, 997, 400
Yorktown	6, 679, 900
Great Smoky Mountains	5, 954, 900
Natchez Trace	4, 979, 200
Lincoln Memorial	4, 039, 900
Lake Mead (Ariz.-Nev.)	3, 594, 100
Jefferson Memorial Arch	3, 013, 800
Independence Hall	2, 730, 000
Grand Teton Park	2, 507, 000
Gettysburg Battlefield	2, 325, 500
Cape Cod Seashore	2, 306, 100

You will note that 10 of these installations are east of the Mississippi (actually nine but the Jefferson Arch at St. Louis is on the edge of the west bank of the Mississippi) but that is where the greater concentration of population is. Practically everybody, except New England, east of the Mississippi is within a day and a half drive of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

On the other hand, consider the great distance from population centers it is to Yellowstone Park. And yet Yellowstone had 2,062,500 visitors last year.

You may be interested in the attendance at what seems to me to be the three most spectacular natural sites in the National Park System:

Grand Canyon	1, 689, 200
Mammoth Cave	872, 200
Carlsbad Caverns	591, 000

More than 40 years before the National Park Service came into being in 1916, Yellowstone National Park was created by Congressional action on March 1, 1872. In 1890, Yosemite and Sequoia (where the giant red woods are) were taken under the national wing and by 1916, almost a dozen national parks existed, but under three different departments—Agriculture, Interior and War.

It was then that Congress unified all national parks under the newly-created National Park Service within the Department of Interior. What this far flung system of historical sites and natural wonders has become, 50 years later, is aptly told by Stewart L. Udall, Sec. of the Interior:

"The nearly 26 million acres in the National Park System, extending from Maine to Hawaii and from the Virgin Islands to Alaska, contain 226 units of prime natural, historical and recreational value. They belong to all the people of the United States, present and future, having been dedicated to that purpose by acts of Congress or by Presidential proclamation."

The Criminal Use of Firearms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB CASEY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, I share with many Americans a growing concern over our greatest domestic problem—the criminal use of firearms.

I have authored legislation, H.R. 11427, to set a mandatory Federal penalty of 10 years in prison for the use or possession of a firearm during commission of a criminal act of violence. Such a penalty would, in my considered judgment, be a great deterrent in the disgraceful increase of our crime rate. I am proud that many of my colleagues have introduced companion bills.

There are several factors in this problem, such as the easy availability of cheap "Saturday night special" pistols costing from $10 to $12, mostly imported weapons. This flood of cheap guns could be closed off under existing law and regulations. Another factor is the need for stronger local and State laws governing possession and use of concealable firearms.

It is indeed heartening to me to note that our Harris County district attorney, Carol Vance, has taken cognizance of this problem, and will recommend that the Texas Legislature enact stiffer laws governing criminal use of firearms.

The Houston Post newspaper recently carried a series of three articles, pointing up the serious problem society faces from the armed criminal, and it is with pleasure that I bring these to the attention of my colleagues. I particularly commend to their attention, and to the respective lawmakers throughout the Nation, the main points of the legislation advocated by Mr. Vance. If the Congress will not act to protect society from the armed criminal, as provided in H.R. 11427, then it is my hope the respective States will take quick action to tighten up their laws to provide stiffer penalties.

SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL—MURDER HERE JUST AS CHEAP AS A $10 PISTOL

(By Bill Coulter, Post reporter)

(First in a series)

Murder is as cheap as a $10 pistol.

And thousands who pay that small price walk the streets today, with their pistols in their pockets, waiting for the right ingredients to spark a shooting, robbery, or killing.

This is the way a large percentage of murder stories begin, according to Houston Police.

Little Willie and Long Tom are shooting pool in a dimly lighted bar. An argument starts over a small bet. Little Willie pulls his little "Saturday Night Special" from his pocket and ventilates Long Tom sufficiently to leave him resting at the Harris County Morgue.

That is the way the story goes and Houston adds another number to its soaring homicide rate.

If one were to go through the 107 cases now in the murder file at the police station, he would come up with dozens of similar cases, in which one person killed another over a small incident, simply because the man happened to have a pistol on him during a heated argument.

There are so many cases like this because cheap pistols are easy to get and within the price range of everyone. Most are the German-made .22 "Saturday Night Special" and others foreign-made.

Police say the majority of their cases involving inexpensive weapons in crimes of passion are within low income groups. Of the 82 murders committed in the first five months of this year, police records show that 24 of the dead were Caucasian, 50 Negro, seven Mexican-American, and one Cuban.

Eighty-nine of the 107 murders committed so far this year were by firearms. Of these, only a few were committed with rifles or shotguns, weapons a man would normally possess for hunting.

In addition, there are 290 cases of carrying a pistol, 293 cases of assault by firearms, and 726 robberies by firearms Houston has had in the first six months—the vast majority involving cheap, foreign pistols—and you may wonder why there have not been more killings.

Police know the hardened criminal can always get a pistol. They also know the inexpensive pistols which thousands buy with ease and carry with them to potential trouble spots may result in increased shootings and killings.

Police Chief Herman Short said, "I'm not interested in a law that would prevent a citizen from owning a firearm, but I would like to see these cheap pistols removed from the market, through some means.

"A person who really has a legitimate need for a firearm wouldn't have one of these as a gift, and the people who are buying them seem to have one purpose in mind and that is to shoot someone.

"Their cheap price makes them available to people who would probably never pay the price for a more expensive pistol."

Capt. Steve Goodnight of the Sheriff's Department says there are a lot of small .22s around.

"Many of the people we pick up are carrying them. They are easy to get and the people who buy them carry them into beer joints where they are likely to get into trouble," Goodnight said.

Apparently police feel they are on pretty shaky ground searching a man they suspect is carrying a pistol.

Homicide Lt. Chuck Lofland said a legal arrest gives an officer the right to search.

"If an officer arrests a man for traffic or drunk, for instance, and the man is carrying a pistol, the officer had a good case," Lofland said.

"But if some citizen tells an officer that old Joe in the bar has a pistol on him, and is not willing to give the officer his name, and appear in court, the officer does not have a case—even if he finds a pistol on him. The officer can arrest the man if he enters the bar and sees the man with the pistol, however."

Carrying a pistol is a misdemeanor.

In cases where a person uses a pistol in the commission of a felony, such as a hijacking, the man is usually charged only with the hijacking without the additional charge of carrying a pistol. However, the charge of carrying a pistol can be filed.

In murders, in which the defendant breaks the law by carrying a pistol, no pistol charges are filed.

With the large number of pistols being carried, Houston's homicide rate will continue to grow, officers say. A tougher penalty for persons convicted of carrying a pistol would cause the rate to drop, they said.

Harris County District Atty. Carol Vance has said: "When you have the three combustibles—drink, a hot temper and a pistol—you have the reason for a number of slayings."

Lt. Lofland said, "There's not much we can do about killings in the home, but with the proper legislation we could stop a lot of this stuff in these joints."

SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL—CHEAP PISTOLS, LIQUOR AWAIT CASH CUSTOMER

(By Bill Broyles, Post reporter)

(Second in a series)

A pauper can be a pistol packer in Houston. So can a teen age boy.

A fellow with no more than $15 in his pocket can buy himself a sidearm, and he does not have to be 21 to do it.

I paid no more than that for two pistols which fit comfortably into a pocket, a purse, or a glove compartment. A Houston Post copy boy, Robert Gaston, 18, went with me to one store and bought another cheap pistol with case.

It is not surprising that a goodly percentage of Houston's murders are accomplished with cheap pistols picked up at gun shops, department stores, hock shops, jewelry stores and even liquor stores. They can be bought as easily in the Memorial and southwest areas as they can on Lyons, Dowling, West Dallas or downtown in the shadow of the County Jail.

And, if the gun itself is not enough, there are places which will sell you as much booze as you want to go with the new weapon they just sold you.

Two of the pistols I bought are tiny, German-made revolvers sardonically referred to as "Saturday Night Specials" by police officers who have to deal with the actions of their owners. These pistols can fire six .22 caliber bullets as fast as the trigger can be pulled.

They are easy to conceal. I can cover one of them with my hand.

I bought those two after stopping at about two dozen places in various parts of the city.

All of the pawn shops, jewelry stores and department stores that I visited were prepared to sell me similar guns, especially the German pistols.

At each place, I asked for a "cheap" pistol. At some stores, I "changed my mind" just before completing the purchase; at others, I simply inquired about prices.

On a few occasions, I was asked casually why I wanted a gun. I responded with either, "for protection," or "to rob a bank," or to "shoot the guy my girl friend is going out with."

Regardless of my reply, the point was pursued no further.

Several establishments took my name, age (21), and address but few seemed to care if the statistics were true or false. At some places, salesmen were prepared to register my purchase on forms to be sent to the Texas Department of Public Safety. But at others, such registration did not appear to be necessary.

The three pistols Robert Gaston and I bought were duly registered, however; two under the name and address I gave and one under his. While I had to give proof of age, Gaston showed no proof of name, age or address when he made his purchase.

One clerk apologized for having to get my name for the registration. "We have to do this in case you kill someone with this gun," he said, not smiling.

I had gone searching for pistols that could be bought for as little as $5. When I gave this price as what I was willing to pay, however, every dealer greeted me with incredulity. I ended up paying only $7 to $10 more, however.

"If you can find them that cheap," said one salesman, "buy all you can and I'll give you $10 apiece for them."

Another dealer laughed and motioned another employee over to enjoy the little joke. "The only place you can get pistols that cheap," he said, "is in Germany."

And, he added, nodding significantly, "You have to have a permit to get one there."

By the time my purchasing trip was over, I had seen six pistols pawned and three, in addition to mine, bought.

None of the pawners or buyers had permits. Neither did I, for none is required.

None is required to buy any of the pistols which I saw displayed. Some guns hang in long rows on rods passed through the trigger guards. Others protrude with their barrels resting around the ends of long, upward slanting nails.

The more expensive ones, .32, .38, .44 and .45 caliber, are the ones that felt hefty and balanced when I held them in my hand. I could have bought one of them, too, but they cost, in general, $25 and up.

And, that, for me, was too expensive.

It wasn't, thought, for one salesman who told me that $25 was "a cheap price to pay for your life."

It was not too expensive, either, for a salesman who tried to sell me a .45. "Look," he said. "The only reason you buy a gun like this is to shoot someone. You want it to be a good, heavy gun that can shoot to kill."

Although he told me the little .22 I was interested in wouldn't stop anyone, except, as he said, "with luck," I declined to purchase the larger gun.

For me, the .22 seemed quite large enough, thank you. Police records prove it.

Besides to carry the larger gun around with me I would probably need a holster, as those guns didn't fit easily into my pocket like the .22.

And a holster, of course, costs extra and is conspicuous.

The shells, cost extra, too, although I picked up a couple of boxes at the places I bought the guns, just in case.

In case of what? I wasn't sure, but with the guns and ammunition and a fifth of bourbon, I was ready for anything.

I was fit to kill.

Saturday Night Special—Hot Tempers, Handy Pistols Invite Trouble

(Third in a series)

The reports were no louder than the slap of a book falling off a shelf, but the man stumbled back over a table from the impact.

A woman screamed. Beer bottles and glasses crashed to the floor. Then it was deathly still . . . except for the crazy jangled tune that jerked like laughter from the juke box.

"Call an ambulance," someone said.

But an ambulance would be too late.

The man was dead, an expression of surprise and horrow on his face.

Why he was shot to death is not important. Who or what he was is not important. The fact that he was a man and that he is dead . . . is important.

He need not have died at all.

Chances are good he would not have died if Texas had a stricter concealed weapons law.

This is the belief of veteran law enforcement officers all over the state.

Their brother officers in other states believe it also.

You can buy a gun in Houston for a paltry sum, load it with bullets costing pennies and in the heat of anger snuff out a life that is priceless.

It happens often in Houston.

Men, women and even children have died in this city of towers and rockets because of river-bottom gun laws.

It is a safe bet that many of the 108 slayings to date (compared with 70 last year) would never have occurred had the slayer not felt "safe" in carrying his deadly toy.

Most of the slaying were in "the heat of passion," committed on the spur of the moment.

From the testimony of scores of suspects in slayings, they shot before they thought.

The gun was "handy." It might as well have been a grenade with pin pulled.

District Atty Carol Vance believes this. Police Chief Herman Short believes this.

They have prepared legislation which they hope will curb Houston's soaring death rate.

Rep Willis Whatley will introduce the legislation into the next session of the Legislature.

"I think Houston needs this law," Whatley said. "It is a good law aimed at the person who misuses a gun."

It would make it a felony offense to carry a pistol into a place where alcohol is sold; a felony for a former convict to carry one; a felony to use one against a police officer, and a felony for a drug addict to carry one.

Houston is not the only city with problems.

Capt C. C. Miller of the Oklahoma City Police Department said that every "enforcement officer I know would like to see stricter laws controlling firearms."

"No officer wants to take away a person's right to own a gun," said a spokesman for the Los Angeles Police Department. "By the same token, we don't want them carrying them around in their hip pockets for kicks."

You need a permit to buy a gun in Germany. Permits are not easily gotten there.

Guns in Britain are almost unobtainable—legally.

In the courts of England and Wales during a peak year of 1964, there were 731 cases involving the use of firearms.

The combined courts of Houston and Dallas would surpass this.

It took the gangland wars of the 1930s to outlaw the sawed-off shotgun and submachinegun.

It took the assassination of President Kennedy to get Congress interested in gun laws.

But so far, all Congress has done is talk about laws controlling the interstate shipment and sale of firearms.

Several congressmen, including Bob Casey of Houston, are interested in stricter laws.

These are the main points of the state legislation proposed by Vance.

It would be a felony—with from one to 10 years in prison—to use a firearm in the commission of another felony.

It would be a felony—with one to 10 years in prison—for a person with a felony conviction on his record to carry a pistol on his person.

It would be a felony—with one to 10 years—if a habitual drug user is convicted of carrying a pistol.

It would be a felony—with one to five years—to carry a pistol in any place where alcoholic beverages are sold for consumption on the premises.

Meanwhile, more people will die in Houston by pistols carried by persons who shoot before they think.

You could be one of them.

Applause to the Detroit Real Estate Brokers Association, Inc.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 1966

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to applaud the Detroit Real Estate Brokers Association, Inc. for its firm and courageous stand on open housing. At a time when many realtors are opposing title IV of the Civil Rights bill of 1966, this organization has issued a very strong statement to the press favoring the bill. I commend their statements to all my colleagues.

[A Detroit Real Estate Brokers Association, Inc., press release, June 24, 1966]

The Detroit Real Estate Brokers Association believes in "Democracy in Housing". That equal access to housing is a fundamental right of every American citizen. We further believe that every American citizen should have the same right and the same privilege to rent, lease, mortgage, buy and sell the home of his choice in the neighborhood of his choice based only upon his economic ability.

Artificial restrictions upon the rights of certain Americans, and particularly Negroes, and other members of minority groups, have no bases of right, under any fundamental law of man or God.

The Detroit Real Estate Brokers Association wholeheartedly supports the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966 and especially Section 4 thereof, in respect to equal housing opportunities.

Our Association deems it most regretable that all persons and organizations in our Country do not believe these rights extend to all Americans. That legislation is still needed to implement the basic law and one of the fundamental propositions upon which our Country was founded that "All men are created equal" is a sad commentary, indeed, while America is assuming a position of world leadership, and is endeavoring to instill in the world community of nations the principle that basic human rights are to be enjoyed by all men in a free society.

DETROIT REAL ESTATE BROKERS ASSOCIATION,
CLARENCE HUDSON,
President.
By:
JOHN S. HUMPHREY,
Chairman, Legislative Committee.

The Visit of President Schneor Zalman Shazar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 29, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the visit of a great man, a great leader, and a great friend. Schneor Zalman Shazar, the third President of Israel, is an honored guest in our country.

The ancient state of Israel is a young state in the eyes of international law; this is its 18th year. The number 18 has great significance in Jewish tradition. The characters that form the number 18 also form the word "ch'ai," meaning life. Life itself has been a hard-sought goal of the Jewish people for life has often been denied them. But the State of Israel finally found life through the work of its great men like Schneor Zalman Shazar.

President Shazar was born in Czarist Russia in 1891. By the time he was 16 years old he has already become active in the Zionist movement. For this activity he was jailed by the czarist police.

Following his imprisonment he combined academic studies with increased Zionist activity in Russia, France, and Germany. By 1924, when he finally settled in what was then Palestine, he was an acknowledged scholar and teacher and one of the outstanding Zionist leaders.

In the 24 years following his settlement in Israel, President Shazar wrote numerous articles, essays, and books, and was on the editorial board of DAVAR, a Tel Aviv daily newspaper he had founded in 1925.

With the prospect of independence in 1948, he helped draft Israel's declaration of independence. Since independence in 1948 he has been in public service as a member of the Knesset, the Israel Parliament, and since 1963, as the third President of the state of Israel.

President Shazar and his lovely and talented wife are welcome in our country. They and their nation have been good friends and allies of the United States through many troubled times.

We wish them a pleasant and successful visit and hope that the ties that bind our two countries will continue to be strong.

Viewpoint on Fairness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker along with most Americans, I have great admiration for Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, longtime Director of the Selective Service System. His contributions to America are legion. He has expressed himself in his usual direct and impressive way in an article entitled "Viewpoints on Fairness." It appeared in the July issue of Selective Service. I request that it be reprinted in the RECORD.

The article follows:

VIEWPOINTS ON FAIRNESS

(By Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System)

There has been criticism of the operation of the Selective Service System because it is "unfair." These critics have been most general in any methods to make it more "fair." Words such as "unfair," "discriminated against," and "unequality" are frequently used without any effort made by the writer or reader to define these terms.

Generally, these terms are used when someone is required to do something. This something required to be done is not required of everyone, therefore, it is unfair. It should be noted that the unfairness is illustrated by comparison with someone who is not required to do this something or at least not at that particular time.

"Fair" on "unfair" can be looked at from at least three viewpoints. First, from the standpoint of the one who is required to do something; secondly, from the ones who are not compelled to do this something; and lastly, from a view, such as the viewpoint of the group, be it community, state, or nation.

It can be said that from the first viewpoint everything of a hardship nature is unfair. From the second viewpoint nothing is unfair, and from the third viewpoint, it depends on what the group gains by the action, or what it loses if the action is not taken.

A democratic society can only be of value to its members if it survives. If it fails to survive, that certainly would be unfair to all its citizens. It would also cause these citizens to be discriminated against inasmuch as they would lose the freedoms and the privileges of a democratic society. For the same reason, they might well claim that the loss of a democratic society to them was inequitable.

SOME BEAR HEAVY LOADS

Because democratic societies must be maintained many things must be done by the citizens. These things constitute duties. Age, sex, health, and capacities, all are factors as to whether some citizens can perform certain duties of citizenship at a given time, or if they ever can. Modern societies do not eliminate citizens unable to perform their duties as citizens. There is inherent unfairness in the bearing of a disproportionate share of obligations by any citizen, but it is the usual not the exception.

Society has long recognized this and has provided compensatory factors. The aged has been cared for because of what they have contributed to their offspring and to society in general. Children are protected for what they may do in the future. The males have, through the ages, generally gone forth, especially the younger ones, to keep the enemy from the homes where the women guarded and cared for the children. It has been a fact that large numbers of these citizens believed they gave more than they received, but also believed that there was no other association available to them that gave as much.

Society has given preferences of many kinds of veterans to try to redress this overgiving of the serviceman. Many times the individual veteran believes his reward unfair because it was too small. At the same time the nonveteran believed it unfair because it gave too much.

There are many times when an enlisted man feels he is discriminated against by officers even though he would not want to assume the responsibilities that an officer carries.

Everywhere in life individuals feel that life has been unfair to them when they compare what they have with what some other person has. There is no question that individuals vary more widely in their talents than they do in their desires. So it is not unusual for a person to feel unfairness when others are given tasks they cannot undertake because they simply cannot do them.

National survival is a must but many cannot, for educational, physical, or moral reasons, participate in a particular survival effort. Certainly the fit can believe he is discriminated against because he must serve, and those who are not permitted to serve can rightly contend they are being unfairly treated because they are not permitted to serve.

The time element enters in to the charges of unfairness, and the critics consider no time except now. Society, in general, and the support of the Armed Forces, in particular, require a wide-range of specialists. The numbers of the specialists at any one time depend on the foresight used in training these individuals during the ten or fifteen years before the need. The reason for college student deferment lies in this need.

Students are deferred because a college graduate is considered to be a more valuable citizen to his nation. His capacities should be developed to a degree that permits him to do much more than a high school graduate. If this is not true there are tragic mistakes being made around campuses by representatives of corporations bidding for the services of these young men. It would be interesting to count the numbers and evaluate the contributions of the young men deferred for college during the past 15 years. It would be enlightening to some to consider what medical, scientific, and engineering development would have been without them.

Norwalk Mansion, Project of County Junior League

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to give a moment of attention to a recent article by Betty Shepard of the Bridgeport Sunday Post on the Lockwood-Matthews Mansion in my home city of Norwalk, Conn. It accurately describes the great beauty and historic richness of this structure which, fortunately, has been saved from destruction.

But not all such sites of comparable importance are being preserved and as I pointed out in the statement which I submitted to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, we need legislation which will assist and coordinate the efforts of citizen and government groups in preserving such historic sites as the Lockwood-Matthews Mansion. The concerned Connecticut people who have saved and are presently restoring this site are to be congratulated.

The article follows:

NORWALK MANSION, PROJECT OF COUNTY JUNIOR LEAGUE

(By Betty Shepard)

The Lockwood-Matthews mansion in Norwalk, "one of the finest examples of the Gilded Age" according to Department of the Interior records, built in the 1860's by Norwalk's first millionaire, Le Grand Lockwood, finally will be open again to the public on a limited basis this summer.

Leased by the city of Norwalk to the Junior League of Stamford-Norwalk at $1 a year for 30 years, the mansion, known as Elk Park, is in the process of being restored by its tenants, Mrs. William C. Logan of Wilton, is executive chairman of the Lockwood-Matthews Mansion Museum, Inc., sponsored by the League, and Mrs. James M. Clark, of New Canaan is vice chairman and in charge of interior restoration.

According to Mrs. Logan, the League first thought of the mansion as a possibility for a project in the spring of 1965, and went to the Norwalk Common Council with proposals. The lease is renewable on a 10-year basis, and after 30 years the League envisions its job will be done and the mansion will be a self-sustaining museum.

DATES TO 1868

Le Grand Lockwood began building his princely mansion in 1864; it was completed four years later. He was one of a new breed of men who emerged in the post Civil War period, making a fortune in stocks and government bonds during the war, and active in the building of early railroad lines in Norwalk and New York. He was vice president of the Danbury-Norwalk railroad; the tracks ran just east of his property. He floated a $2,000,000 bond issue for the New York, New Haven and Hartford line at a critical moment of its history.

On "Black Friday", Sept. 24, 1869, the banking firm of Lockwood and company failed. But Monday morning, so the story goes, Mr. Lockwood was back in Wall street and turned over his house to his creditors.

Three months later he regained title to the property which he then mortgaged for $400,000 to the Lake Shore railroad, of which, happily, he was treasurer.

Legend has it that the Wall Street pooh-bah never really recovered from Black Friday. He died of pneumonia in 1872 at the age of 51. The New York Stock Exchange closed for the day of his funeral.

HAS 60 ROOMS

What manner of mansion is it that the financier fashioned for himself and his family on this 30-acre tract of land on West avenue? Costing $1.2 million to build originally, the structure is four stories high with more than 60 rooms, 14 bathrooms, 12 water closets, an elevator, a burglar alarm system built into the floors, and a central heating plant. And this in the days when inside bathrooms were all but nonexistent.

Adjoining the garden was a grapery with potting house, a hot house, a forcing house for plants, and a sprouting house. Other buildings included a seven-room lodge, a farm cottage, a two-story granite shop, a coach house with gardener's cottage and cowbarn underneath, a stable with hay loft with polished rafters and an ice house.

The mansion itself is a treasure house of fine craftsmanship. No country cottage this, it was designed by Detlef Lienau, one of the original charter members of the American Institute of Architects. Interior decorations are attributed to Leon Marcotte.

SOUGHT OUT MATERIALS

But it is Mr. Lockwood himself who is supposed to have traveled far and wide for materials and fittings for his house—Egyptian porphyry, Florentine marbles, and domestic and foreign woods.

The house was designed around a central rotunda 42 feet high with a skylight used by the owner as an art gallery. Dining room, drawing room, music room, library, entrance hall, billiard rooms and main staircase are situated around the rotunda and all open up and flow into one another easily.

Upstairs, an inner hall leading to the bedrooms, circles the rotunda. Most of the walls, including bedrooms, are frescoed.

The front door, beneath a monumental granite porte-cochere carved with Le Grand Lockwood's initials in the keystone, features sculptured bronze hinges. Inside, the main entrance hall has an inlaid Italian marble floor and a particularly fine Victorian walnut mantle with two robust caryatids.

The drawing room boasts a $20,000 (in 1869) ceiling mural by Pierre Victor Galland called "Venus at Play with her Cupids." There is a white marble-carved fireplace with inlaid colored marble, huge doors in inlaid fine woods with colored medallion heads set in over the doors, and a small octagonal card-room off to one side with murals representing music, paintings and poetry.

The library was built with shelving for 3,000 volumes, a closet for rare books, and drawers for manuscripts and maps. The ceiling is coffered in black walnut panels with frescoed centers. The walls are covered in an embossed paper simulating Moroccan leather.

The billiard rooms beyond have parquet floors of five different woods, and a washroom with a pair of decorated basins set in marble.

The grand staircase leads to a landing where it divides, then continues as two stairways to the balcony. The black walnut newels are carved with lions' heads and garlands, and topped with statuary.

COST SET AT $500,000

The Junior League estimates it will cost a half a million dollars to restore the ground and second floors. The first thing they did upon signing the lease was to repair the roof, as water damage has been extensive over the years. They also replaced 35 broken windows.

Next on the docket is the installation of a heating system so the mansion may be open the year around. Many of the wooden floors have already been scraped and refinished.

Plans are already underway for the Connecticut chapter of the AID to restore and furnish the dining room. Also, a museum library is under discussion.

The League envisions, as additional fund raisers, furnishing the billiard rooms to be rented to various organizations as meeting, or conference rooms. It is also fixing up an adequate kitchen, and hopes organizations and private persons will use the mansion for luncheons and parties.

HEADQUARTERS HERE

Junior League headquarters will be established in the mansion with the conversion of two "keeping rooms" off the kitchen. A museum membership drive will be embarked on as soon as feasible, and there will be a decent training program.

The League estimates it will take approximately three years to restore the two floors, and it is hoping to secure the interest and donations of public-spirited citizens. The mansion will be open this summer but on a necessarily limited basis.

EFFORTS TO SAVE STRUCTURE

The leasing of the mansion by the Junior League climaxes the efforts of a number of interested persons over the years to save the structure from demolition.

After the death of Mr. Lockwood, the mansion was unoccupied until its purchase in 1876 by Charles D. Matthews, carbonated beverage king of New York, at sums variously reported from $60,000 to $90,000. Three generations of the family lived there until the death of Miss Florence Matthews in 1938.

Three years later the city of Norwalk, after floating a bond issue for $200,000 purchased Elm Park and proclaimed "Open house." Musical, dramatic and other events were held there. The furniture was sold at auction in 1943.

By 1959, city officials had plans to build a city hall in the park and tear down the mansion to make room for it. Public outcry was loud and immediate, and in 1962 a public hearing was held where the overwhelming opinion was in favor of preserving the mansion. A group of citizens called the Common Interest Group of Norwalk, Inc., led the battle for preservation.

Governor Lawrence Sees Urban Advancement Indispensable to National Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday afternoon, July 28, the distinguished chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and former Mayor of Pittsburgh, the Honorable David L. Lawrence, spoke at the Vice President's Conference with city managers at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington.

Gov. Lawrence set the theme for this conference with his declaration that urban advancement is "indispensable to national progress" and is "imperative to the determined aspirations of our society." He noted that the major problems facing urban America today—housing, education, economic growth, transportation, health, public protection, and resource development—do not recognize artificial boundary lines. Despite a multiplicity of political subdivisions our big urban complexes are indeed one community and require unified action to deal with these problems.

Governor Lawrence's remarks, I think, are worth careful study by all of us who must deal with these problems. Under leave to extend my remarks I insert his address at this point in the Record:

REMARKS OF FORMER GOVERNOR DAVID L. LAWRENCE, VICE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE WITH CITY MANAGERS, SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1966

Having served thirteen years as Mayor and four as a Governor, I should feel no strangeness in bringing greetings to any group, least of all to a gathering of public officials such as this. Yet we all know that the greetings function has a kind of ceremonial tradition about it and this conference, like those which have preceded it, does not lend itself to established routine, which is both fortunate and encouraging.

The very fact the President has asked Vice President Humphrey to call you together in this work session for more effective public action is far more impressive than any words of greeting I might bring from him to you. His purpose is as clear as it is urgent: To mobilize the forces and resources of government, to discuss both problems and programs candidly and objectively, and to establish firmly the understanding and cooperation among various levels of government which are essential to urban advancement.

And urban advance, as you know better than others, is indispensable to national progress and, indeed, imperative to the determined aspirations of our society.

If these conferences—and this is the eighth to be held here in Washington and regionally—evidence President Johnson's search for effective and productive inter-governmental cooperation and action, the likelihood of achieving that purpose surely is heightened and given assurance by his designation of the Vice President to head up the effort.

Hubert Humphrey was elected Mayor of Minneapolis more than twenty years ago—in 1945—at the same time I was chosen to become Mayor of Pittsburgh. My knowledge of him goes back to that time and it has continued and richened, both as a warm friendship and as a governmental association, ever since.

And I have no hesitation in saying that no one in the Nation is better equipped, in experience and energy and capacity, to achieve this perfection of relationships between local and Federal governments than this man who holds the heavy responsibility and the high prestige of the second most important—and demanding—office in the country.

We are, I know, in good hands with Hubert Humphrey.

But this is far from a one-man show. It is more than briefing on programs and procedures by the top officers of the Federal government who will be meeting with you this afternoon and tomorrow. It is a conference that intends to live up to the definition of the word, which expects an exchange of views and ideas, free and open, so that together, we can do more effectively the work the people have chosen us to do and rightfully expect us to do.

There is no need for me to suggest the diversity of problems urban America faces or to dwell upon the everincreasing number of programs and tools which are available to encourage and accomplish the kind of urban society we seek and must have. Others can and will do that more knowledgeably than can I.

But I would draw upon my somewhat unique combination of public service at the local, state and Federal level to help emphasize both the good sense and the urgent need for easing the lines of communications and tightening the techniques of coordination among us all as a key element in making existing programs effective, in developing necessary new ones and, as a consequence, in overcoming our urban ailments and meeting the urban challenges in time and with foresight.

It is obvious that none of us, whether we come from big cities or small towns, can afford the luxury or suffer the isolation of concentrating on our own individual problems and desires without having both a concern and an involvement with the difficulties and the wishes of those around us. It is unfortunately true that the concept of one Nation, which was born in revolution and ratified by civil war, and acceptance of the principle of one world, forged in the crucible of the world-wide conflict two decades ago, have not convinced us also that many of our urban complexes, despite the galaxy of political subdivisions, are one community—in fact if not in deed. They live interdependently, they draw on one another's strengths, and they suffer from one another's weaknesses and shortcomings. Most of their problems are common ones, differing perhaps in intensity from place to place, but still unique to no single community nor effectively resolved by individual action alone.

Housing, education, economic growth, transportation, recreation, health, public protection and resource development—none of these pressing urban demands recognizes artificial boundary lines and all require a concentration rather than a diffusion of effort if we are to build the kind of society within our capacities and matching our goals.

I think most of us privately would agree with this somewhat obvious conclusion, yet the unhappy fact is that few of us have been either willing or able to meet it with an effective mechanism for dealing with regional and metropolitan problems on a regional or community-wide basis. In a nation of diversity we have all too often sought stratification, socially and economically, suspicious of our neighbors and fearful that cooperative programing might, in some mysterious way, corrupt the concept of local government.

To my mind, such a contention belongs to mythology.

It is unreasoned and unfounded and, if it persists, cannot help but accentuate our problems and delay, if not prevent, their solution.

So I would hope that from this meeting we can, all of us, gain perspective and stimulus—perspective on the mutuality of interests and the means available to build better communities, and stimulus not only to develop a trusting and workable relationship between local and Federal governments but to seek, back home, the cooperative and understanding effort with neighboring communities which will give greater certainty to achievement while preserving still individual identity and initiative.

In short, the time has come, it seems to me, for us to strike out for an ecumenical spirit not only among the levels of government but within them as well. With the knowledge and the tools and the resources we now have available, together with confidence and trust of one another, we can solve the problems which constitute the urban crisis of today and move on toward a society where all elements are stronger because communities themselves are better, more equitable and more on a human scale.

As for me, I can think of no work more urgent or richer in potential reward, and I join you with eagerness and in confidence as we seek to get on with the task.

Plea for the Life of a Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the citizens and organizations that oppose dams in the Grand Canyon include a far broader section of the Nation than is represented by conservation groups alone.

In a recent editorial, the Albany, Oreg., Democrat-Herald says:

> We have at times taken issue with the Sierra Club when it has clashed with the National Forest Service—

And the paper goes on to say:

> But Sierra is fighting a war on another front where we can wholeheartedly join it. It is trying to save the Grand Canyon of the Colorado from further molestation.

This editorial deserves the attention of my colleagues, and I include it in the RECORD at this point:

PLEA FOR THE LIFE OF A CANYON

We have at times taken issue with the Sierra Club when it has clashed with the National Forest Service with respect to reservation of additional forest lands as wilderness areas. It has been and still is our opinion that the forest service multiple use program adequately insures heavily forested areas in Oregon for all time. The forest service has itself set aside hundreds of thousands of acres of national forest land where no roads, but only trails, can be built and from which commercialism is effectively barred.

We have not opposed moderate enlargement of wilderness and wild areas, but we are opposed to any attempt to lock up the forests and throwing the key away, excluding the general public from enjoying its beauties, even though they are the forest's owners. Without roads the wilderness areas are accessible only to the favored few who can afford to own or hire horses and camping equipment and to the more rugged and affluent who can take out time from earning a livelihood to trudge precipitous trails. So their scope should be limited.

But Sierra is fighting a war on another front where we can wholeheartedly join it. It is trying to save the Grand Canyon of the Colorado from further molestation.

Some of the most scenic and phenomenal portions of this unequaled gift of nature to America are threatened with death by immersion under waters impounded by additional dams.

The Sierra club has assembled a 175-page volume of material, including descriptive and informative matter, data and astounding illustrations which should convert even thirsty Arizonans into champions of the Sierra Club's effort to save their canyon from further destruction.

The book "Grand Canyon," is authored by Francois Leydet and edited by David Brower, who have teamed up to produce one of the most attractive works of the kind we have ever seen, and a most convincing argument for preservation of the canyon as it is.

A preface by Brower explains his purpose. He wrote:

"Time, two billion years of it, laid down the stone of what Powell called the Plateau Province. Within that plateau would be some of the most colorful and dramatic natural sculpture man ever saw.

"Time and the river flowing—the Colorado river through the millennium—carved deep, created the great canyon, and is still shaping it.

"Standing on its rim May 6, 1903, Theodore Roosevelt said 'In the Grand Canyon, Arizona has a natural wonder which, so far as I know, is in kind absolutely unparalleled. . . . I want to ask you to do one thing in connection with it in your own interest and in the interest of the county. . . . Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it, the ages have been at work on it,' and man can only mar it.'

"Upstream and unmarred was the exquisite beauty of Glen Canyon, the place no one knew. Most of it was destroyed early in 1963 when the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation closed a dam that was not necessary for this century and perhaps would never have been necessary. Now the same bureau has proposed dams in Grand Canyon itself as part of its Southwest Water Plan—to end the living river's flowing for all this civilization's time.

"The dams the bureau plans to build in Marble Gorge and at Bridge Canyon, within the Grand Canyon proper, would destroy not only the living river but also the unique life forms that through the ages have come to depend upon the river's life. The major part of the canyon walls would still be there, but the pulsing heart of the place would be stopped. A chain of destructive forces would be begun in what by law was set apart as part of the National Park System, to be preserved unimpaired for all America's future.

"And needlessly. With the tinsel removed, these dams are seen as nothing more than hydroelectric power devices to produce electricity and dollars from its sale to pay for projects that ought to be financed by less costly means. The dams would make no water available that is not already available. Indeed, they would waste enough to supply a major city and impair the quality of the too little that is left: water already too saline is made more so by evaporation, to the peril of downstream users, especially of neighbors in Mexico. All this on a river that already has more dams than it has water to fill them. . . ."

What follows is an eloquent plea that desecration be stopped. We agree it should.

The book is available at the Albany Public Library. We recommend it, if only for the superb photography it contains.

Captive Nations Week, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 29, 1966

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, observance of Captive Nations Week, July 17 to 23, 1966, was wide and varied throughout the United States, and it included a contribution in the Lynn Sunday Post, Lynn, Mass., which I believe merits sharing by readers everywhere. It was written by Anthony Cama, a teacher and member of the New England Executive Council of Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., whose writings always do much to promote patriotism and other worthy causes. Concerning Captive Nations Week, Mr. Cama wrote in the Lynn Post, on Sunday, July 24, 1966, as follows:

(By Anthony Cama)

America and all free nations are confronted this week with the remembrance of the millions of slaves held in bondage by the communistic tyranny.

Who can forget the tragic days of the Poznan uprising in 1956 when thousands of Poles and Hungarians were murdered and tortured by the oppressive forces of Communism? We must stay alert and be ever vigilant because these are perilous days for the free nations of the world. The forces of red aggresison have brought their evil into every part of this globe. We have our enemies within our very border and some have even been found in the highest government positions. The enemies have worked their way from without and to the very doorstep of our nation; in Cuba we already have a most serious threat with Castro who has shown that he is an enemy of America and our American way of life.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

Aggressively active in this nation is Joseph Mlot-Mroz, the fearless president of the Polish Freedom Fighters of America. In an interview with Mr. Mlot-Mroz, this writer received a special message which comes from Dr. Gabor de Bessenyey, president, AFABN. It reads:

Patriotic organizations and individuals who fight on the front line of the anticommunist struggle must deal with a seemingly insurmountable obstacle—indifference.

During the last 20 years we have witnessed the descent of the communist blight upon country after country in Europe and Asia. It has come within 90 miles of our shores. Yet the most urgent warnings of an imminent danger are in the category of an air raid alert!

America is second to none in mustering all forces whenever disaster strikes. Patriotic fervor reaches fever pitch, but as soon as the visible crisis lifts, the dense fog of apthy descents. This, as Cleveland said, "is no theory, but a situation."

For that reason, it should be a great source of encouragement that we have among us a ready-made shock troop for the cold war, the so-called Ethnic Americans, recent immigrants with roots behind the Iron Curtain; Americans of East Germans, Ukrainian, Baltic, Byelorussian, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Slovokian, Croatian and Bulgarian origin. Among them we find no difference where Communistic danger is involved. They do not have to be convinced of the evils of Communism. Thousands experienced them firsthand in torture chambers and concentration camps. They have an unquenchable hatred for everything for which the Kremlin stands. Many of them have a price on their heads; their choice is not between democracy and Communism, but between Western Freedom or the gallows.

Other thousands of our new fellow citizens are qualified in guerrilla espionage. Moscow's propaganda double talk is an open book to them.

Concerning our own conspiciously unsuccessful propaganda war, they are bewildered by the naked power politics of so called "Titoism" which sacrifices principle for expediency, and neutralism in the eyes of millions our ethnical foundation for opposing Communism. They bristle at the sight of a self-perpetuating leftist bureaucracy, which is still the hard core of our information services, with hundreds of well fed employees spreading the Communism doctrine of "coexistence" in the far corners of the world.

A great many of these recent Americans have fathers and brothers who were delivered to the red gallows by Communistic agents masquerading in American uniforms during the "denazification." Yes there are among us the eyewitnesses to the fact that the Communistic takeover of seven independent, proud nations, was only possible because freedom's leadership was extradited and slaughtered for alleged war crimes.

Concerning our own internal affairs, those who endured Khrushchev's so-called "social democracy" detect the infiltration of the same poison into our body politics with the precision of a Geiger counter. The "new" people are the first to run up against union dictatorship and labor monopoly. They clearly perceive the canyon between the freedom for which America stands and the objectives of our leftist reformers.

Year after year we commemorate "Captive Nations Week," in the second half of July. It should be a poignant reminder of the mighty reservoir of fervent dedication within our gates."

This writer believes it would be well for America to remember the five days of freedom of Imre Nagy's Freedom Fighter government when their appeals for help went unheeded. Finally, on Nov. 5, 1956, the Hungarian Freedom Fighter Radio Station broadcast these last words:

"People of the world, listen to our call. Help us not with words, but with action, with soldiers and arms. Please do not forget this wild attack of Bolshevism will not stop. You may be the next victim. Save us . . . Our ship is sinking. The light vanishes. The shadows grow darker from hour to hour. Listen to our cry. Start moving. Extend to us your brotherly hands . . . God be with you and us!"

Americans know well what has become of Hungary and Poland!

Let the people of America speak! Let the great American eagle rise upward and be ready to strike down the enemies of democracy; be ready to protect and help the oppressed and the enslaved languishing in the chains of tyranny. In the name of the millions of tortured and executed innocents; in the name of every man and woman who fought and died for liberty and human justice; in the name of our indivisible American nation, let us rededicate ourselves to the unending struggle of ultimate victory and freedom of the Captive Nations!

PROCLAMATION

From the office of Governor Volpe comes this proclamation:

"Whereas the basic rights of freedom and justice are circumscribed and denied in many areas of the world, depriving countless persons of their national independence and their individual liberties of religion, speech and communication with their friends and relatives who live in the free world, and whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these subjugated nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of tyrranist leaders to initiate a major war, and whereas, we of the United States are the fortunate inhabitants of a citadel of human freedom. We are proud that we are giving asylum to many refugees from oppressed countries who are linked by family bond to many American citizens. In point of fact, we have benefitted from their presence as they are valued neighbors, and are loyal and industrious members of our State and Nation, and, whereas, our country's abiding commitment to the principles of independence, personal liberty and human dignity makes it appropriate and proper that we manifest to the people of the captive nations our sympathies and prayers for their freedom and national independence, and that we recognize and encourage constructive actions which foster the growth and development of these rights; now, therefore, I, John A. Volpe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim the week of July 18–24 as Captive Nations Week and urge all citizens of the Commonwealth to take cognizance of this observance, in recognition and support of the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty."

Here are parts of a letter sent in to this writer by Joseph Mlot Mroz, president of the Polish Freedom fighters of America:

"My dear fellow Americans—My dear friends, brothers and sisters:

"In the name of the Polish Freedom Fighters in U.S.A., in the name of the Anti-Communist Crusaders, I greet you and extend to you my most sincere best wishes. May this Captive Nations Week be a reminder to America about our rights to freedom! To our brothers and sisters enslaved behind the Iron Curtain may it be an assurance that: The day of freedom for our beloved countries must come soon!

"Please remember! That the cause of the Enslaved Nations is the key to peace in Europe and in the whole world!

"In the terms of the President's Proclamation of 1966 setting aside nationally July 17–23 as 'Captive Nations Week,' the following information will be of interest:

"(1) The so-called "Soviet Union" is not Russia. It consists of a Russian "republic" and such other once independent states as, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cossakia, Estonia, Georgia, Idel Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, North Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, Ukraine and White Ruthenia.

"(2) A vast satellite empire of captives includes, Albania, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumanie, Tibet and latterly, Cuba.

"Dear brothers and sisters! For a number of years we have sadly witnessed the continuous spread of communistic ideas in all parts of the world. Communism continues victorious in all its undertakings.

"In the orbit of the enslaved countries, we find our dear fatherlands. In spite of the unfair treatment given our countries by the diplomats of the West, we here in America, as well as our dearly beloved brethren across the ocean, keep on reminding Americans about the great injustice that has been done to us. For many years now, the Anti-Communist Freedom Crusaders are calling for justice and with great faith and hope are striving to obtain it. That is, why we are gathered here today in celebrating the Captive Nations Week!

"While the British, French., Belgian and Dutch empires have all but vanished, the Soviet empire continues to grow. The USSR emerged from the World War II with a gain of 262,000 square miles with 22,000,000's of people.

"What emerges then is the picture of the greatest colonial empire in history and a classic example of the forcible dominance of a majority by a minority.

"My dear brothers and sisters: United, we fight against our great common enemy—Communism. We have a duty to carry on this fight. We are speaking as a voice for all the millions of people, who have been enslaved by the communistic tyranny! They are pleading to the Western Countries; Come and Save Us!

"My dear brothers and sisters: Please remember, that so far only the first act of the World War has been fought. The fight continues! It shall continue until we gain victory!"

In the name of human freedom and justice; the great victory over the evil forces of Communism and atheism; the love and devotion to America, land of the free and the brave, this writer salutes Orest Sszzydiuk of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., Boston chapter; Joseph Mlot-Mroz, president of Polish Freedom Fghters in USA, Inc.; Atty. John J. Grigalus of the American Lithuania Council of Boston; Albert U. Derian of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia; Dr. Charles K. Nagy of the Hungarian Society of Boston and Ludvigs O. Reiters of the American National League of Boston.

God bless America!

Ed Kernan: Up the Lazy River—Home

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most eloquent tributes paid to my late friend, Eddie Kernan, was written by a mutual friend and a colleague of Eddie's through the years at the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Phil Porter, one of the finest newspaper writers in the Nation, has captured the essence of Eddie in a column which all of his countless friends on Capitol Hill will want to share:

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 28, 1966]

UP THE LAZY RIVER—HOME

(By Philip W. Porter)

Eddie Xernan, our warm-hearted, outgoing Washington reporter who knew every big shot and little shot there, every summer went home to Red Wing, Minn., to visit with his family and old high school chums. This summer he went back again—to be buried.

We often wondered why Eddie kept going back to Red Wing when there were so many other places in the world to vacation. Last week, we found out. They loved him and appreciated him and admired his success in the big city. He knew presidents and cabinet officers and congressmen and wrote about them, but his head never swelled; he was most comfortable gassing with boys in the little river town, so beautiful and peaceful on the Mississippi 50 miles below Minneapolis.

The Kernan family is a big one, and the brothers, sisters, cousins, uncles and aunts came from far and wide to do honor to the rotund, cherry little guy who always put himself out for a friend, and who kept his many troubles hidden, without feeling sorry for himself.

It reminded me so much of many family funerals in my home town of Portsmouth, Va., where scores of old friends and distant kin trooped through the 125-year-old house, which had been built on, and added to, to fit the needs of new generations. After the pallbearers took Edide to the unpretentious cemetery atop a hill, as the birds were singing in a nearby grain field, the whole procession came back for lunch at the Kernan homestead.

The neighbors had been baking bread and pies, fixing sandwiches and salads for 24 hours, and the back yard resembled a garden party. Jack Leacacos and I listened raptly to tales of Eddie's high school exploits from his old teammates in basketball and football. He had always been one for good-humored pixie Irish pranks on his Scandinavian pals. And he had remembered all through the years to phone practically everyone in Red Wing on his birthday, New Year's Day. (He phoned plenty of us in Cleveland, too.)

The boys also talked proudly of Lauris Norstad, the brillant, handsome minister's son, who played football with Eddie and lads named Nibbe, Rockvam and Swanson before he went on to West Point, and then to international fame as a World War II general and commander of SHAPE in Paris.

When Eddie was at his most gregarious at Gridiron dinners or editors' conventions in Washington, he would be inspired to sing, particularly about 2 in the morning. And he always sang "Up the Lazy River." I could never understand why; there are other songs better suited to impromptu quartets.

Now I know why. When he was happiest, his thoughts turned subconsciously to Red Wing, where his heart always remained while he worked in Washington. Red Wing is up the lazy river. It is the same as it was 40 years ago—a pottery, a tannery, a shoe factory, and 10,000 friendly people who know each other. A peaceful river town, particularly lovely and green in summer, which was when Eddie Kernan went back home.

Shadow Over Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the New York Times, in its editorial columns, sounded a clear and forceful note of warning to all Americans who are concerned with protecting their national heritage. The Times attacked the present proposal to build two power dams in Grand Canyon as "ruthless and shortsighted."

The editorial points up clearly the fallacy under which the sponsors of the proposal are hiding. They assume that the canyon is theirs to destroy. But in fact the canyon belongs not to them alone but to all Americans. And unless prompt action is taken, all America will be the victim of a massive theft of an irreplaceable scenic wonder.

In the hope that the Times editorial will stir some of my colleagues in Congress to speak out for Grand Canyon, I would like to include it at this point in the RECORD:

SHADOW OVER GRAND CANYON

Despite repeated storm warnings of political danger ahead, Arizona and its political allies in the House Interior Committee have pushed ahead with their ruthless, shortsighted plan to build dams in the Grand Canyon.

These dams would drown nearly half of all the flowing water of the Colorado River beneath deep, silent lakes. Since the depth of these lakes would vary according to the seasonal operations of the dams, the canyon walls rising above the artificial water level would be discolored. Side canyons would become blocked by silt because the river would not be flowing freely.

It would be impossible to run the rushing river as hundreds of intrepid travelers do every year; what has been called "the grandest of all white-river runs" would be no more. Geologsists and other scientists would be unable to study long stretches of the river as it now exists in its natural state. In short, another portion of America's beauty, of its wilderness, of its magnificent natural heritage—and one that its unique in the world—would be ruined.

That cannot be allowed to happen. This gigantic piece of logrolling must be defeated. Now and forever, the principle must be established that the Grand Canyon is inviolable. It is not for sale; it is not open to compromise; it is not available for dam sites or any other depredation. It does not belong to Arizona or to the states of the Colorado River Basin to haggle over and parcel out; it belongs to all of America and to mankind.

It is regrettable that Arizona and its neighbors have persisted in this irresponsible, destructive course against all the deepest feelings of the American people when sound and perfectly feasible alternatives are available. But the advocates of these dams have proved deaf to these alternatives. Apparently, they will have to suffer a clear-cut defeat on this issue before they can rid themselves of the illusion that the Grand Canyon is theirs to despoil. Every member of Congress has a duty to see to it that they receive that defeat when the bill comes to a vote in August.

Water: A Great Future Need

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, last year the Northeastern United States experienced a water crisis, the culmination of 5 years of less than normal rainfall. The most acute shortage was in northern New Jersey and southeastern New York. The drought has persisted, and it is possible that we may again face a crucial period this summer when water use must be restricted. Efforts are underway to solve the problem, centered around the provisions of law approved last year to authorize a comprehensive study of the region's water supplies, but this is not a problem to be solved in the near future. It is, in fact, a regional and national problem, and it is only through the coordinated efforts of local, State and Federal Governments that we can take the necessary steps to assure for the future adequate supplies of clean water.

In the Glen Ridge paper of July 14, 1966, Mr. Charles E. Moreau's column, "It's What I Think," is devoted to a discussion of this situation. Mr. Moreau comments with knowledge and vision on the total problem, and I commend his cogent remarks to the attention of my colleagues, who will soon be considering the Water Pollution Control Amendments and Clean Rivers Restoration Act legislation which is awaiting House action.

The column follows:

IT'S WHAT I THINK: WATER A GREAT FUTURE NEED

(By Charles E. Moreau)

The best time to talk about the need for more water in the future is during a period of drought, then folks will listen. If there is lots of rain, the problem doesn't seem serious to them.

Our reservoirs are at higher levels than they were at this time last year, because of conservation methods, pumping from rivers and lakes into the reservoirs and more rain during some of the spring months. But June had only .8 inches of rain compared to a normal of about 3½ inches and no measurable rain has fallen hereabouts in the first few days of July. Lawns now look more burned out than they did during last summer's drought.

The State Department of Conservation and Economic Development is expected to announce this week whether restrictions must again be instituted or whether we can risk going a little longer into the summer on the chance that the weather may change.

At a conference in Princeton last April 28, sponsored by the State Taxpayers Association and the Water Resources Association of the Delaware River Basin, John E. McCall, district engineer of the U.S. Department of Interior, declared that "the drought is not over," and he appears to have been very correct in his statement. "We have now completed five full years of subnormal rainfall and runoff," he continued. "This drought covered the entire Northeast, extending from Maine to Virginia and at times, westward to Indiana and Michigan. However, the most continuous dry weather occurred in northern New Jersey and southeastern New York State. We are still witnessing streamflows and ground-water levels at record lows."

Even during last summer's prolonged drought, there were some towns and cities that had adequate supplies, but it was very difficult to link one water system to another. It is obvious that the problem should be approached on a regional or statewide basis. This is particularly true in providing for the future.

New Jersey is growing faster than any other Eastern state but its growth will grind to a halt, particularly in the location of industries, if adequate water is not available in the future. The building of reservoirs, at least the acquiring of sites, must be ahead of growth, otherwise we find that potential locations have been built upon to the extent that it is impractical or too costly to acquire them.

The Taxpayers Association recently published a booklet outlining the opinions of 15 experts who took part in the conference. There is in the booklet a map of North Jersey. It shows the location of 27 existing reservoirs and indicates where there are 18 potential reservoir locations. But, most alarming, it shows where 10 sites were lost, for the reasons outlined above. Unless we move to buy now the more important of the 18 remaining sites, it is certain that many of them will go the way of the 10 and become "lost sites."

Experts at the conference agreed that New Jersey has adequate water potentials, if its resources are properly managed. In addition to reservoir sites, all but the northwestern quarter of the state is underlaid by sub-surface "lakes" and "streams" and we have not yet learned to tap the deep ones.

Power Magazine recently published a fascinating supplement on the water needs of the nation. It has a map substantiating the existence of New Jersey's underground water resources. It also regards the Delaware River Basin including the proposed Tocks Island reservoir as one of great importance to New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The problem, of course, is much greater in the desert states of the Southwest. Water is already being brought hundreds of miles from Northern California to Southern California and from Wyoming, Utah and Colorado to Arizona, Southern California and Mexico. Engineers (or dreamers?) look 100 years ahead and propose dams as far north as the headwater of the Yukon river and a series of reservoirs down through Canada, not only to deliver water to the Far West but also through the Great Lakes to New York and New England, if needed.

San Diego is using some of its water over again. Sewage is filtered through a series of reservoirs until it is again pure. That is an extreme measure, but water pollution is directly tied to our total water resources. New York City is again drawing water from the Hudson but it is so polluted that it needs extensive purification. Many New Jersey streams are unusable because of high pollution, some of it from city sewage but mostly from industrial waste. Neither the federal government nor the state can be expected to pay the whole cost of pollution abatement; the industries directly causing it must bear a proportionate share of the cost of control.

According to Power Magazine, the Ruhr region has pointed the way to accomplish this. Packed with 8,000,000 people, it contains 40 per cent of West Germany's industrial capacity, including coal mining, iron and steel production, metal fabrication, and chemicals. Water for all uses, including waste disposal, comes from five small rivers. The average annual flow for all these rivers combined is less than one-third the lowest recorded flow of the Delaware river and yet it satisfies the region's needs.

Municipalities and industries must pay a fee for discharging wastes. The price is proportionate to the pollution load and it's a strong incentive for users to clean up wastes before discharge. Funds are thus provided for large-scale collective treatment to cope with pollution. Water is treated in three shallow reservoirs. By the time it reaches the third, it is again pure enough for recreational use.

Our needs are not as acute as in the congested Ruhr but they are great and growing greater. Much of the Raritan river and Raritan bay are open sewers and other streams are not much better. We cannot allow this to continue without courting disaster.

An Important New Report on the Dominican Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to the recent publication of an important new report on the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Called "Dominican Action—1965: Intervention or Cooperation," the book was published by the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University as a part of its Special Report Series.

"Dominican Action—1965," was drawn up under the guidance and supervision of a steering committee, composed of distinguished American citizens with a particular expertise on the subject. They were:

Willard L. Beaulac, U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay, 1944–47; Colombia, 1947–51; Cuba, 1951–53; Chile, 1953–56, and Argentina, 1956–60.

Karl H. Cerny, chairman, Department of Government, Georgetown University.

Jules David, professor of history, Georgetown University.

Eleanor Lansing Dulles, professor of government, Georgetown University; Department of State, 1942–62.

Joseph S. Farland, U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, 1957–60; Republic of Panama, 1960–63.

In accord with the center's procedures for its special report series, a staff study was made of the Dominican action which included a chronicle of events.

The committee then reviewed the report and after its own investigation into the facts, formulated conclusions about the crisis and the U.S. role in it.

Despite the fact that this group was intentionally formed to include persons of differing views on international politics and Latin American policy, the committee reached certain conclusions on which they agreed.

These conclusions include findings which both support and criticize U.S. activities in the Dominican Republic. Further, some new information is brought to light which assists in placing the situation in perspective.

Believing that the conclusions reached by the committee are of particular interest, I include them hereafter in the RECORD. I further recommend to my colleagues the full report, "Dominican Action—1965," as an interesting and informative presentation of the personalities and events involved in that recent crisis.

The material follows:

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. There was a serious threat to lives of foreign nationals from April 27 on. That threat justified the *first stage* landings on April 28 which had as their purpose the evacuation of Americans and other foreigners.

2. The situation became more and more chaotic and the number of persons seeking evacuation increased rapidly, requiring a *second stage* action, the landing of reinforcing troops on the 29th. At the request of the United States, two meetings of the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) were convened on the same day. The Council adopted resolutions calling for a cease fire, appealed for the establishment of an International Safety Zone (ISZ) and sent a five man commission to the Dominican Republic.

3. A coup had been planned for a later date, but was precipitated by a series of unforeseen events. Communists were linked with the earlier planning. Although surprised by the timing of the rebellion they quickly assumed a leading role in the disorders that broke out. Progress in the Communist effort to dominate the revolt became increasingly evident. The *third stage* of U.S. action which followed, involving additional troop landings, was predicated upon this situation and upon the ISZ resolution of the OAS. Pursuant to this resolution, the United States military established an international neutral zone which separated the fighting forces and made possible the cessation of hostilities.

4. There was no widespread popular rebellion in the Dominican Republic. Disorder was almost exclusively confined to the city of Santo Domingo.

5. American actions had four objectives. These were (1) the protection of American and other foreign lives, (2) the halting of violence, (3) the prevention of a Communist seizure of power, and (4) the opening of an option to the Dominican people to choose their leaders in a free election. All these objectives were attained.

6. The United States should have attempted to make earlier use of the machinery available to the OAS for collective action. Such efforts would have reduced the possibility of suspicion and misunderstanding of U.S. action.

7. The reasons for U.S. landings were ineptly explained to the public. The failure to communicate effectively the rationale for its actions had damaging effects in the United States and throughout Latin America.

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Appendix

First Annual Commencement of the Sands Point Academy and Country Day School, Port Washington, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the fact that there exists in the congressional district an outstanding example of local endeavor and local achievement in Sands Point, Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y. The Sands Point Country Day School-Academy under the personal direction of Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, was established as a nonprofit, nonsectarian, coeducational institution, chartered by the Board of Regents of the New York State Department of Education, Albany, N.Y., for the development of gifted children.

I am tremendously proud of this private school, which answers a longstanding need of a course of education adequate for the exceptional child. Dr. Fetsch and Dr. Benjamin Fine, former education editor of the New York Times and headmaster of the school, which has more than 300 students from nursery school through high school, are planning a 2-year liberal arts program, which needs room for expansion.

Dr. Marie L. Fetsch is planning to have a new junior college, which will offer the first 2 years of a liberal arts program and will operate as a transfer college. At the end of the first or second year, students will be able to transfer to a senior college. The establishment of this proposed new junior college will add to existing facilities for high school graduates, not only for Nassau and Suffolk but for the entire State of New York. This proposed junior college for gifted students would be national in scope and admit students from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the 15th of December 1965, at 11 in the morning at the Sands Point Academy and Country Day School, the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma, of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama was conferred on Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, L. H.D. She received the highest honor of this famous foundation because she is recognized as an outstanding educator and the founder-director of the nonprofit school for gifted children with IQ's of 130 and higher. The Board of Dignitaries of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation bestow the Elo Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma upon her.

Recently she received honorary life membership in the General Eloy Alfaro Association, Inc., a nonprofit New York State membership corporation whose chief aim and purpose is to provide scholarships for qualified students from South America, who the directors of said association feel will be the future leaders of the Latin American countries.

In introducing the commencement exercises, Mr. Louis Bernstein, principal of this school, made reference to the extreme need for recognizing and developing the human resources that are inherent in gifted youngsters. Mr. Bernstein stressed the importance of the need of governmental recognition and financial aid for the untold number of intellectually gifted children, who are unable to be accommodated in private schools which are maintained specifically for the highly intelligent. He made a strong plea for Government financing for this group, pointing to the millions of dollars now being spent by the Government for improving the educational opportunities of the disadvantaged child. He expressed the hope that at least equal consideration should be given to the child at the other end of the intellectual scale. His remarks were enthusiastically received and made a great impression.

Under unanimous consent, I wish to place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the commencement address delivered by Dr. William Willner, at the first annual commencement exercises of the Sands Points Academy and Country Day School, on Friday morning, June 17, 1966. I am very proud to note that this distinguished public official—Dr. William Willner—Chief, Negotiation, Award, and Administration, Office of Grants and Research Contracts, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, headquarters in Washington, D.C., delivered an outstanding address, which reached the gifted graduates and their parents and other distinguished visitors who were present. Unfortunately, I was in South America on a special mission for the House of Representatives and the Department of State, and, therefore, I was prevented from being an honored guest of this famous school for gifted students.

COMMENCEMENT SPEECH BY DR. WILLIAM WILLNER, JUNE 17, 1966

Dr. Fine, Dr. Fetsch, Members of the Faculty, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My appearance here today brings to mind the era when I was a graduating high school senior. Our country was going through the years of a depression and getting ready for gullible war. The commercial stagnation had made our parents old before their time and its pervasivenes into all aspects of our lives had made us unconfident about our future, an unconfidence which a distinctly approaching war made more emphatic.

As I look back the changes are absolutely startling. In those days we never talked about education. It was not a topic of the day. Politicians and other dignitaries who sought publicity, talked about John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and the WPA on which the news centered, not men like Admiral Rickover, Colonel Glenn, Clark Kerr on the general state of educational institutions.

We all believed in education, to be sure, and we all went to school, and members of my father's generation wanted their sons to have what most of them had not had, a college education, but there were no PTAs; no radio and television debates on education; no popular books and best sellers praising or finding fault with education; no legislators making pronouncements; no National Science Foundations; no James Bryant Conants making surveys and recommendations. School was just something you went to, partly to keep you off the labor market, partly to train you to do something, partly to increase your social status.

I am sure that the educators of the time had their problems and issues but they rarely made the public press unless they were in trouble with the football team, or unless a student had managed to get a Jersey cow in the steeple of the chapel, or unless a teacher had behaved sensationally like a member of the Stork Club set. Questions of pedagogy were simply not news. When I was growing up, John Dewey was still a stranger to me; the only educator making consistent news was Knute Rockne.

The notion that a person has to play many roles in his lifetime, that he needs not merely a set of skills but an adaptive set of skills, that he needs educability as well as training, that the strongest bulwark of a society is a questioning yet responsive educational system—all these matters were not, as they are now, common and public knowledge.

We live in an era which is known and will be known throughout history as the space age. The events of the past seven years have had a profound effect on all human affairs throughout the world. Repercussions have been felt in science, industry, education, government, law, ethics and religion. The toys of our children, the ambitions of our young men and women, the fortunes of industrialists, the careers of military officers, the pronouncements of high church officials, all have reflected the influence of the beginning steps in space exploration. No area of human activity or thought, no social institution, has escaped. Those of us who are experiencing the first small steps cannot have a proper perspective to assess the full meaning to the history of man of the crossing of the space frontier. Its impact can only be compared to those great developments of past history.

Interstellar probes, when they become practical, will have to travel close to the speed of light, if data are to be acquired during the life of the experimenter.

Thus, in space planning we must consider a phenomenon whic his known as time dilation. This concept is part of the Albert Einstein's theories of relativity, and maintains that time as measured on earth slows down inside speeding space ships. It is said that time dilation not only retards clocks but slows down aging. The idea is best expressed in an old limerick which reads thusly:

> "There was a young lady named Bright
> Whose speed was far greater than light
> She took off one day
> In a relative way
> And returned on the previous night"

Miss Bright's limerickian feat of outpacing light may or may not be possible someday. The idea that time can be made to run backward may still lie more within the realm of science fiction than within reality.

The seemingly strange and unorthodox idea that time dilates or expands within rapidly moving objects is not a wild-eyed, far-out hallucination of frizzy minded theoreticians. Time dilation is also one of the subtlest, most elusive ramifications of relativistic theorgy, as well as one of the most intriguing. The conclusion arrived at by the utilization of esoteric mathematical calculations and experiments seems to prove that the closer matter approaches the almost unimaginable speed of light, which is about 186,000 miles per second, the more miles per second, the more marked time dilation becomes.

Einstein's example of the dilation of time caused *by relativistic velocities was later* expanded into the clock paradox and the twin paradox, which have been (and still are) the subject of some controversy. The clock paradox states that if two identically accurate clocks are compared after one of them has been moved at a very high speed and for an appreciable period of time, the one at rest will appear to be fast and the other one slow. Similarly, if one of two persons of equal age (twins) would come back from a trip through space, made at a tremendously high speed, he would be younger than the other person who remained on Earth. This has been described by Eddington in the following words, and I quote:

"The youthful adventurer steps on to his magic carpet loaded with provision for a century. He reaches his journey's end, says Arcturus, a decrepit centenarian. This is wrong. It is quite true that the journey would last something like a hundred years by terrestrial chronology; but the adventurer would arrive at his destination no more aged than when he started, and he would not have had time to think of eating. So long as he travels with the speed of light he has immortality and eternal youth. If in some way his motion were reversed so that he returned to the earth again, he would find that centuries had elapsed here, whilst he himself did not feel a day older—for him the voyage has lasted only an instant.

To sum up—on any planet moving with great velocity . . . extraordinary changes are continually occurring as they move about, and there is a slowing down of all natural processes as though time were retarded. These things cannot be perceived by anyone on the planet; but similar effects would be detected by any observer having a great velocity relative to the planet . . . . There is complete reciprocity so that each of two observers in relative motion will find the same strange phenomena occurring to the other; and there is nothing to help us to decide which is right."

It must be emphasized that this effect has nothing to do with the acceleration applied on the moving system or the direction of motion. The effect is expected to occur, since, at great velocity, time in the moving system will be retarded as compared to that in the reference system. Because of the squared fraction in the denominator of the transform, the effects are not noticeable at our presently attainable speeds and become appreciable only at velocities approaching that of light. For instance, at 60 percent of the velocity of light, 186,000 miles per second, the time dilation amounts to about 20 per cent only.

In order to illustrate the actual effect of the time dilation on the crew of a space ship, a hypothetical case was constructed by Goltra. A vehicle launched at a star one thousand light years from Earth would maintain an acceleration of 1 g during the course of flight. The speed of the vehicle would approximate 90 per cent of that of light after about 1.4 years, and 99.9999 per cent after about 5.5 years of "flight time" so that after a total of eleven years the ship would reach its target, whereas one thousand years would have passed in terms of "Earth time." If the return trip is made under the same conditions a total of two thousand years of "Earth Time" would have elapsed, whereas only twenty-two years were measured and experienced by the crew of the ship.

Finally, the problem of relativistic velocities can be treated on the basis of nonabsolute, but finite value. Sanger took this approach by replacing the physical concepts of time and space through such parameters as "Eigenzeit" (owntime), "Eigenweg" (owndistance), "Eigengeschwindigkeit" (ownspeed), and "Eigenzeitgeschwindigkeit" (owntimevelocity) in the Bergsonsian connotation. Since the speed of light is not accepted as a limiting factor, traveling speeds of magnitudes many times that of light can *be calculated. Super-light velocities* were thought to dilate not only the life processes, but also the entire energy consumption on board the craft, so that within the lifespan of the crew and with finite mass ratios of the hypothetical quantum rockets, every thinkable distance within the universe could be covered. Thus, the Sanger transformation can be considered as the final shift of all parameters from the original reference system into that of the moving body, from physical reality into physical unreality, and from objectivity into subjectivity. It is the projection of relativistic space-time coordinates into the world of philosophical existentialism.

The opinion has been voiced in discussions of the twin paradox that the theory of relativity is concerned only with the behavior of physical systems but not with that of living organisms. This opinion is very well taken as long as the probability of the functioning of life processes under the effects of time dilation is not determined. If we accept one of the basic assumptions of biology that every biological system must be compatible with the established laws of physics, the validity of the effect of time dilation upon biological systems may be established.

There is already some experimental evidence available which supports the assumptions of the General Theory of Relativity concerning the relation between motion and velocity of light; and new experiments are in preparation, which use atomic clocks having accuracies of the order of 1 part in 10 to the 12th power for investigating the time dilation in artificial satellites. At present, there is no reason to assume that biological functions based on physical matter and processes should be differently affected than the physical functions. Therefore, we believe that the hypothetical phenomenon of differential or asymmetrical aging will occur as a consequence of the time dilation at speeds approaching that of light.

However, some very basic questions must be answered in this conjunction. Are there certain biological "constants," which determine the process of growth and aging, that maintain life independently of its environment? What causes longevity under normal environmental conditions, accounts for the differences among various species, and where are the limits of alterations of growth and life factors? Will the time dilation law be valid for the whole range of theoretically obtainable velocities or will it—as many psychophisiologic laws do—not apply to the extreme ranges of the spectrum? Will the psychological and mental processes be equally affected by the time dilation or will they obey other laws? In particular, how will man experience the time dilation and its related effects? As to the example given before, what would the crew of the spaceship experience while traveling to its destination at almost the velocity of light?

We assume that, in accordance with the expected retardation of all processes of the moving system, the biological processes are slowed proportionately and function undisturbed. During the eleven years of flight, there would appear to the crew a progressively accelerated unfolding of events which happened on the target star during the past thousand years and which the people on Earth would also see (if they had a powerful enough telescope) during the period of the next thousand years counted from the day of departure. Looking back toward Earth, they would see the decelerated unfolding of events during this one thousand year period. Finally, they would witness the history of the next thousand years during the eleven years of their "owntime" on their return trip. Physiologically, they have grown only twenty-two years older, while two thousand years of world history passes by.

There are still other effects asociated with time dilation during such an imaginary trip. *The sky, which seems to be more or less regularly* studded with stars under normal conditions, will appear quite different at relativistic velocities because of the aberration of light; i.e., the angle between the apparent and the actual position of a star. At a speed of about 90 percent that of light, the visible part of the universe in the direction of motion will shrink to a cone of about 30 deg.; at 90 per cent, the stars of the entire "hemisphere" will appear condensed and very bright within an angle of 18 deg. only. Concomitantly, the color of the stars will be changed, this is known as the Doppler effect. If, *for* example, the observer travels with *86.6* per cent light velocity, all stars outside an angle of 55° will undergo the red-shift. In contrast, those inside the 55° cone will appear bluish-violet. Only those stars which are seen at an angle of exactly 55° will retain the same spectral characteristics at 87 per cent light velocity. Behind the ship, the density of the stars will appear diluted; and the picture will seem arrested and will fade out when the speed of light is approximated.

The biological consequences of the Sanger transformation are beyond our imagination because of a complete lack of understanding of the behavior of physical matter at translight velocity. It is not even reasonable to speculate whether life as we know it can exist only at the mass-energy relations of sub-light velocity. However, according to the principles of the General Relativity Theory, Sanger's superphoton man cannot materially exist by lives in a world which "has no relation to ours." By traveling with super-light velocity, he would arrive at his destination before his departure from another celestial body be perceived. He would come from nowhere and vanish into the nothing. He could materially exist and live only during his sojourn on one of the plants.

Any discussion of science must include a caveat that science is not the be-all and end-all of our lives. This has best been expressed by Premier Ben Gurion of Israel who said and I quote "While science aspires to reveal the secrets of nature it cannot tell man what path to follow."

You the graduates of Sands Point, have received expert guidance in choosing the path to follow. Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, Dr. Benjamin Fine and their associates of the staff and faculty of Sands Point are deserving of the highest commendation. They have successfully pioneered a program where students are inspired and challenged. They have demonstrated to the community that the pursuit of excellence is a worthwhile educational goal.

To you, the parents, relatives and friends of the graduates, nothing can match your justifiable pride in the achievements of these young people. You have acted in the best traditions of our democracy in providing the best possible education for the citizens of tomorrow.

Finally, you who are here today as members of the first graduating class of this great school can look back upon years of achievement and success. I charge you to go out into the world and prove conclusively, beyond an iota of doubt, beyond a scintilla of a question, that the years spent at Sands Point have not been in vain.

Thank you.

Maritime Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on May 23, 1966, Mr. Daniel D. Strohmeier, vice president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., delivered an address to the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on the condition of the U.S. merchant marine, the causes of that condition and the need for positive action to restore our merchant marine to a more viable condition.

I think this is an excellent analysis of the situation, and I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, *as follows:*

TALK BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF METROPOLITAN BALTIMORE

(By Daniel D. Strohmeier)

Mr. President, members of the Chamber of Commerce and guests.

I am honored to have been asked to participate with you in the opening of Baltimore's World Trade Week. By coincidence or design today is also National Maritime Day, commemorating the first Atlantic crossing by an American steamship. It is therefore appropriate on this occasion to take a look at the ocean shipping services available to us, for without them there could be no world trade. Baltimore is one of the world's great seaports and in a real sense the prosperity of this entire area is dependent on the port. It is too easy to take for granted those natural advantages, the intelligent exploitation of which has provided the robust economy of greater Baltimore.

Not all cities are as fortunate. I am reminded of the time Chauncey DePew went to Denver as guest of honor at some civic function. There were many speeches by local dignitaries in which the central theme was that Denver would easily be the greatest city on earth if only it were a seaport. The guest speaker was finally called upon. As time had long since run out, he discarded his notes and made one of the shortest speeches of his life. He offered the good citizens of Denver a remedy. He said, "Run a pipe line to the Pacific ocean and if you can all suck as hard as you can blow, Denver will be a seaport overnight."

Baltimore needs no such advice from me. The Lord provided a fine natural harbor, but the day of the Baltimore clipper, for which it was admirably suited, is gone. Ships are outgrowing your channels and port facilities and much work will have to be done to maintain your fair share of world trade. Philadelphia is planning a 50' channel and Baltimore should not be caught napping with less.

A vital concern of the ocean shipping complex serving Baltimore is the American Merchant Marine. I propose to talk about this from a shipbuilder's point of view and so I plead guilty in advance to any charge that I am an interested party. In any event I should warn you that this is a subject fraught with controversy which can be avoided only by the use of the most sickening platitudes.

There are two matters that should concern all of you who have a long-term interest in the availability of shipping services.

One is our almost total dependence on foreign-flag vessels for our foreign trade. At present that reliance is about 91% and rising. This is a pretty sizable chunk to put at the mercy of our competition. My old granny used to tell me that if you put that many eggs in one basket, you should at least get a firm grip on the handle.

The other matter of concern is the massive build-up of the Soviet Merchant fleet. At present Russia is building ships at about 10 times our construction rate. In a few years, if they continue as they have assured the world they will continue their fleet of cargo ships, bulk carriers and tankers will be far beyond the requirements of their own economy. Obviously, they intend to use this vast fleet as an instrument of their national policy. (After all, what maritime country does not?) In the hands of the Soviets that fleet will be used to break the market on any sea lane in the world at their pleasure. They will be able to destroy the economic basis of the ocean services upon which we are depending for our world trade.

As an instrument of our national policy, our merchant marine does not measure up to our stature as a world power.

We are today facing a crisis in American merchant shipping and American merchant shipbuilding. This crisis has been generated by a combination of national apathy and computer brinkmanship. The statistics tell the story and they are shameful. Today our active merchant fleet consists of about 900 vessels—most of them obsolete—and they are carrying less than 9% of our foreign trade compared with 24% ten years ago. Over the last 10 years our merchant ship yards have been building replacements at less than half the obsolescence rate of even that fleet. This year new ship orders will meet only one-fourth of the obsolescence rate.

The age of the fleet clearly reflects this disgrace. The average age is 18 years. And the average is marching nearly in pace with the calendar. Seven ships out of ten are overage.

As a nation we are used to having the biggest and best of everything. In our merchant fleet, however, we have one of the smallest and worst. Americans should be ashamed of the fact that seven ships out of ten are below the standards set by African Liberia for vessel registry.

One might raise the question: Have we no Merchant Marine policy? The answer is that we do. But it is not being carried out.

In 1936 a national policy was formulated by a Congress and by a President who understood the significance of sea power. That policy was embodied in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Its ringing declaration of policy stated that our national defense and commerce require that this country have a merchant marine capable of handling all of its water-borne domestic commerce and a substantial portion of its foreign commerce. It stated further that such a merchant marine should be composed of American-built ships manned by American citizens. It provided the machinery, via subsidy, to implement that policy with a Government agency charged with fostering the development of such a merchant marine.

That was the law in 1936, and it is the law in 1966.

If it is our national policy to carry a substantial portion of our foreign commerce in American ships, why are we now carrying less than 9% and why are we now laying down so few new ships that they will support less than half of that 9%?

These are vital questions for every one concerned with our foreign commerce and for every citizen concerned with our defense capabilities.

I believe these are the principal reasons for the present state of affairs:

First, there is a disposition in Washington today to ignore past experience. We got through World War II right side up only because we could bring the industrial might of America to bear against the enemy. Virtually all of it had to funnel through the stupendous merchant marine created through the expanding efforts of an already healthy shipbuilding industry together with the good luck of a time buffer furnished by England.

Unfortunately, there is today in Washington not one single key official who has any personal experience with what was required to achieve the World War II merchant marine. Furthermore, it appears that there is in Washington today a dearth of understanding of the significance of sea power.

Second, as a nation we are losing a sense of values and a sense of proper national priorities. If a project has glamour, it gets the green light. If it produces votes for the party in power, it is supported. But if it is necessary only for our survival but lacks glamour and votes, it is ignored.

Compare the paltry 400 million dollars a year for the whole merchant marine with 5 billion for space. Of the 400 million for the merchant marine only 85 are for new ships. Compare this 85 with a figure I saw the other day of 820 million to develop vehicles to travel on the moon—after we get there. Now, I thrill to the spectacle of our space exploits, and, after we do get to the moon, I expect to be emotionally intoxicated for a day or two. But really, you wonder about our sense of proportion when we spend 820 million for travel on the moon, where we don't live, and only 85 million for merchant ships to carry vital cargoes on the earth's surface where we do live.

A third reason we are in such a sorry posture at sea is what might be called computer-brinkmanship. Four years ago the Defense Department concluded that we had all the merchant ships we needed for any foreseeable military emergency and that, anyway, most of the men and materiel would be transported by air. The verities of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act were held to be out of date. In 1936 it was obvious that just about all of our overseas transport had to be by ship. But surely, it was held, we have an entirely different situation today. After all, much has happened in the last 30 years. We now have things we did not have 30 years ago: television, radar, lasers, transoceanic airplanes, helicopters, transistor radios, nuclear power, nuclear warheads, ICBM's and earth satellites.

Well, just how different are the logistics of war now from what they were 30 years ago? We don't have to guess. We now have a war on our hands against which to check the output of the computers and, incidentally, the quality of the input. What do we find? We find that for all of our vaunted progress since 1936, 98% of the Vietnam lift—you guessed it—is by ship.

For those of you who like to plot curves and speculate on the future, you might try this exercise. Against the Spanish-American War in 1898 (the last war before the Wright Brothers), show the logistical share by ships as a 100%. Against Vietnam 68 years later, show the share by ships as 98%. Now, with all the imagination you can summon, extend that curve into the future, and see if you can make it fall away fast enough to overtake the dwindling curve of availability of our already overage fleet. Anyone, with knowledge of the facts and ordinary intelligence, could see that those two curves will not cross.

Yet, Washington's computers concluded we had enough ships. Well, we have already found it necessary to break out 108 overage Victory ships from the World War II laid-up fleet. And we are scraping the bottom of the shipping barrel in an undeclared war that involves no enemy action at sea. I humbly suggest that this is brinkmanship of the most dangerous order.

Now, I do not wish to leave the impression that I alone have the insight to recognize the decline of the merchant marine. Others are concerned and there have recently been signs that some in Washington are becoming aware. Most everyone has a pet panacea, including me, and here is where the yelling begins.

An Interagency Maritime Task Force, consisting mostly of anonymous members from at least six Government departments, has issued a totally defeatist report. The gist of it is that only about ⅓ of 1% of our national budget can ever be spared on the merchant marine. Therefore, the way to get a larger merchant fleet under the American flag is to reapportion the pie—by spending less on new ship construction and more on the operating subsidies. An essential ingredient of this plan would be to permit, for the first time, the building abroad of American ships subsidized as to operations. The present Maritime Administration espouses this course in spite of its being charged by law with the promotion of an All-American merchant marine, and in spite of all the balance of payments considerations.

Another group, representing a wide cross section of ship operators, has recently advocated building abroad.

Both groups say they believe in a healthy shipbuilding industry but are content to leave it to the Defense Department. Sort of like sweeping it under the rug.

Still another group, the Presidentially-appointed Maritime Advisory Committee, would retain American shipbuilding and would impose flag-preference on bulk imports.

And the shipbuilders themselves, understandably, take a dim view of opening the flood gates to cheaper foreign-built ships.

It is obvious that the maritime industry in this country is fragmented by divergent views and contradictory opinions. The views of each industry group are expressions of raw self-interest, slightly disguised by an aura of enlightenment.

The subsidized lines, which comprise about one third of the active fleet, see the pie shrinking and, understandably resist admittance of new members to the club. They would like to have nearly all the money for themsleves, including most of the funds heretofore set aside for the building of ships in this country.

The American-flag tramp operators have severe problems of their own. Unsubsidized directly, they operate mostly old ships, enjoy preference cargoes and face a serious replacement problem.

The tanker segment wants a minimum of Government interference or restraint.

The American-owned flags-of-necessity fleet, numbering over 400 vessels, is an important adjunct to our potential sea lift. They are engaged almost exclusively in the offshore dry or liquid bulk trades and are under constant bombardment from American labor. They most assuredly oppose suggestions of import quotas by flag-preference.

These divergent industry views are expressed by men of considerable stature, and they deserve attention. But it is obvious that all these views cannot prevail at once. And here is where we find that our leadership is bankrupt. In a field so closely identified with the national interest, that leadership must necessarily be supplied by the Government. When highly placed officials of our Government suggest that we can have a merchant marine to meet national objectives without a corresponding shipbuilding industry, I shudder. That is like trying to run a restaurant without an adequate kitchen.

The issue as I see it is whether we can have adequate sea power with a large and aging fleet in being but without proper replacement capability or with a balance between fleet in being and capability to expand rapidly. Put this way, the question answers itself.

If history is any guide, our next major war will be started by somebody else who will determine the time, the place and the weapons. My judgment is that it will not be a push button war of only a few hours' duration. It will be a war of wearing down—of attrition. It will be either here or abroad—and it had better be abroad. Here is where the merchant marine comes in as an arm of defense.

No nation has ever won a long war with just the hardware on hand at the start. This includes ships. In World War II, allied merchant vessels lost to enemy action totalled 4,786. Early losses averaged nearly 100 per month and this in spite of the fact that Germany began the war with only 47 submarines. Russia today has approximately 500. The probabilities are strong that our existing merchant fleet would be decimated by the end of the first year.

Where would the replacements come from? Surely not from the emaciated domestic shipbuilding industry we will have if the advocates of a build-abroad policy have their way. Then from our friends? Possibly, but it could be fatal to count on it. It is doubtful that their resources could support such an effort. Moreover, with the world in turmoil, the coefficients of international friendships are as variable as the weather. Consider the present state of flux.

SEATO has fallen apart as an effective instrument of defense. NATO is being rocked. The British Empire has ceased to exist as a major world force for peace and Britannia no longer rules the waves.

Our friends, to our discomfort, trade regularly with Cuba and Red China. We are even trying to dissuade some of them from going into Haiphong.

We were born a trading nation; and we are presently the World's greatest trading nation. However, it is too much to expect that today's good overseas commercial friends will be equally good military friends tomorrow. Their national interests and ours are not necessarily identical.

As one who has personal experience with our World War II shipbuilding effort I can say with fair certainty that, if we depart from tradition and build and repair our merchant fleet abroad, we shall no longer have a shipyard industry capable of doing the kind of job that may have to be done.

Now for a couple of the myths that are being circulated to confuse the maritime picture.

It has been fashionable of late, particularly in Washington, to assert that all other industries in this country can compete abroad and, therefore, the shipbuilders should be able to. Well, even our mass-production industries, which should have the best chance of successfully competing, cannot always do so. Instead, many build plants abroad to compete in foreign markets. A ship is not like an automobile, one make of which, Madison Avenue tells us, is spawned every 14 seconds. Of all man's creations it is one of the least susceptible to mass production. John Ruskin once gave some of the reasons for this:

"Take it all in all, a ship is the most honorable thing that man, as a gregarious animal, has ever produced. Into it he has put as much of his human patience, common sense, forethought, experimental philosophy, self-control, habits of order and obedience, thoroughly wrought hand work, defiance of brute elements, careless courage, careful patriotism, and calm expectation of the judgment of God as can well be put into the space of a ship."

I could add with less eloquence that a modern ship also represents the industrial product of our 50 states, from steel and nonferrous metals to electronics, furniture, paint, wood, machinery, equipment and the many thousands of specialty products from every major industry in the country—all purchased by the shipbuilder and incorporated in his final product.

In a modern cargo vessel, all of those products made by others represent about 55% of the cost of the ship. Construction subsidies at present are based on the assumption that the complete ship might be constructed abroad for about 45% of the domestic cost. All of which means that if a ship costs, say, 10 million if built here, it would cost only four and a half million if built abroad. Even if the American shipbuilder could reduce the cost of his shipyard operations to zero—which would be a remarkable performance—he still could not compete with his foreign counterpart, because his purchases alone would cost him five and a half million, or about 20% more than the price of the entire ship abroad.

If this is an indictment of anything, it certainly cannot be laid in the lap of the shipbuilder. It is rather a commentary on the American standard of living.

Another myth currently being circulated by officials in Washington is that our shipbuilding research and technology are laggard and behind the times.

Much of the criticism comes from those newly arrived on the scene. They reveal, without really knowing it, an impatience with the basic disciplines of naval architecture which the sea has dictated to man over countless centuries. Their criticisms would suggest that we should devote our research energies to assaulting the impregnable barriers erected by nature. But are we shipbuilders really unprogressive when we recognize and accept the truths that we know to be immutable? For instance, that a cubic foot of sea water weighs today just what it did in the days of Noah's Ark?

We are chided by those who should know better that there is little new in ship design in contrast with the spectacular strides in aviation. However, we shipbuilders have not been standing still. We have been exploiting the exploitable just as the aviation industry has. We have for some time been pushing speeds close to the acceptable limits. The aviation industry is newly arriving at them. On the other hand, we have been able to exploit the possibilities of size growth to a greater extent than in aviation. A rough gage of relative progress is a comparison of the growth of speed-weight factors. It may come as a surprise to many of you that since World War II there has been more progress in shipbuilding in increasing *speedweight* factors than in aviation. During this period, the adult has grown faster than the child.

Now, back to the main theme of our tottering merchant marine.

What does all this boil down to? Most people who have stood up to be counted agree generally on one point regardless of their disagreement as to details. That is, that our merchant marine is not healthy enough to serve the national interest.

As I see it, if we intend to be a world power, we must act like one. This means facing up to the necessity of spending what we have to spend to carry out the policy of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, whose principles ring as true today as they did then.

When things are not going well, it is only human nature to seek a scapegoat. To blame the Maritime Administration or the Pentagon for the ills of the Merchant Marine is to oversimplify the matter. In the final analysis, only Congress has the power to deal effectively with the situation and this is where we as responsible citizens must act under our form of government. This is an election year. Anyone concerned with that part of our well-being dependent on foreign commerce might well ask of a candidate: "What are you going to do about the Merchant Marine?"

The cost of not being prepared is many times the cost of foresight. I suggest we wake up while there is yet time and postpone our trip to the moon if necessary to get on with the task of implementing our established national maritime policy.

Arizona Water Bill Asks Too Much

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, last week's work in the House Interior Committee which culminated with a favorable report on the central Arizona project bill has brought forth a response that may be of interest to my colleagues. I ask therefore that this editorial from the Denver Post for Friday, July 29, 1966, follow herewith:

ARIZONA WATER BILL ASKS TOO MUCH

Colorado's Wayne N. Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, has done an effective job of guiding the Central Arizone Project (CAP) bill to the House of Representatives. He has worked hard to protect Colorado's interests.

We do not agree, however, that the bill as presented is in the national interest. The provision for two dams in the Grand Canyon area—one of which invades both a national monument and a national park—is going to gall a great many Americans.

This is especially pertinent considering that the dams are not, directly, suppliers of water for thirsty Arizona. They are to be "cash registers" which will, through the sale of power, pay for Arizona's diversion far downstream.

We are quite aware that the lower of the two dams proposed, Hualapai, does not do great damage to the Grand Canyon Park. But there is dangerous precedent when a national park—even a small part of it—is offered up as a reservoir site.

Perhaps the California Democrat, Rep. Phillip Burton, had a good idea in suggesting that federal funds be used directly to replace revenues which the dams are supposed to produce.

At any rate, Congressman Aspinall can now relax a bit. He has delivered to the Arizonans—and those Californians who want it—a bill guaranteed to bring on a donnybrook when it hits the House floor.

The Pacific Northwest will fight the bill hard. As finally passed, the bill provides a thin, but tangible, thread by which extra water could be brought into the Colorado River basin in 1970s. It specifies that a reconnaissance report on importation of water be finished by 1970 and a feasibility study presented by 1972. The important factor is that the U.S. interior secretary can go a long way in making importation of water appear attractive without further action by Congress.

The Columbia River is the logical source of additional water. It has a vast surplus. But the Northwest is by no means convinced that exportation of its water is a good thing.

House members from the Northwest thus will join conservation interests in battling the bill as soon as the House Rules Committee approves it for floor debate.

There is another possible roadblock. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, may not see his way clear to acting on the bill at all. His committee has not held hearings on the CAP plan.

If the bill dies in the 89th Congress it will have to be revived in the 90th which convenes in January. The hearings and procedures will have to begin again. Considering the controversial nature of the legislation, that might not be a bad thing. Certainly, more time would mean better understanding.

The Pacific Northwest might benefit. Its citizens might be encouraged to feel they are not being rushed into a shotgun marriage with the thirsty Southwest.

Others may benefit by further study of the dams-versus-parks issue. National priorities of a high order are involved. More study is needed, not only of this but the basic philosophy that is to govern water use all over the West in decades ahead.

All things considered, the states of the Southwest have won a skirmish of considerable importance. But there's a lot of heavy artillery over the horizon. This may not be the time for a frontal attack.

The Plight of the Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the noted and respected columnist, Mr. John Chamberlain, has written a very pertinent column entitled "Why No Noise About Captive Nations?" In this column, Mr. Chamberlain laments the attitude of the State Department which, while being occupied with attempting to "build bridges" to Communist satellite countries, seems to have forgotten the plight of the people of those countries in being subjected to Communist domination. I agree with his observations, and I would recommend to the State Department and to others in the administration that they be more concerned with assisting these people in securing their freedom than they are in securing trade agreements with the governments in power. I am concerned about the attitude of this Government in not taking positive steps to bring to the attention of the world the plight of the captive nations and in crystallizing world sentiment on their behalf.

I ask unanimous consent that this very informative and enlightening article which appeared in the Washington Post for August 1, 1966, be printed in the Appendix to the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHY NO NOISE ABOUT CAPTIVE NATIONS?

(By John Chamberlain)

Captive Nations Week has come and gone with July, and one wonders why so little noise was made about it. The likely answer is that our State Department is so busy trying to "build bridges" to the Marxist governments of Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, and Bucharest that it is trying to forget the very existence of Public Law 86–90. This law it may vaguely be recalled, was unanimously adopted by Congress in 1959 to proclaim once a year every July the desirability of extending the provisions of the UN Declaration of Human Rights to East-Central Europe.

The UN Declaration upholds a number of "universal" principles, including the right of individuals to take part in governmental processes and to have equal access to public service. But where, in the captive nations of Eastern Europe, does not Communist Party permit multipleslate ballots, or minority party organizations? "Public service" is so obviously reserved for candidates who meet with official Party approval that it is almost banal to mention it.

Another UN-proclaimed human right is freedom of opinion, expression and information. But the Assembly of Captive Nations in New York City seems to be talking into a vacuum when it lists recent violations of this right in Poland and other East European states. When 34 leading Polish intellectuals protested the curtailment of free discussion, the authorities replied by reducing the newsprint allotment for a prominent Catholic newspaper, Tygodnik Powszechny. And when a Polish writer, Melchior Wankowicz, wrote an article about this for publication abroad, he was tried and sentenced to three years in jail, with a subsequent "humane" reduction of the sentence of 18 months.

Wankowicz got off easy at that. For, in 1965, Stanislaw Wawrecky was tried and executed for the crime of stealing meat—a crime judged to be "especially dangerous at the time of rebuilding the country." Horrified by the Wawrecky sentence, the Polish Writers Union has asked for abolition of the death penalty, except for the crime of genocide. But nobody in the Warsaw government listens to the demands of the Writers Union, whose members stand in daily peril whenever they put pen to paper. Witness the recent jailing of the Polish writer Miller for allowing his critical articles to be published in England. "There is no freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press in Poland," said Miller during a recess of his trial.

Miller might have said the same thing of neighboring Czechoslovakia, where Ivan Svitak, a writer on philosophy, was thrown out of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences a couple of years ago for criticism of Czech culture. Since his expulsion from the Academy, Svitak has been totally unemployed and forbidden to publish or lecture or work for any cultural institution.

Recently the Czech Communist Party has been pursuing Svitak with charges of "parasitism," which is ironical when the poor man is forbidden to take a job within his competence. No doubt they might shut up if Svitak went to work as a garbage collector.

Freedom of Movement another "universal" right, is restricted in the East-Central European states and almost totally denied in the Baltic states. Hence it is quite understandable when a few East Europeans, bound southward for a tour of Yugoslavia, get off the bus in Vienna and ask for political refuge.

The Right to Work implies the right to quit one job for another, and it is covered by several articles in the UN Declaration of Human Rights. But in Bulgaria work contracts can be broken at will for "disciplinary reasons" by management. The workers have no such recourse: if they quit they are likely to be left without employment or means of subsistence, or, in many instances, hired for only the heaviest sort of labor.

Freedom of conscience and religion is, of course, denied every day in Poland and Hungary, where Catholics are less and less able to recruit students for their seminaries and religious orders. And, as always, there is the continued enslavement of Poles and Hungarians in Soviet Russia.

"Bridge building" is a commendable ideal. But for every concession made by our State Department in terms of trade with Communist East Europe, we should demand a "human rights" concession at the other end of the "bridge." Strangely, during Captive Nations Week, no such demands were heard emanating from Washington's Foggy Bottom.

Government Support for Social Science

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the able publisher of Science magazine, Dael Wolfle, has recently written a thoughtful editorial concerning the need for and proper mode of Federal support for the social sciences.

I am pleased to note that Dr. Wolfle agrees with recommendations made by the Science and Astronautics Committee, in connection with legislation passed by the House on July 18, that improved support for the social sciences can be accomplished to a considerable extent by the existing National Science Foundation. The creation of a new agency for this function, he believes, is not warranted.

The editorial, which appeared in the July 29, 1966, issue of Science, is as follows:

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

A number of congressmen have become interested in developing better policies to govern relations of the Federal Government to the social sciences. A White House conference has been proposed, as has an Office of Social Sciences parallel to the Office of Science and Technology. A National Social Science Foundation, similar in organization and purpose to the National Science Foundation, has been recommended and was one of the topics discussed at recent hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Government Research (*Science*, 8 July 1966). Another bill before Congress proposes to assign to the National Science Foundation greater responsibility for increasing research competency in the social sciences.

The current interest arose in part from the Camelot affair and the resulting criticism of the Defense Department as an inappropriate agency to support social science research, particularly research carried out abroad. Some of the critics seem to forget that the military services have filled a gap that other agencies should have filled but did not. How lopsided the situation has become is shown by 1966 expenditures. Of $25 million spent by the U.S. Government on social science research abroad, the Department of Defense provided $12.5 million, while the Department of State provided only $200,000.

Policies concerning support and administration must be based on an understanding of why the Federal Government spends public funds on research in the social sciences. The reasons are exactly the same as those for supporting research in other areas: because it is good public policy to increase national research competency; and because the results are expected to help solve problems of broad public concern.

As for the first reason—fostering increased research competence—the National Science Foundation seems likely to be more effective than a separate agency, for the trend in science is toward a narrowing rather than a widening of the gaps separating different fields.

As for the second reason—usefulness—the historian Henry Steele Commager has drawn a parallel between the problems that troubled society during the industrial revolution and those that trouble society today. Considering the use and abuse of technology during the industrial revolution, it was humanistic values, he said, "and the practical efficiency of the social sciences which combined to provide partial solutions of these problems," and then, turning to the problems that now beset the world and the current uses and abuses of science and technology, added: ". . . the social sciences are called upon to perform once again, on a world scale, and for ultimate stakes, the tasks which they performed so well in the [19th century]."

The responsibility of the several agencies concerned with these problems is analogous to that of other agencies that find research useful in accomplishing their missions. The Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and other agencies that deal with major social problems should be marching up Capitol Hill asking for larger funds for research to enable them to do their jobs more effectively in the future.

Support and active involvement of the National Science Foundation and the relevant mission-oriented agencies will serve better than would a separate agency to keep the social sciences in close touch with other sciences and with the practical problems they can help solve. Compartmentalization in a separate agency is neither the best means of strengthening the social sciences nor of serving the Federal Government.

—DAEL WOLFLE.

More Willies Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the House of Representatives an editorial in the Jacksonville Journal, Jacksonville, Fla., July 27, 1966, concerning Mr. Willie Hunter's walk to Washington, D.C., in support of the U.S. efforts in Vietnam.

This type of patriotism displayed by young Mr. Hunter is inspiring and should serve as a lesson for all Americans:

MORE WILLIES NEEDED

We like the story of the 17-year-old Georgia Negro who is hiking to Washington to proclaim his support of the U.S. stand in Viet Nam.

Young Willie Hunter is unaccompanied and unaffiliated. He is not representing any group or philosophy save that of an American who isn't ashamed of his country.

This is a rare story these days, particularly for an individual of his age and race. Willie isn't demanding a thing. He hopes to see President Johnson when he arrives in the capital and one report has it that President Johnson has invited him to come to the White House for an interview.

This youngster is typical of thousands of boys his age who are solidly behind their country's efforts to thwart communsim and who are willing to serve to that end.

It's unfortunate and grossly misleading that so many of the other kind have captured the headlines and national attention during the last few years.

Many, many Americans are in agreement in our country's foreign policy as regards to Viet Nam, but how many of us are willing to stand up and be counted as this young man is, particularly when his actions might be less than popular with the more extreme members of his race?

We need more Willie Hunters. While the demonstrators and protesters are turning a nation's stomach with their extremism and dangerous tactics, this young man should turn our head with admiration.

Houses and Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES HARVEY
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Washington Post of Tuesday, August 2, 1966, is very thought provoking and should be read with interest by all Members:

HOUSES AND RIGHTS

In the course of passing each of the great Civil Rights Acts, there has come a moment in which its supporters were forced to choose between abandoning the bill or accepting deep and painful compromises. So far, the men who work for civil rights have always chosen the compromise, in the hope that even a compromise provides a based upon which to build next year and the year after. The history of the civil rights legislation since the first modern Act in 1957 bears out the wisdom of this strategy. When the current bill, with its fair housing section, comes to the critical votes in the House this week, that history will be the most reliable guide to the grievously perplexed Congressmen who want an undiluted Federal law against discrimination in housing.

There is now a very serious possibility that this bill may be destroyed by an unwilling alliance between those who want the whole Title IV and those who want nothing. The traditional enemies of civil rights, now strengthened by the benighted position of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, may vote against all compromises with the intention of forcing an all-or-nothing roll call. There is very good reason to think that, in that case, the majority would vote for nothing and the whole bill would fail. The fair housing section is the first attempt at Federal civil rights legislation that would have wide and substantial effects outside the South, and some of the less intrepid northern Congressmen are badly frightened. In time they will see that discrimination is as ugly and destructive in the North as in the South, but it will take time for the current panic to die down.

Congressman MATHIAS has put forward his amendment in good faith, hoping to avoid the fatal all-or-nothing vote. His compromise would exempt the owner-occupant, and his broker, from any Federal fair-housing law. There are about 60 million housing units in this country; some 40 million are owner-occupied. The Mathias amendments are a serious matter, for they would put two-thirds of the Nation's housing outside the Federal law.

But these amendments would leave two very important categories of housing within the reach of the new law. Big apartment projects and new houses would be covered nationwide, for the first time, by a strong and uniform rule against racial discrimination. The big new suburban developments like those picketed by civil rights organizations here over the last month would be opened to Negroes. This progress would not be negligible.

The House ought to support the Mathias compromise—with regret, perhaps, but with a clear conscience. If the principle of fair housing can be established this year for the apartments and new developments, it can be broadened, in the pattern of all the other civil rights legislation, in the years to come.

Lyndon Fiddles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the completely unexpected rejection of the Johnsonian-negotiated airline strike has now plunged this problem into the legislative arena. The lead editorial in this morning's Chicago Tribune is a very penetrating analysis of the administration's failures in this situation:

LYNDON FIDDLES

"Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz told the Senate labor committee today the Johnson administration is not advocating legislation to end the air line strike—but is not opposing it, either. At the same time, Wirtz told the committee he could not hold out any prospect of an early negotiated end to the 24-day walkout.

"In the first direct White House reaction to the union rejection, Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers said the President 'regrets' the result. He said Johnson's advisers agreed with Sen. MANSFIELD that the President had exhausted all steps possible under existing law and 'utilized all the powers he has to bring about a settlement.'"

This was the substance of an Associated Press dispatch yesterday reflecting administration reaction to the rejection by the International Association of Machinists of a settlement of the strike. The proposed agreement, engineered by the White House, called for 72 cents an hour in increased wages and fringe benefits—about double the White House "guide line" of 3.2 per cent increases to discourage wage demands that Mr. Johnson considers inflationary.

The President twice persuaded the Senate to hold off emergency legislation to compel the striking machinists to go back to work for 180 days while a settlement was being negotiated. Mr. Wirtz was the emissary, tho he had previously called the strike, which has shut down 60 per cent of the nation's air service, "intolerable."

Now that the union has rebuffed the President, Mr. Johnson refuses to support or oppose a legislative solution. He implies that this is Congress' baby. Political cowardice is the sole reason for the administration's refusal to act. It is scared to death of the unions.

Given this wishy-washy attitude, it is little wonder that the people are losing faith in Mr. Johnson and his team. The doubts about where the country is heading are reflected in the progressive shocks to the stock market. The administration is in that condition described by William James when he wrote, "There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision."

The White House can't make up its mind to bomb or not to bomb the warmaking complex of communist North Viet Nam; to fight to win or to seek a draw. It can't decide whether to face up to the menace of Red China or to kiss in the clinches and let Peking into the United Nations. It can't decide whether to demand that the Soviet Union settle its lend-lease bill or to forgive the debt in entirety.

It can't decide whether to try to make President de Gaulle of France live up to his obligations under the North Atlantic treaty or to resign itself to his intransigence. It can't decide what measures are necessary to safeguard the dollar if the British pound sterling goes under. It prepared a welcome for Prime Minister Wilson, who once again came here as a supplicant, but it knows that the pound is almost certain to be devalued and it fears that a similar fate may be in store for the dollar.

When Mr. Johnson recently made the grudging admission that "the 'gloom-and-doom prophets' could be right," he might have reflected that no calamity is necessarily inevitable. But if Rome is threatened with a conflagration, fiddling is no remedy. The refusal of the White House to come to grips with the air line strike is only one fact of chronic irresolution.

Forty-seven Voices for Sanity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on July 29, I, along with many of my colleagues, issued a release opposing recent statements by Premier Ky which suggested invasion of North Vietnam and an eventual war with China. Our views, as set forth in the release, were the subject of many newspaper editorials across the country. Among these was the New York Post whose editorial is entitled "47 Voices for Sanity."

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD, our release and the New York Post editorial.

[From the New York Post, Aug. 1, 1966]

FORTY-SEVEN VOICES FOR SANITY

In calling on the Johnson Administration to repudiate openly the mindless "spirit of escalation" being preached by Premier Ky of South Viet Nam, 47 Congressmen have displayed both sanity and independence.

The weekend appeal of the 44 House Democrats and three Republicans, who also urged "new initiatives" by the U.S. for peace talks and support for Viet Nam elections "open to all parties," would have been dramatic in any case.

It took special courage for many of the signers to embrace the statement because the "spirit of escalation" is not simply the rash raving of Ky. It seems to have become the main force animating Washington's Viet Nam policy.

The latest evidence is grim enough. Last week, reaffirming his willingness to fight to the last American, Ky proposed an immediate military showdown with Red China and armed invasion of North Viet Nam.

As this wild hip shot echoed round the world, the White House and the State Dept. mildly reminded everyone once again that the U.S. wants no "wider war." Washington then proceeded to widen the war, first with a record-size air raid on North Viet Nam and then, over the weekend, with the first bombings of the demilitarized buffer zone between North and South.

On the same day that the anxious Congressmen declared that "the danger that the war will spread is increasing daily," UN Secretary General Thant left Moscow warning that the war "will develop into a major war if the present trend continues."

These warnings will be lost on Premier Ky. We only hope they will not be lost on the Administration. There is no reason to suppose that Washington is about to mount an invasion of the North—at the moment. There is no reason to think Washington proposes to follow Ky's advice about the Chinese and "face them right now."

But as long as the U.S. is transfixed by the "spirit of escalation," Ky's insane proposals will grow more and more plausible in Washington and the United States will sleepwalk on toward the brink.

We derive no real relief from Ky's latest disclaimer of ultimate personal ambitions for Viet Nam's presidency. That is hardly the immediate matter on the agenda, as he knew when modesty overcame him.

[Press release, July 29, 1966]

STATEMENT ON VIETNAM

The Members of the House of Representatives listed below joined in the following statement today:

"Recent statements by Premier Ky suggesting an invasion of North Vietnam, and eventual war with China, indicate he and other South Vietnamese generals have ambitions that extend far beyond and contradict the limited aims stated by President Johnson in seeking self-determination for the Vietnamese people. The danger that the war will spread is increasing daily. Extension of the conflict may embroil the major powers of the world in a destructive and brutal confrontation that would shatter all hopes of world peace.

"Premier Ky's statements dramatize the necessity for the American government to redirect its energies more forcefully in pursuit of a peaceful political settlement of the war. The spiral of escalation now being advocated by General Ky must be opposed and new initiatives attempted for negotiated settlement. The United States should use its great influence to assure that fair and free elections open to all parties will be held in the South so that a truly representative civilian government may be established. The granting of political rights to all would offer a peaceful alternative to those who now pursue the path of armed rebellion."

DEMOCRATS

Joseph P. Addabbo, John A. Blatnik, Jonathan B. Bingham, George E. Brown, Jr., Phillip Burton, Ronald Brooks Cameron, Jeffery Cohelan, John Conyers, Jr., Charles C. Diggs, Jr., John Dow,

Ken W. Dyal, Don Edwards, Leonard Farbstein, Donald Fraser, Jacob H. Gilbert, Bernard F. Grabowski, Henry B. Gonzalez, Augustus Hawkins, Ken Hechler, Henry Helstoski,

Robert W. Kastenmeier, Robert Leggett, John C. Mackie, Spark M. Matsunaga, Richard D. McCarthy, Patsy T. Mink, William S. Moorhead, Robert N. C. Nix, Barratt O'Hara, Edward J. Patten,

Thomas Rees, Joseph Y. Resnick, Henry S. Reuss, Benjamin S. Rosenthal, Edward Roybal, William F. Ryan, James H. Scheuer, John R. Schmidhauser, William L. St. Onge, Herbert Tenzer, Paul H. Todd, Jr.,

Lionel Van Deerlin, Weston Vivian, Jerome R. Waldie, Lester Wolff, Sidney R. Yates.

REPUBLICANS

Seymour Halpern, Theodore R. Kupferman, Ogden R. Reid.

Statistics Reveal Hawaii's Economic Vitality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable pride that I direct the attention of my colleagues to the highlights of the annual report of the State department of planning and economic development to the Governor of the State of Hawaii. Dr. Shelley M. Mark, director of the department, reveals in the report statistical evidence of Hawaii's extraordinary economic vitality.

The comprehensive report shows that Hawaii is at the forefront of our Nation's economic growth and development. For example, Hawaii enjoyed a personal income gain of 38.1 percent during the period 1960 through 1965, while the percentage gain for the Nation was 32.3 percent. Furthermore, while the Nation's employment increased 8.2 percent for the same period, Hawaii's employment increased 12.8 percent.

I submit for inclusion in the Congressional Record a newspaper article which gives additional highlights of the report. The article appeared in the July 21, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser:

HAWAII OUT FRONT IN JOBS, PERSONAL INCOME, PROFITS

Personal income, corporate profits and employment increased in Hawaii during the past five years well above the national rate, the State Department of Planning and Economic Development said yesterday.

An annual report sent to Gov. John A. Burns by Dr. Shelley M. Mark, director of the department, said of the period from 1960 through 1965:

"Personal income, perhaps the best over-all measure of economic growth, increased by 38.1 per cent in the State, as compared with 32.3 per cent for the nation.

"The State's population and labor force have grown even faster. Our economy has had a higher rate of employment of its labor force and a higher rate of new business formations.

"Between 1960 and 1965, employment increased nationally by 8.2 per cent and in Hawaii by 12.8 per cent.

"Corporate profits in this period increased nationally by 50 per cent and in Hawaii by 60.8 per cent.

"Between 1960 and 1964, the latest year for which complete data are available, the number of business firms in operation increased nationally by 4 per cent and in Hawaii by 20.4 per cent."

Of 1965 alone, the report said:

"Civilian employment increased by 2 per cent in the nation and 4.7 per cent in Hawaii.

"Individual income increased by 7.2 per cent nationally and by 8 per cent in Hawaii.

"Finally, while unemployment averaged 4.5 per cent of the civilian labor force in the nation, unemployment averaged 3.5 per cent in Hawaii."

And the best is yet to come, according to the report.

Based on all available knowledge, the report predicated that by 1985, Hawaii business will have an output of $7.3 billion, compared with $2.3 billion in 1965.

Personal income in Hawaii will total $5.5 billion in 1985, almost triple the present amount.

Tourism will increase seven times over 1965, State and county governmental expenditures three times, and research and development almost 20 times. Research and development totaled $4 million last year.

Population will increase from 750,000 last year to 1.2 million in 1985, the report predicted.

The report said 930 new businesses employing 2,509 persons started in Hawaii during 1965.

Civilian workers in Hawaii were paid more than $1.2 billion last year, an 8.4 per cent increase over 1964.

Government payrolls increased slightly more than business payrolls, the report said.

The government payroll was $371.3 million, an increase of 9.6 per cent. Corporation payrolls reached $705.2 million, an increase of 9.3 per cent. Other private payrolls totaled $131.6 million, an increase of 1.2 per cent.

Congress, Go Home

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am told the military abbreviation "S.O.P." refers to standard operational procedures. In recent years it has become S.O.P. for the U.S. House of Representatives to meet 3 days a week instead of the full five. Some of my colleagues have justifiably referred to this august body as the "Tuesday to Thursday Club." A very timely and interesting editorial appeared in the July 29, 1966, edition of the Muncie Star on this subject. I commend it to the reading of my colleagues with the hope that action will be taken in subsequent years to correct this unfortunate acceptable practice. The editorial is as follows:

CONGRESS, GO HOME!

We don't know whether enforced adjournment every summer would make Congress more efficient, but it certainly would bring the legislators closer to the people.

Required adjournment on July 31, except in time of a declared war, is one of the proposals of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. If necessary, the session would be resumed in September. Coupled with this plan is a recommendation that the standard work week of Congress be five days instead of the present three.

Whether these innovations would make Congress more efficient (that's the goal of the committee study) would depend on what Congress did with the time. It's not how many days a week or how many weeks a year that counts. What counts is how consistently the houses and the committees buckle down to full hard-working sessions.

The adjournment schedule would have a very beneficial effect, however, on another problem of Congress, which is that members spend too much time in Washington and not enough in their home districts.

Service in Congress has become a full-time job. That in itself is not bad. The bad thing is that so much of the job's full time is taken up by duties requiring the legislator's presence in Washington, or in travels other than to his home state. It has become too much like any other kind of job which requires that the worker and his family pack up and settle down to a new life in a new city, returning only occasionally to the old home town. In a few years the old ties begin to loosen, familiarity dims as changes occur, and it becomes increasingly difficult to make a trip home anything more than a perfunctory visit.

The individual legislator becomes a more and more valuable member of Congress, and better able to represent his district and his state, and his length of service increases. But at the same time he becomes less and less closely aligned with his constituency. He can't help it, because he just doesn't have enough time to spend among the people he represents.

Some substantial periods of required, scheduled recess would help to alleviate this problem. Legislators would be able to keep up more and better contacts with the people.

This would be good.

The Serviceman's Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Appendix of the Record an editorial which appeared in the magazine, Naval Affairs, published by the Fleet Reserve Association, and entitled "The Serviceman's Congressman."

This is a well-deserved tribute to the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and I believe all my colleagues will concur in the observations made by the editor of this magazine concerning the incomparable L. MENDEL RIVERS.

THE SERVICEMAN'S CONGRESSMAN

Ask the average American of voting age who is his United States Representative and chances are he will be unable to tell you. Ask the average American Serviceman the same question and he will quickly reply, "Representative L. MENDEL RIVERS."

To the average American, his Congressman knows his problems, represents his interests and works in his behalf. In matters of military personnel this describes the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee to a "T." That is why today's G.I., no matter which of the fifty states he is from, considers Chairman RIVERS his Congressman.

We recently received a letter from one of our Shipmates in Vietnam stating, "if a presidential nomination and election were held now, with only the military voting, Chairman L. MENDEL RIVERS would be elected hands down."

The shipmate was expressing the feelings of thousands and thousands of servicemen, active duty or retired. Chairman RIVERS has earned this loyalty not only because he knows and cares about the problems of service personnel but because he is doing something to resolve those problems.

When he assumed the Chairmanship of this key Congressional Committee eighteen months ago, everyone was aware that he had a big pair of boots to fill. For he succeeded Representative Carl Vinson and "Uncle Carl" had an unprecedented fifty years of accomplishments behind him.

Chairman RIVERS is handling his new duties in a seamanlike manner. He understands the principles of team work and the delegation of responsibility. His thirty-seven man Committee is the more active and stronger because of this. Party affiliations are erased by the need to provide for the nation's security.

He knows his colleagues in the House and Senate well. His leadership is making possible realistic legislation. Witness the progressive military legislation enacted during the past eighteen months.

His differences with his opponents within the Administration are honest differences that stem from his belief that the Congress is an equal partner on our national defense team. He knows that the Constitution grants certain powers and responsibilities to each branch of Government. He intends for his Committee to exercise the powers granted to it.

It is in pursuit of this belief that he has initiated firm, progressive action in military personnel matters. His accomplishments of the past herald an even brighter future for our nation's fighting men. He fully recognizes the needs of the man behind the gun and intends to provide for those needs.

That is why L. Mendel Rivers is the Serviceman's Congressman.

The Slums Are People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN A. RACE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, some time ago, I was discussing the problem of our millions of citizens who are living in slums. During this discussion, the question came up: "Just what is a slum?"

In answering this question, we often refer to crumbling tenement buildings, filthy streets and alleys, vermin-infested dwellings, and generally inferior economic conditions of residents.

In today's Christian Science Monitor there appears an editorial which, I think, answers this question in a new light—in a light which probably puts the finger squarely on the problem.

I would include in the Record a copy of this editorial, entitled "The Slums Are People," and urge that all of my colleagues give careful consideration to these words:

THE SLUMS ARE PEOPLE

Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, among others, has been doing a lot of talking about slums. And well he might, Few dispute that the number one domestic problem in America today is its cities and that the number one problem of its cities is their slums.

The slums are not just filthy, broken-down tenements, garbage and trash in the streets, junk in the vacant lots, and vermin everywhere. The slums are people—people who lead harried, hollow, hopeless, often desperate lives. Home of the illiterate, the dropout, the unwed mother, the unwanted child, the slum breeds the junky, the prostitute, the alcoholic, the gang member, the hardened criminal.

Until the slums are cleaned out physically and the slum mentality and morality are transformed, the United States will continue to spawn within itself the very problems which sap it of its energies, gnaw at its resources, and mock its high ideals.

No slum is an island unto itself. The day of the ghetto is over. The rest of the city and the rest of the country can no longer ignore it. And charity is no longer enough.

Herculean antipoverty and urban renewal efforts will be needed. We must provide far better educational opportunities and far better living conditions. And we will have to open channels whereby people can get out of the ghettos and slums, regardless of their race.

Above all, we must help the victims of slum-living to help themselves. Ways must be found to strengthen their hope and motivation, to instill in them a stronger sense of civic responsibility, to awaken a clearer recognition of the necessity of moral conduct for human progress. The urgent need for vastly improved environmental conditions cannot be divorced from the even more fundamental need for mental, moral, and spiritual transformation.

To do these things and to do them well will demand the best of all concerned. To fail to do them or to do them poorly is to risk disaster for all concerned.

The Vice-President warned, as have so many others, that the riot police and the national guard are not the ultimate answer. He called on religious leadership to "broaden the base" of understanding and involvement. Noting that "people will not live like animals," he referred to a statement he had once heard in a sermon as embodying much of his philosophy of life: "The way you treat people is the way you treat God." And, like the suburbs, the slums are people.

Dental Care

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STANLEY R. TUPPER
OF MAINE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Robert Stuart, a prominent Brunswick, Maine, dentist, recently gave an informal talk on dental care to a group of mothers taking advantage of a summer program made possible by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, title I.

Dr. Stuart is an outspoken advocate of preventive dental and medical care, and is participating as a dentist in the Headstart program in his home community.

I believe his message will be of interest to all parents of young children and I include his remarks to be made a part of the Congressional Record:

BEND OVER BACKWARD FOR HEALTHY TEETH

I would like to share with you today some of my ideas about preventive dental care. This is a relatively new phase of dentistry. Most of our emphasis in the past has been on restorative work. That is, what to do after the patient gets a cavity or a toothache. Now we are putting more emphasis on what to do to prevent the disease from starting in the first place.

What I am going to tell you now is basically what I tell my patients in my office everyday. There is a lot more to it then just telling the patient to brush, cut down on sweets and go for regular check ups. We have been doing this for years with very poor results. I divide my patients into age groups and recommend a different treatment plan for each group.

THREE- TO EIGHT-YEAR-OLDS

The 3–8 year olds comprise the first group. There must be a greater effort to publicize the fact that parents should first take their child to the dentist when he is about 3 years old. At this time, the dentist should examine the child's entire oral cavity, looking for abnormalities, tooth decay and other signs of oral pathology. The teeth should be polished with pumice and fluoride applied topically. The child should be given a simple talk about mouth hygiene using a picture book.

The most important thing is to tell the parent that *they* should brush their child's teeth for him once a day, preferably just before he goes to bed at night. No child under nine years old can do an adequate job of brushing. The parent can. It is a simple job to tip the child over backward so that the back of the child's head rests in your lap and then look right into the mouth and give the teeth a good brushing. It will take about two minutes. No need to bother with the up and down business at this age. Up and down, around, anyway you want to do it will be all right, as long as you get all surfaces clean.

You should use a tooth paste with fluoride in it. If you are using some tooth paste without fluoride, change. Flouride definitely helps prevent cavities. Why not use it? Cut down on sweets, especially sticky sweet foods. Try to confine your eating to three meals a day. Brush within "split minutes" after eating. It does very little good to brush when you first get up in the morning or before meals. If the dentist finds no cavities, you may keep on doing just what you've been doing. But if he finds one or two, you should say, "What can I do, Doctor, to stop this?" Follow his instructions. If you are too lazy to follow them, you are to blame if your child spends a lifetime in the dental chair periodically needing drillings, fillings and eventually dentures. There is just no need for a child to have cavities these days. I would not have been able to make this statement 20 years ago. I can tell you how to have sound teeth without cavities and without fillings, but will you pay attention, will you believe me? Are you willing to make this effort in your child's behalf, or are you too busy? Parents tell me, "I don't like to keep nagging my children to brush their teeth." I tell them "Don't nag—you do it. You do the brushing for them."

EIGHT TO FIFTEEN YEARS OLD

I put 8–15 year olds in the second group. This is the time to take the bite wing x-rays and check for cavities that start between the teeth. It is very difficult to detect cavities starting here without x-rays.

This is the time to consult an orthodontist if your child's teeth are not straight, if they are crowded or spaced. Straightening may cost $50 to $750 but what more valuable gift could you give your child than an attractive smile. Orthodontics is not just for the rich. Most orthodontists whom I know are very reasonable when dealing with people of modest means. Straight teeth stay cleaner and are less apt to decay.

Very small cavities can be treated by painting fluoride on them. They do not have to be drilled and filled as we did years ago. The fluoride will arrest the decay process.

During these years the teeth should be checked regularly but on these visits most of the time should be spent talking and instructing, telling the patient what areas they need to brush better, what they can do themselves to ward off this disease that afflicts more Americans than any other disease. If your dentist does not apply fluoride to your child's teeth, ask him to do it. Don't ask for fillings, ask for prevention.

All community water supplies should be fluoridated. We have had fluoride in the drinking water here in Brunswick for 9 years. Teeth are definitely better as a result of it. 8–15 should not be years of drilling and filling with the result that the child is fearful of the dentist for the rest of his life. They should be years of instructing and applying the preventive measures we know prevent tooth decay.

Children must know at an early age about "plaque". *P-l-a-q-u-e.* Plaque is that soft white material that collects on the teeth. This is the culprit that causes all the trouble. If a child learns how to keep this off, he's "home-safe" he has the problem licked. If the doesn't, there is nothing but trouble ahead.

FIFTEEN TO THIRTY YEAR OLDS

After 15, it is up to them. *You* brushed their teeth for them until they were 8 years old. *You* saw to it that they got fluoride from every possible source. *You* withheld the sweets and gave them instead raw carrots sticks and raw celery sticks for a snack while they sat around in front of television waiting for you to get supper. *You* had their teeth straightened if they needed it. You can do no more, but this much, as a good parent, you should do.

When you take time to brush their teeth for them when they are young, you are impressing upon them the fact that you think it is very important. You are showing them how you get that brush onto the back surface of the last tooth in the mouth. When they take over at around the age of 8-9, they will be educated to regular and thorough brushing. They will know the feel of teeth that are really clean. They will be uncomfortable when they feel plaque accumulating on their teeth. At age 15, they will have 28 beautiful white teeth in their mouths with no cavities, no fillings. I know I'm right.

I have a mouth full of fillings myself, all placed there when I was young. I wasn't taught what I am teaching you now when I was young, even though my father was a dentist. In those days they thought brushing twice a day was enough so I brushed in the morning when I got up and I brushed before I went to bed at night. They didn't know about flouride in those days and I was not sufficiently impressed that sweets were bad for my teeth. My wife has many fillings just as I do. But neither of us have had a filling for many years now.

My 16 year old daughter has 28 beautiful white teeth. So does my 15 year old daughter. No cavities and no fillings. My 11 year old boy has no cavities and no fillings. They are not just lucky. They didn't inherit good teeth. They learned their lesson. They don't always brush as well as I think they should, but they have always tried and they are doing well enough to get results. I tell you this not to boast, but to impress upon you the fact that your children can all have teeth just like my children. I guarantee it, if you will just follow instructions.

AFTER 30

The main concern after 30 is keeping the gums healthy. You can have beautiful white teeth but if you don't keep the plaque from accumulating around the gums, you'll have bleeding gums. If you have had bleeding gums for several years, you have bone loss around the teeth. I guarantee it. Bone loss means loose teeth. Far more teeth are lost due to gum problems than are lost because of tooth decay. So don't accept bleeding gums. Get rid of them. Ask your dentist what to do about them and follow his advice. Don't give up until those gums are pink and firm and you can brush them hard without any bleeding.

As some of you know I was asked to go to Washington last winter and do a health study. One part of it naturally dealt with the dental problem. I recommended that all children from the age of 3–15 be given dental check ups each year. This would include examination, x-rays, cleaning the teeth, and applying fluoride topically, a free tooth brush and a tube of tooth paste containing fluoride and last, but most important, a good session of dental care instruction.

This is the only type of Federally financed dental care I'm in favor of. I'm opposed to spending one penny of Federal money for fillings, bridges or dentures.

I see no reason why we should limit dental benefits to the poor and underprivileged youngsters. Why make second class citizens out of middle class youngsters. They need this preventive dental care instruction just as much as anyone else. We should not be afraid to spend a little money to give our children sound healthy teeth.

If we are willing to spend billions to fight a war in Viet Nam, billions on highways and billions to explore space, we should be willing to give some health service to our people. Other countries do. Health should be a right—as education is in our public schools—not a privilege as it is now. When children suffer because their parents do not know, I have no qualms about spending money to enlighten them and give the coming generation a better chance.

I hope my preventive denticare proposal will be written in the form of a bill and introduced into the House of Representatives. I think good preventive dental care should be available to all. It certainly is not now. Parents don't always have the money to take their young children to the dentist. Dentists have the reputation of being expensive. Preventive denticare would not be very costly and to me it makes more sense than any other approach. We who know have a moral obligation to teach those who don't know. But I don't feel any moral obligation to render dental care to the lazy.

Federal legislation supporting a dental preventicare program is the only way we will every get the dentists to devote their time to telling the young patients and the parent about the value of these preventive measures. It is the only way we will ever get the emphasis away from restorative work on to education, where it belongs. Preventive dentistry and preventive medicine are definitely the coming thing.

To summarize:

1) If the community water supply is fluoridated,

2) If you brushed your child's teeth before he went to bed each night from age 3–8,

3) If the dentist cleaned the teeth and applied fluoride topically to the teeth regularly,

4) If you used a tooth paste with fluoride added to it,

5) If an earnest effort has been made to reduce in-between meal eating, especially sticky sweet foods,

6) And if the teeth were brushed right after eating—"split minutes" after eating. (I don't mean just waving a tooth brush around in them. I mean really looking for that plaque and going after it.)

If these six things have been done faithfully, your child should reach age 15 with no cavities or at least under six. If they have learned their lesson well by the time they reach this age, I don't see why they need to go to the dentist anymore unless they are doubtful and want reassurance. I don't go to the dentist anymore!

ROBERT S. STUART, D.D.S.

Praise for Delta Air Lines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES L. WELTNER

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, a great many Members have had a great deal to say about the airlines strike—most of it critical. Certainly, the long stoppage has disrupted many plans. Yet, the inconvenience to the traveling public would be immeasurably worse were it not for the splendid service rendered by airlines still flying.

Principal among these, Mr. Speaker, is Delta Air Lines, based in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. C. E. Woolman, board chairman of Delta, likes to refer to his organization as "a country airline." Perhaps Delta began that way but today it is a major carrier, spanning the continent from South to North, and from East to West.

During the strike, Delta has borne a particularly heavy burden. The only major carrier operation from the air hub of the South, the entire organization has worked feverishly—and with remarkable efficiency to handle the inordinate demand of the public.

Thus, amid all the censure, I wish to add a word of praise for Delta Air Lines, of Atlanta, whose performance and service during these trying times is in the highest and best tradition of a great industry.

The Flailing Birchers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, wherever and whenever there is insecurity, suspicion and fear flourish. With the advent of the cold war uncertainty has become an almost daily state of mind. There is no doubt that "watchfulness" is absolutely necessary. Unfortunately as we have witnessed in the past decade, certain groups have arisen whose sole purpose it is to frighten the American public with a barrage of false suspicions and accusations.

Radical, wild rightwing groups are as much an evil as those of the left. They are both malicious forces that employ such rabble rousers as Connie Lynch, Billy James Hargis, Richard Cotton, and Gerald L. K. Smith to agitate for their cause.

One of these groups is the John Birch Society whose pseudo-Americanism has recently been exposed to reveal their true "lunatic fringe" operations. In this connection, I commend to the attention of our colleagues an article entitled "The Flailing Birchers," which appeared in the Anti-Defamation League Bulletin of June 1966.

The article follows:

THE FLAILING BIRCHERS: HURT BADLY BY EXPOSURE OF ITS ACTIVITIES, THE BIRCH SOCIETY IS ATTACKING ADL—AND TREADING THE PATH TOWARD THE LUNATIC FRINGE

The John Birch Society has been caught with its flag down, stripped of its pseudo Americanism, exposed for what it really is—a Radical Right group treading the path toward the lunatic fringe.

The sight is far from pretty. The repercussions—for the Society—are serious. Birch fund raising has not come up to expectations. Political candidates are vehemently denying Birch backing or even remote association. Private citizens are beginning to question Birch tactics and programs.

And the Birch Society is desperately trying to discredit the organization which has helped to expose it—the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The League, according to Birch spokesmen, is "Gestapo-like," is promoting anti-Semitism, is actively "pro-Communist." To Birch top priority programs—get the U.S. out of the U.N., get Earl Warren, get the State Department—has been added one more, get the Anti-Defamation League.

The task is far from easy. The League is the organization hailed by four presidents of the United States for its contributions to American democracy—by President Truman for a program "designed to preserve and strengthen human rights and save us from the waste of prejudice and discrimination;" by President Eisenhower for work which "has brought strength to the national community;" by President Kennedy who likened what ADL has stood for for half a century to "what this country has stood for for two hundred years;" by President Johnson who said that "wherever ADL torches burn, tolerance, decency and charity have been illuminated." And J. Edgar Hoover, in his book, *Masters of Deceit,* cited the League for carrying forth "some of the most effective opposition to Communism in the United States."

But those are facts just as such League charges against the Birch Society as the following were documented facts: that the Society is contributing to anti-Semitism, that Birch bookstores sell works of known anti-Semites, that anti-Semites have participated in Birch activities and have contributed to Birch publications.

In a seeming effort to disprove the taint of anti-Semitism, the Society, shortly after the publication of ADL's *Report On The John Birch Society,* by Benjamin R. Epstein and Arnold Forster, created a front group. The Jewish Society of Americanists. Only two "Jewish Americanists"—both paid Birch employees—and Thomas J. Davis, the Society's eastern regional public relations manager, showed up at the press conference launching the Society within the Society.

Reporters asked them why Eric D. Butler, cited in the ADL report as a leading Australian anti-Semite, was a contributor to the Birch *American Opinion Magazine.* Davis said the Society would make its own investigation of Butler.

Several months later, the Jewish Society of Americanists dragged through a two-day "national convention" with less than twenty-five participants and Eric D. Butler was still writing for *American Opinion.* Butler, who once wrote his own version of the spurious *Protocols of Zion* and was critisized by the Catholic archdiocese of Sydney for having produced "a childish exhibition of anti-Semitism at its worst . . . a disgraceful and mischievous production which is calculated to do harm . . . ," had apparently been given a clean bill of health by the Birch Society.

Still another contributor to *American Opinion* and a member of the Birch National Council, Revilo P. Oliver, was a speaker this past April at the annual meeting of The Congress of Freedom. Oliver, who contends that the Nazis did not kill six million Jews and publicly read a leter from a Jewish critic in a mocking Jewish accent, appeared on the same platform with Ned Touchstone, editor and publisher of the racist and anti-Semitic publication, *The Councilor*; Opal Tanner White, top aid to Gerald K. Smith; anti-Semitic broadcaster Richard Cotton; and Richard B. Moran, a member of Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy who is active in the Christian Crusade and made blatantly anti-Semitic remarks before that group's leadership school in Miami.

The Birch attacks on the League are themselves echoes of those made by longtime peddlers of prejudice. The statements made by Davis, for example, seeking to draw a sharp distinction between the League and B'nai B'rith and accusing the League of promoting bigotry, appear to have been taken almost verbatim from writings of Joseph Kamp, the extremist pamphleteer whose work is peppered with anti-Semitic innuendo.

The attempt to divide the League from its parent body was promptly answered by William A. Wexler, president of B'nai B'rith, who confirmed the "absolute identity of viewpoint between B'nai B'rith and ADL on both the danger of the John Birch Society to American institutions and the outrageous attacks by Birchite spokesmen against ADL . . . B'nai B'rith and its Anti-Defamation League were in the anti-Communist fight long before Robert Welch ever thought of a John Birch Society."

There is other evidence of Kamp-Birch Society links. Welch's book accusing President Eisenhower of being a Communist agent, also had passages taken verbatim from a Kamp publication; Welch paid for Kamp's editorial services in checking the manuscript of his book on *The Life of John Birch;* a Kamp pamphlet attacking Jewish leaders was sold at a 1965 Boston rally run by several Birch Society staff members and featuring a testimonial dinner for Welch.

The Society's attacks on ADL, include a new note—the deliberate promotion of hostility between Christians and Jews.

Birch spokesmen are false and maliciously interpreting the findings of the University of California's study of *Christian Beliefs and Anti-Semitism* as an attack on church-going and Christian religions. The study, described by Davis as "one of the most vulgar things I've ever laid eyes on," was an independent scientific probing by the University's Survey Research Center for which the Anti-Defamation League provided a financial grant. It has been accepted by Christian religious leaders (see p. 1–3) as an important contribution to improving interfaith relations—just as the League's work for decades in this field has been accepted and hailed.

Although the Anti-Defamation League has a thorough knowledge of the John Birch Society, the Society, confused about so many things, seems twice as confused about the League. Its top spokesmen contradict each other. Davis says the League was founded "for a high and noble cause—to expose bigotry and hatred" and has deviated from its original purpose. Welch, on the other hand, in a recorded monologue for new or prospective members, says the League, "was founded . . . to create anti-Semitism."

The rantings of the John Birch Society are carrying that organization closer and closer to the outer fringe of the political spectrum that owes its precarious life to kooks and bigots.

Tight Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 5, 1966, I addressed the House to point out the drastic effects which President Johnson's tight-money policies were having on the homebuilding industry of California and the tremendous rate of unemployment in the construction trades which was resulting from that policy. The title of my speech was, "President Johnson's Instant Recession in the Building Industry."

Mr. Speaker, the Sunnyvale, Calif., Standard Register Leader, a most progressive newspaper in my congressional district, has done a splendid job of focusing attention upon the drastic effects of the Johnson administration's tight-money policy in a three-part series of articles written by Helen Emmerich. I consider these articles to be well done and to truly represent the situation in central California. Therefore, I commend all three of the articles to the attention of the House:

MONEY CRISIS SPIRALS; AREA BUILDING PERILED

(By Helen Emmerich)

A grim picture of unemployment without relief in sight was painted today by home builders, contractors and construction trade unions in Mountain View, Sunnyvale and elsewhere in Santa Clara County.

Money—the glaring lack of it—is the keyword to the growing recession, homebuilders say.

Construction trade union officials point to the long lines of men, waiting for jobs that are not available, as stark evidence to the grinding halt in construction of homes and apartments.

The bleak picture was taken today on the heels of an announcement by a major California savings and loan institution that it would "sharply curtail home loans."

American Savings and Loan President S. Mark Taper said his company will make no new home loans "where there is an oversupply" and will further demand larger down payments and tougher credit checks."

But builders say there is no "oversupply" of homes in this area. Conversely they predict, the supply of available homes will be depleted in the next three months.

Gov. Edmund Brown has prophesied "the California home building industry will be the hardest hit in the nation, if tight money policies aren't eased substantially and quickly."

Grassroots evidence of the upheaval is basically clear in the areas surrounding Mountain View and Sunnyvale.

Construction men are out of work. They are learning to live on 50–60 percent of their normal take-home pay.

The Peninsula Builders Exchange Inc., representing some 300 general and sub-contractors, say "many, many smaller firms are virtually shut down because of the lack of financing."

Carpenters Union Local 1280, in Mountain View, reports more than 220 members out of work "with no relief in sight."

The Electricians Union says "work is quickly diminishing and we expect a bad winter. Our commercial and industrial work is all that's holding us together."

Contractors and trade unions say the commercial work and industrial development that keeps men working now will soon be finished. And they wonder what they will do for an encore.

Electricians, carpenters and other union men are finishing up construction on two major shopping centers in Mountain View. The Mayfield Mall and the Mountain View Shopping Center will be completed in the next few months.

There are few new commercial complexes up for bid, contractors say.

Home builders are drawing an even bleaker picture, saying that they have dozens of orders for new homes that will not be constructed unless the hold on financing is slackened.

One major builder called the situation so serious that we will have to raise by more than $1,000 the cost of our available homes just to break even.

Another custom builder says his builder friends are closing up shop, that he has nothing to look forward to when he is finished with his present job.

The Standard Register Leader Monday will take a look in depth at the men who build homes, the men who sell them, the men who financially back the builders and the public that stands to lose in the ebbing tide of construction economy.

Area Contractors Grim About Future of Building

(By Helen Emmerich)

It's no secret to men in the business that the home building boom has been over for some time.

Despite the fact that available land is shrinking daily, that the population is increasing by leaps and bounds, and with it the demand for more private housing, there just isn't any money for construction.

Custom home builder Ray Elkins, of Sunnyvale, says the future "doesn't look good. Money is getting tighter every day. Many of my friends are closing up shop."

Elkins builds homes in the $40,000 bracket, mostly in Los Altos and Los Altos Hills. He says he has plenty of bid jobs but won't be able to build the homes.

"There is no over-supply of homes, but the people who want and need homes can't get the money to buy them.

"There aren't any plans out to bid, and worse yet nothing on the design boards. When the houses under construction are finished there's nothing to look forward to," Elkins said.

"Money," Elkins said, "is getting tighter every day. Loan institutions are afraid of the builders, they don't want to take chances. Now, they are requiring builders to have bonds and bonding companies don't have the money."

Mountain View builder John Williams, who has constructed many of the city's duplexes, says "we can't get duplex money in this area."

But Williams agrees there is no over-supply of homes.

"Tight money is certainly going to effect the market, but the effect will probably be felt more in Sunnyvale toward San Jose and west. From that point east toward Palo Alto, we have a very good market.

Sterling Homes builder Pat O'Connell calls the market, "the lowest I can recall since 1957."

"My crews are the smallest ever. I have laid off men who have been associated with me for nine years. It's the worst I've ever seen. We're just hanging on by our teeth. We've taken sharp salary cuts, cut our staff and there's no relief in sight."

O'Connell is the builder for Mountain View's first cluster-type, planned community homes. They have been selling for $25-27,000.

"Next month we will increase the price by $1,000 and that will go strictly to the lender to handle the mortgages."

"The picture is grim and getting more serious," O'Connell said. "The whole thing started a year ago but the public didn't realize it until now."

"Irresponsible government buying and a runaway inflation are the culprits behind the bleak business," O'Connell says.

"There are hoards of lumber marked for Viet Nam, just rotting in the yards, and acres of unused copper tubing. We've had to go back to using galvanized tubing for our homes," he said.

"Everyone is hurting from the pinch. I could name you two major mortgage firms, ones that have financed hundreds of homes, that are closing offices, laying off people and are in real trouble."

San Jose has issued no building permits for apartments so far in the first six months of the year, and only 286 permits for homes.

Residential permit applications in the City of Mountain View have taken a sharp dip, Building Inspector Charles Hinkley said.

"What it amounts to is there is no residential money, and for the past 12 months we've issued only 167 permits for private homes. That's about half of the previous 12 months."

In Sunnyvale, the City issued 14 permits last month, as compared to 40 the previous month.

Builders say it will be a long, hot summer, in a period otherwise alive with the ring of the carpenter's hammer. How then does it look for the winter ahead? Construction trade union leaders talk tomorrow, as do the realtors who live by the commissions made in selling homes.

More Area Homes for Sale in Tight-Money Market

(By Helen Emmerich)

Curtailment in financing that has mortally wounded some home builders, virtually stymied the contractors and is forcing construction tradesmen to live on unemployment compensation may be working conversely to pad the realtors' pocket.

Realtors say there are more homes on the market than there were a year ago. They say they have changed their sales techniques and describe a market alive with activity.

Unlike builders and contractors, who need big money to begin subdivisions or finance an expensive custom-built home, realtors have an operating edge. They have existing properties to work with right now.

Mountain View Realtor William Henderson says the interest rate war has "not effected the real estate market in Mountain View, at least not the way it has in San Francisco where offices are being closed and brokerage firms are combining to cut down overhead."

"Business seems to be picking up again here, though not necessarily in direct home sales," Henderson said.

Sales were up in the Multiple Listing Service during the first three months of this year, when 73 sales were made, as compared to 68 the previous year.

"Percentage-wise, we are down only 12 per cent in the last three months, when we sold 63 homes during April, May and June, as compared to 77 homes during that three-month period last year," Henderson said.

"There are more houses on the market, but our sales techniques have changed," Henderson said. "There are more leases with options to buy than ever before. An owner would rather lease with option than allow his home to sit vacant."

The lease-option route, Henderson said, has served to keep prices level.

"In the last week it seems that sales activity has picked up, but we are aware of the many foreclosures that have made it a rough year for builders and contractors. As long as the population increases and we have properties to work with, we don't predict a lag in our business," Henderson said.

What's bad for the builders appears to be good for the apartment and home owners. They have already played the hungry waiting game through a period of overbuilding in Mountain View.

Last year, there was much concern over the vacant eyes staring from empty apartment windows, while the city suffered through a 25–35 percent vacancy rate.

"Now, the rate is less than 10 percent, and I don't know of anyone hurting on apartments. Tight money helps some people, even though it does cut down on starts," Henderson said.

Ken Hill Realty in Sunnyvale predicts an even tighter money situation, "but it will still be the builder who continues to be hurt."

"There is, however, no oversupply of homes in Sunnyvale. It is the credit situation that is bad, they can't make it much tougher than it is right now," Hill said.

Doug Couch, Mountain View realtor, says the Vietnam war is taking "the big slice of money right off the top and leaving the real estate money at the bottom of the barrel."

"Big corporation loans are pushing the real money down to the bottom. Lenders are looking at real estate loans as the least desirable of all loans. Car loans, for instance, are much more desirable to make because the interest rate is more attractive."

"But that's the way it goes," Couch stoically countered. "When there is plenty of money, everyone is fighting for real estate."

Experts say no amount of medicine will be strong enough to cure the sick market. They further predict a 40 per cent drop in housing starts throughout the nation this year.

On the home front, however, men in the building business are looking to a meeting to be held Thursday in San Francisco on a proposal to broaden lending authority of state-licensed savings and loan associations by the Assembly Interim Committee on Finance and Insurance.

Assemblyman and Committee Chairman Bob Moretti, D-Pacoima, said lawmakers want to learn if present laws limiting association loans to the mortgage market are too restrictive.

Lawmakers say they are concerned over the long-run stability of the savings and loan industry, that they want to make sure "associations will not in the future be under pressure to move funds into inferior loans."

"It might be necessary to provide associations with more lending alternatives so they can better deploy their deposit funds," Moretti said.

Whatever is accomplished, it won't be soon enough, builders, contractors and tradesmen agree. They are tightening their belts for a long, cold winter.

Ways To Check Price Rises To Be Studied

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to insert at this point an article which appeared in the New York Times on August 1, entitled "Ways To Check Price Rises To Be Studied by City Unit."

This article points up once again the need for a massive attack by the Federal Government on inflation and the high cost of living. I call particular attention to the last two paragraphs.

My bill, H.R. 7179, to establish a Department of Consumers, will bring to the Cabinet, a department specifically geared to offer protection to the American consumer. Hearings have been held on this legislation in Washington and in New York City, and additional hearings are now scheduled for August 15 here in Washington.

I ask my colleagues to lend their support and action to this measure.

The Times' article follows:

Ways To Check Price Rises To Be Studied by City Units

(By Will Lissner)

Markets Commissioner Samuel J. Kearing, Jr., said yesterday that he has set up a committee of supermarket representatives in a move against soaring food prices. Every available weapon in his limited arsenal will be used, he added, to carry out Mayor Lindsay's mandate to "keep a watch" and turn over any evidence of illegal action to prosecuting agencies.

Milk is scheduled to go up in price another cent a quart today, butter and eggs are at high levels after sharp price rises and bread is at a record price of 30 cents a pound loaf.

Mr. Kearing told a television audience in an appearance on WNBC–TV's "Direct Line" show that the first item on the agenda of the supermarket committee was an inquiry into why prices vary between one food chain outlet and another.

Complaints to the city's Markets Department have pointed out that not only do prices vary between one outlet and another, but within the same chain they sometimes tend to be cheaper in "silk-stocking" neighborhoods and higher in slums.

Mr. Kearing said in an interview after his television appearance that such differences sometimes reflected different competitive conditions but that he also suspected that they sometimes reflected a difference in consumer reaction to higher prices.

"We try to publicize prices so housewives will know what prices to expect and will resist paying prices higher than the market," he said.

"We don't organize anything like boycotts, but we do try to get consumers to buy substitute items which are a bargain and leave the high-priced items alone."

The Commissioner said that a municipal agency was limited in its legal powers for fighting excessive prices but that he hoped to make consumer education an effective weapon in moderating the price rises.

Apart from dealing with consumer complaints, such as the variation of prices between outlets of a single chain, the committee will seek to aid the consumer to combat rising prices by intelligent shopping, he explained.

On the committee, the Commissioner reported, are representatives of all food chains operating stores and supermarkets in the city.

Education of consumers can be achieved through newspaper advertising and point-of-sale information in posters in supermarkets, he said. With the variety of goods in stock in supermarkets, the possibilities for substituting lower-priced commodities for higher-priced items were greater, he pointed out.

"If housewives would switch from the large white Grade A eggs most of them buy to medium eggs, white or brown, which are a bargain right now, they would get more egg for their money and the price of the large would be more reasonable," he said.

"Any time mediums sell for 7 or 8 cents a dozen below the large, they're a bargain. Right now mediums are selling for 20 cents a dozen less," he added.

But for the family with children, substitution is no solution to the problem of rising milk prices, he said. Once they could switch to powdered milk, but now, he pointed out, prices of powdered milk have risen in the same proportion as liquid milk.

"The creameries and the distributors of milk, and the bakeries in the case of bread haven't given the consumer a satisfactory explanation of the rising prices," Mr. Kearing said.

"They claim higher farm prices are responsible. But if they are, milk should have gone up 1¼ cents a quart, not 3 cents, and bread should have gone up half a cent a pound, not 2 cents."

Commissioner Kearing said he suspected there was collusion in the case of the milk price. In May, he pointed out, he turned over to the United States Attorney's office affidavits from dealers stating that they were subjected to trade pressure when they sought to sell milk at a penny or so below the prevailing price. But the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, which has been investigating, has not indicated that any action can be taken, he said.

"When prices cluster around the average as they do with milk," he continued, "it certainly argues that there is an explicit price understanding in the trade."

NO CONCRETE EVIDENCE

But his inspectors have not been able to turn up any concrete evidence of collusive price fixing, he said. He pointed out that some farm prices that went up had been abnormally low and that milk prices have been affected by the reduction of herds and of producers. Also some produce prices have been affected by drought.

But this does not explain why bread is at an all-time high, the Commissioner said, since wheat and other materials account for less than 20 per cent of production cost.

One glaring omission in public policy is the failure of the Federal Government to have the consumer interest represented when the Department of Agriculture works up Federal farm price programs, Mr. Kearing said. These are producer-dominated, he believed.

Asked if Mrs. Esther Peterson, the President's consumer counsel, was not supposed to represent consumer interest, he said that Mrs. Peterson was concerned with developing consumer protection programs and had no effective voice in food price policy.

Introduction of Legislation To Establish the Sheep Mountain National Monument

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, northwestern Wyoming contains a complex of physiographic features of exceptional scenic and recreational value, some of which are of great scientific interest. Here, in the Middle Rocky Mountain province of the Rocky Mountain physiographic division, Sheep Mountain lies in the depression of the Bighorn Basin surrounded by mountains and plateaus.

Sheep Mountain is an impressive sight, rising some 1,000 feet above the immediately surrounding and relatively low-lying country. The sides of the mountain reveal successive layers of multicolored rock, beginning at the bottom with a gray limestone of Mississippian Age, continuing with bright red sandstone of the Triassic Period through green and yellow shales of the Jurassic, and ending in rather dark and drab Cretaceous sediments. The Bighorn River, as it flows northward through the Bighorn Basin, has cut a deep canyon directly across Sheep Mountain. This deep, narrow canyon provides a natural trench or cross section across the mountain in which one may view the structure of the rocks.

The structure of the mountain as clearly shown in the canyon is that of a relatively large upfold of bedded sedimentary rocks. The upfold, or anticline, is convex upward and both limbs or sides of the fold dip away from one another in opposite directions. Walking through the canyon, one can readily trace individual strata or beds from one side of the fold to the other. This anticline, which can be so easily traced both at the surface and in cross section at the canyon, represents one of the principal types of structures formed during mountain-building movements, which add to the construction of the landscape.

Equally obvious in the vicinity of Sheep Mountain are the results of erosion which, through the action of wind and water, cause destruction of the landscape of the fold on the sides of the mountain. observe that sedimentary rock layers, which once were continuous over the fold, have been worn away and only their truncated beds are found on each limb of the fold on the sides of the mountain. The mountain owes its topographic expression to a very resistant sequence of beds which are now exposed over most of the crest of the fold. Erosive forces active even today can be seen at work destroying this fold which was formed millions of years ago.

Numerous heart-shaped patches are cut through the resistant beds on the mountain and mark the sites of intermittent streams which during flash storms carry water and cut ever deeper into the core of the fold, exposing older rocks to erosion. Gravity, along with water runoff, causes the endless downward movement of rock fragments and particles to the flanks of the fold. The Bighorn River, while cutting the canyon ever deeper across the fold, carries off particles and fragments that have moved downslope from the mountain itself. All these processes of destruction act very slowly, but they have greatly reduced the original size of the fold over the millions of years since its formation.

Sheep Mountain thus represents an unusual exposure of a breached, topographically expressed anticline where the results of both the constructive and destructive forces that shape the face of the earth can be easily observed. This area presents such excellent possibilities for depicting many significant geologic processes that Sheep Mountain has been cited in Life magazine in the series "The World We Live In" and in college historical geology textbooks. The area has been mapped, geologically, by the U.S. Geological Survey. In addition, Sheep Mountain has been visited by numerous oil company geologists making detailed stratigraphic studies and by students from many universities across the country in connection with summer field studies.

Today, Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce legislation designed to establish Sheep Mountain as a National Monument in the State of Wyoming.

This proposed legislation would preserve this site for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations and would provide another link in this historic and scenic chain of Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Bighorn National Recreation Area, Custers Battlefield National Monument, Devils Tower National Monument, the Black Hills, and Mount Rushmore.

They Had Security but Valued Freedom More

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, freedom does not come easily. Men must fight and some must die to secure that freedom. That is the price that is paid.

Many of our citizens today take their freedom for granted. Perhaps these Americans would think twice about their security if they would read about the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, and the prices they paid to obtain our freedoms.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues an article by Bishop Joseph M. Harte entitled, "They Had Security But Valued Freedom More," which appeared in the Empire State Mason of July-August 1966.

Our troops are fighting and dying right this minute to preserve our freedom and our security. We owe them our material as well as our moral support.

The article follows:

They Had Security but Valued Freedom More

(By Bishop Joseph M. Harte, D.D., S.T.D.)

You are afforded the high privilege of living at one of the great times in history. But with privilege comes responsibility. Let me put it like this, with sober startling frankness and clarity: It may be that God has entrusted you personally and individually with a particular mission to perform.

It may make a difference to all eternity what you do!

In the differing days ahead for each of you, there will be problems. Let no one try to tell you that life is meant to be easy. Life is not easy, and it is not perfectly ordered.

Let me tell you a story. You didn't read this in your history books. I don't know why. And I think it a shame that every American citizen doesn't know what happened to the inspired men who risked everything at the time of our Nation's history when the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Five signers were captured by the British as traitors, and were tortured before they died. Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned. Two lost sons in the Revolutionary Army, another had two sons captured. Nine of the 56 fought and died from wounds or the hardships of the Revolutionary War. What kind of men were they?

Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists. Eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and large plantation owners, men of means, well-educated. These men were not swept up in any delusion of security or comfort.

They signed the Declaration of Independence knowing full well that the penalty would be death if they were captured. They really did pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Carter Braxton of Virginia, a wealthy planter and trader, saw his ships swept from the sea by the British Navy. He sold his home and properties to pay his debts and died in rags.

Thomas McKean was so hounded by the British that he was forced to move his family almost constantly. He served in Congress without pay, and his family was kept in hiding. His possessions were taken from him and poverty was his reward.

Vandals or soldiers or both, looted the properties of Ellery, Clymer, Walton, Gwinnett, Heyward, Rutledge, and Middleton.

At the battle of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson, Jr., noted that the British General Cornwallis had taken over his home for headquarters. He quietly urged General George Washington to open fire, which was done. The home was destroyed and he died bankrupt.

Francis Lewis had his home and properties destroyed. The enemy jailed his wife, and she died within a few months.

Lewis Morris was about to sign, when he received word the enemy was at the gates of his Long Island home, but that his property would be spared if he would withhold his vote for liberty. "There are plenty of homes," he said, but only one country.

Somehow we avoid talking about the sacrifices of the American Revolution. But these were not wild-eyed, rabble-rousing ruffians. They were soft-spoken men of means and education. They had security, but they valued liberty more. Standing tall, straight and unwavering, they pledged:

". . . . for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor!"

Treatment of Prisoners in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I have noted with interest and relief Ho Chi Minh's recent statement concerning the treatment of American prisoners of war. He has reprieved our captured airmen for the present, but his pronouncement does not in any way guarantee their futures.

I have, therefore, introduced today a resolution indicating that the sense of the Congress and the American people is firm on insisting that humane treatment be accorded our captured soldiers now and in the future. As signatories to the Geneva Convention of 1949, the Government of North Vietnam should abide by the provisions in the agreement concerning prisoners of war. Any violation of accepted codes of international behavior in this regard would be inhumane, and would tend to estrange North Vietnam from the family of nations. Further, improper treatment of American prisoners of war justifiably arouses the anger of the American people thus damaging the prospects of ending hostilities.

Unfortunately, the issue of proper consideration of prisoners of war is not as clear as we might desire. In the Washington Post of August 1, Joseph Kraft astutely comments on the difficult position of the United States vis a vis captured North Vietnamese troops. Currently the United States turns over to the South Vietnamese all North Vietnamese prisoners taken by American forces. Our South Vietnamese allies have themselves often been accused of inhumane treatment of such prisoners.

When the American commitment in Vietnam was limited to an advisory one, we were not in a position to deal with prisoners of war. However, having assumed a principal military role in the struggle, we should now also accept responsibility for all prisoners whom we capture. When we accept this responsibility, we would, of course, comply with the letter and the spirit of the Geneva accord.

As a step in this direction, the International Red Cross should be permitted to inspect all existing detention facilities in the South and to otherwise carry out their obligations to prisoners. Their reports should be made public and submitted to the International Control Commission. In return for such consideration of North Vietnamese prisoners, it is hoped that North Vietnam will take equivalent humanitarian steps for their prisoners.

It is my hope that my colleagues in this Congress will support the President in his endeavors to explore all possible channels leading to the humane treatment of prisoners on both sides. Justice and humane consideration for these individuals is an essential part of our efforts to establish groundwork for negotiations in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect.

Civil Rights and Riots

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we continue in the second week of debate on civil rights, we are troubled by the expanding riots across the country; and, naturally, ask for the reason. Two very frank, timely newspaper commentaries written on this subject caught my eye. I would like to insert the following editorials from the August 1 edition of the Chicago Tribune and the August 1 edition of the Evening Star:

[From the Washington Evening Star, Aug. 1, 1966]

The Riots and the War

Floyd B. McKissick, national director of CORE, says President Johnson's policies in Viet Nam have caused "widespread frustration and anger in the ghettos," and that this may have contributed to the recent rioting, vandalism and looting by Negroes in the big cities.

Perhaps so, although the more familiar statement of reasons for the riots runs to resentment of such things as the "white power structure," "police brutality," slum housing, lack of job opportunities and so on.

If there is any basis for Mr. McKissick's belief, however, it is also a fact that his appraisal of the Negro mood in the ghettos stands in noteworthy contrast to Whitney Young's evaluation of the attitude of Negro soldiers actually fighting in Viet Nam.

After an extensive tour of the combat areas, the executive director of the Urban League said on Saturday that morale among Negro servicemen there is high. "In addition to such things as patriotism," Mr. Young told newsmen in Saigon, "they have become intrigued with the people in Viet Nam and their cause. They felt it was right to be here."

There may indeed be some disaffection with the war among Negroes in the United States, just as there is among whites. As far as the over-all Negro attitude on this matter is concerned, however, our guess is that Mr. Young's findings are much closer to the mark than Mr. McKissick's beliefs.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 1, 1966]

DON'T GET ME WRONG

Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY, the Lippy Durocher of politics, has sent a letter to every newspaper editor in the country begging that some recent remarks made in a speech at New Orleans not be misconstrued.

The Vice President, after drawing an appalling picture of life in slum dwellings, made a pitch for the administration's rent supplements scheme. He suggested that the alternative was "open violence in America in every major city and county because people will not live like animals."

Warming to his theme, Mr. HUMPHREY got away from his text to say that if he were stuck in a fourth floor tenement in a heat wave, with rats around and the garbage uncollected, "I've got enough spark in me to lead a mighty good revolt under those conditions."

Mr. HUMPHREY points out in his circular of explanation that he coppered this somewhat inflammatory utterance by saying "I don't want to be misunderstood. I believe in law observance. I believe in law enforcement. I not only deplore violence, I say it cannot be condoned. But I also say, having said that, that's not enough."

All right. HUBERT does not want to be misunderstood. If Mr. Durocher occasionally permits himself a little verbal excess in conversation with the umpire, he, too, does not want to be misunderstood. It is a regrettable development if he is sent to the showers, and HUBERT would probably sense a similar injustice if he lost favor with the citizens because there is still enough spark in him to lead a revolt, or riot, as you prefer.

So we assure HUBERT that he has not been misunderstood.

We want to assure HUBERT further than we did not misunderstand him when he recently discussed taxation. He said the federal government had entered three taxing fields previously reserved to the states. These had to do with poll taxes, public schools, and law enforcement. The surviving area of state taxation, he said, was the maintenance of independent tax systems.

But, said HUBERT, if the states don't act to improve and broaden their tax bases—personally, he recommended consideration of a state income tax—then the federal government would barge in there, too.

We do not misunderstand. The federal government has taken over almost everything already. We have HUBERT's word that it will complete the job by directing the states how and in what degree to levy taxes.

We did not misunderstand some other persons, too:

Lyndon Johnson, when, in commenting on the Los Angeles riots of a year ago, he said that other big cities, among them the nation's capital, could expect the same thing because "the clock is ticking" and that upheavals were predictable when "people feel they don't get a fair shake."

Sen. BOBBY KENNEDY, when he said it was pointless to tell Negroes living in northern slums to obey the law. To these Negroes, he said, "the law is the enemy."

No, we did not misunderstand. If these weren't calls to mass rebellion, what were they? It may be inconceivable that men in the highest stations in the land encourage civil insurrection, but we do not misunderstand them. The words are theirs, not ours.

Face the Facts of Water Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a biological fact that man cannot survive without water. Water is more important to human sustenance than is food. Yet, despite these verities, man has been guilty of a continuing, ever-increasing, systematic destruction of his water resources.

Through research, development, and hard work we have been able to overcome the natural and manmade hazards to crop production. Through the use of fertilizer, irrigation, crop rotation, and so forth, we have reached a position where famine in our country is obsolete. Despite these advances we have made to insure the availability of foodstuffs, we have sorely neglected the preservation of an even more important resource—clean water.

I have long been active in the drive to clean up our waterways. The Natural Resources Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, of which I am a member, has conducted extensive studies and hearings into the problem posed by water pollution. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1965 marked a giant step forward in the fight to prevent our rivers and streams from becoming stagnant sewers. This act, which has been referred to as the Water Quality Act, contained an amendment which I sponsored to increase from $100 to $150 million a year the authorized Federal funds for assistance to the States and the communities for the construction of sewage treatment plants.

This legislation enacted in the last session of Congress is only the beginning. Much more needs to be done. It is indeed a shame that the contamination of our water resources has been allowed to reach the crisis stage. However, it is not too late to act to correct the devastating effects of our own neglect and I am encouraged by the fact that water pollution is finally being recognized for what it is—a present threat to the health, safety, and well-being of all.

As an example of the recognition that something must be done at all levels of government to stem the tide of water pollution before we drown in our own droppings, I herewith insert copies of two perceptive and encouraging editorials from the Hartford Courant and the Ansonia Evening Sentinel which appraise the situation in our State of Connecticut and face up to the hard realities of the situation:

[From the Hartford Courant, July 27, 1966]

CLEAN WATER FOR CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Clean Water Task Force headed by Dr. Thomas Malone has followed up an excellent general report with a brochure that describes persuasively what needs to be done. The brochure will be generally distributed, and it is the hope of Governor Dempsey that it will be read extensively in Connecticut.

Succinctly, the new brochure describes the problem against the background of this state's tradition of being able to act in the face of an emergency. It is no mere rhetoric when the report says that Connecticut, lacking natural resources, has built a thriving economy on the virtues of thrift, industry, and the ability to act. It might also have been added that educated intelligence has been the hallmark of this state since its inception.

Connecticut now faces a crisis. Its rivers have become little better than sewers, and Long Island Sound has become little more than a tidewater cesspool. Dead fish can be seen rotting in our waterways. Oil, sewage and other contaminating materials are spoiling our beaches. The stench of pollution hangs in the atmosphere. As the report states, unless we take steps now all of us will suffer. Fishing, boating, and swimming will disappear. Property values will decline. The lives of all of us will be drearier.

Having outlined the background and the problem, the report goes on to set forth the means by which the problem can be solved. There are four of them: A state bond issue of $150 million to finance a program of waste treatment. 2. A revision of state business taxes that pertain to the treatment of sewer wastes. 3. A general review of all state laws and codes that pertain to the use of water and how they can best be administered. 4. A vigorous support of Federal Pollution Control legislation.

No thoughtful person can read this small brochure without being persuaded that there can be no ifs or buts about this program. It is a must. The 1967 legislature can take the first step toward clean waters by voting the bond issue that is recommended. Certainly the Task Force is preparing the ground by the educational campaign it is now opening.

[From the Ansonia Sentinel, July 25, 1966]

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

The first mill on the Naugatuck River was built by the Hull brothers back in Colonial Days. It was used to grind corn and flax seed and to turn wheat into flour.

With the coming of the railroads in the first half of the Nineteenth Century industry began hugging the river all the way up. As cities grew they provided sewers that emptied human waste into the stream.

After a long fight, sewage disposal plants are ending this latter abuse. However, industrial pollution of the stream is worse now than it was forty years ago.

Recently Governor Dempsey received a letter from a visitor to the state who told how the scenery along Route 8 had been delightful but that the river is a disgrace. The governor agreed.

The Mianus, the Housatonic, the Quinnipiac, the Connecticut and the Thames Rivers are also heavily polluted with industrial wastes.

The Naugatuck and the lower Quinnipiac which forms the upper New Haven Harbor are enormously offensive to the olfactory organs. A cold in the head while driving by either is a blessing in disguise.

State laws with teeth make it possible to put an end to dumping raw sewage into streams. There is far less bite to the State laws affecting industrial pollution.

All our streams, especially the Naugatuck, must be cleaned up. We have lived too long with this disgraceful condition.

The Naugatuck Valley Industrial Council's members have pledged themselves to cooperate. Many will require expensive installations to free the stream of untreated effluents which stink up the landscape and defile the banks.

There is a very real problem for many of these industries—they are in competitive markets and neutralizing or extracting some chemicals is very costly and must be reflected in the price of products.

The next Legislature ought to explore the feasibility of providing them with some help, perhaps in the form of tax rebates for some reasonable part of the cost of ending the nuisance. Congress might look into this even further than it has for the deflement of our rivers is a national problem.

Connecticut needs a definite program that will get the elimination of the worst industrial pollution beyond the talking stage. In spite of the zeal of our State Water Resources Commission, all of our state's streams are being polluted by industry more seriously than ever before. Even long Island Sound is being affected so that its usefulnes for recreation is threatened, as the greater frequency of fish-kills reminds us.

Water is not an unlimited resource, as the drought has reminded us. It is needed for industry and for recreation as well as for drinking purposes.

We shall never see the time when the Naugatuck's waters will be potable. But there is a growing public demand for an end to the filthy, unsightly banks and the stench that disgrace our section of New England.

Pvt. James H. Brown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, our men in Vietnam are proving once again that they are capable of many highly courageous acts. Frequently, our newspapers carry stories of their heroic efforts, and I would like to insert one such article from the Greeneville, Tenn., Sun, about Pvt. James H. Brown, of Fall Branch, Tenn., at this point in the Record:

Fall Branch Man, Wounded in Vietnam, Volunteers To Return

(By Robert Ball)

What is bravery? Bravery, courageous, freedom fighter, enemy of tyranny, foe of communism and loyal to country and the democratic way of life are terms and phrases that become synonymous when speaking of the American military man . . . especially the soldier, airman, sailor and marine in Viet Nam today.

PFC James H. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Haskell Brown of Route 2, Fall Branch, would probably say that the above terms didn't apply to him. He would probably say something like, "I am just doing my part of a job that has to be done." But, to his parents and to people who know him and to those who have heard of him, PFC Brown is a hero. He has proven beyond a shadow of doubt the terms and phrases above do apply to him . . . every one of them.

Brown is a 1965 graduate of Fall Branch High School.

He enlisted in the Army last September and volunteered for paratrooper duty. He was accepted in the paratroopers and became one of the "screaming eagles" of the Army's famed 101st Airborne Division.

In early June he was sent to Viet Nam. During the Nathan Hale Military Operation, June 20, the "screaming eagles" were called on to help out a large contingent of Marines (stories and articles about the severe losses of this operation were in all newspapers and newscasts around 20, 21, and 22.) There were about 50 paratroopers in the platoon when it went out.

Ten came back.

Brown, one of the survivors, is in an Okinawa hospital recuperating from being shot in the back during the operation.

Reports are that after Brown had been shot, he was hit on the chin by a hand grenade and that before the grenade could explode, he picked it up and threw it away. This act is credited with saving his and his lieutenant's life.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown recently talked with their son by telephone and he told them he would remain in the hospital for about another month and that he had volunteered to return to Viet Nam.

To most people, the acts of this soldier can be considered nothing but heroic.

It is men like Brown . . . those who fight for freedom and even after being wounded volunteer to return to combat . . . who assure us of the right to continue living in a democratic country.

Yes, Brown and the thousands of others like him are heroes. Without them, our women and even children might have to take up arms to defend the freedom we too often, take for granted.

The War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, many of my Republican opponents have spent a great deal of time criticizing the Job Corps. A column by Bill Henry entitled "The War on Poverty," which appeared in the Los Angeles Times on May 22, tends to take a somewhat deeper and more balanced view of the situation, both in regard to the Job Corps and the question of antipoverty salaries.

With due respect, Mr. Speaker, for those of my colleagues whose views it tends to rebut, I request permission to have Mr. Henry's article inserted at this point in the Record:

The War on Poverty

(By Bill Henry)

Washington.—The war in Vietnam seems just a bit remote, but the War on Poverty is right here at our doorstep, and having permitted such critics as Rep. Goodell (R-N.Y.) and Albert Quie (R-Minn.) to sound off, a rebuttal from the field marshal in charge would seem most appropriate. The hard-working Sargent Shriver is not only willing but eager to oblige with some statistics on the Job Corps of which he says, "Thousands of young people, and the nation, will be the better for it." This is what Sarge has to say.

As for the complaint that it now costs $9,000 per trainee, Shriver says such beginning costs are normal—the opening year at UC Davis, he says, cost $36,500 per annum per enrollee, then gradually reduced to a reasonable figure. He believes the cost, per Job Corps enrollee for an average 9 months, will soon drop to $5,825. "Of course," he says, "we are having some problems; one always does with a new program."

EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT

Director Shriver places a lot of confidence in the fact that the 99 Job Corps centers in 36 states are being managed by such top-notch firms as Westinghouse, General Precision, RCA, General Electric, Thiokol Chemical, IBM, Philco, ITT, Xerox, Packard-Bell, Litton Industries, U.S. Industries, Burroughs, AVCO and Westinghouse Air Brake. "It is an interesting commentary," he says, "that such major firms are willing to place their reputations on the line to run Job Corps centers—their participation is not for profit—they could do better with their money than a Job Corps contract."

He doesn't question the accuracy of most of the charges leveled against the Job Corps by Reps. Goodell and Quie, but he says they don't tell the whole story. The complaint about inequities—few opportunities for young women—is being rectified, he says. At present "we have 1,850 young women in centers and our capacity for young women will rise to 6,000 by July—we expect to negotiate additional contracts for women's centers in the coming months."

As for the considerable number of arrests of Job Corps enrollees, Shriver admits the accuracy of the figures but offers a statistic from an FBI study which indicates that the arrests were not only not as numerous as might have been anticipated from this age-group but were for less serious offenses than might have been expected.

ABOUT THOSE SALARIES

One of he loudest of the Goodell-Quie complaints had to do with the charge that the Job Corps is loaded with overpaid, under-experienced help. Shriver says that even if the community action programs are included, the average salary of the poverty directors is well below that of the mayor or superintendent of schools or director of urban renewal in the cities in question. In cities covered by a recent Shriver survey the Community Chest Director draws an average $4,800 per year more than the War on Poverty director. He says that a survey covering 75% of the 700 community action projects shows only 125 persons drawing more than $15,000 per year, and half of these are in the six largest cities. The program, Shriver obviously believes, is entitled to a bit more time to get under way.

Import Quotas on Lead and Zinc

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with our colleague from Colorado, the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, in introducing new legislation to establish a formula for reasonable import quotas on lead and zinc into the United States.

I believe it is in the interest of the United States to promote stability in the supply of these minerals—so important to our industrial economy. This stability can only be achieved through congressional recognition of the requirements of domestic producers as well as foreign suppliers. The proposed legislation provides the balance between the two sources that will assure a continued supply of lead and zinc to American industry at reasonable prices.

Letter From White Mountain Apache Tribe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE F. SENNER, JR.

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. SENNER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE,
Whiteriver, Ariz., July 29, 1966.

The Honorable GEORGE F. SENNER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SENNER: Arizona's fight for its "Central Arizona Project" began over 20 years ago, and its supporters have included those from economic as well as social positions. Some 15 years ago a proposed bill was successfully guided through the U.S. Senate by our Senators HAYDEN and McFarland, in spite of opponents who fought against our *right* rather than our *need* to waters from the Colorado River. The 12-year lawsuit which ensued in the Supreme Court of the United States to perfect our rights cost the people of our state many thousands of dollars, and our dwindling water supply was not keeping pace with our rapidly growing population.

Three years ago the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a "Decree" entitling Arizona to the use of the water claimed, but Congress has failed to authorize the construction of the project. We and our sister States in the Colorado River Basin, having reached an agreement for the use of this water, are now seeking the authorization of H.R. 4671, termed the "Lower Colorado River Basin Project", which would authorize construction of the works needed to save Arizona from eventual strangulation. In this effort, we are being opposed by another unexpected enemy—powerful and wealthy "conservation" groups whose false stories threaten to again delay, and perhaps even thwart our efforts to obtain our objective.

We here in the high, Ponderosa, White Mountain country of our State have worked diligently to be independent, and through the development of our recreational facilities which we have made available to residents as well as non-residents of Arizona, we have been able to derive a substantial income through fees for the use of these facilities. One of our first and most impressive accomplishments was the creation of a lake which is now surrounded by cabin sites, motels, stores, and other facilities available to sportsmen. We would like to create more such lakes for public use and though we are many miles from the valley below where the water of the Central Arizona Project would be used, by the waters being taken from the Colorado River and transported to the central valleys, users in the Phoenix and Tucson areas would be supplied, their needs for water fulfilled, the long struggle we have had with these users would be eased, and use of the water would be released to us for such future lakes.

My people are proud and industrious, and past records reflect how rapidly our Tribe has progressed. We are providing healthy and magnificent outdoor experiences for far more people than ever have or will boat down the river where the Bridge Canyon Dam will be located.

We sincerely ask your help in supporting H.R. 4671, "The Lower Colorado River Basin Project", which we understand has been approved by the subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. We need this water for our future survival. We hope you will help us now and help prevent future Federal and State funds having to be expended to rescue us if our water is to be lost to the lower valley.

Respectfully,
RONNIE LUPE, *Chairman.*

Youth Gets High Honor for Saving Neighbor's Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, last summer Eagle Scout David B. Tiller of Harford County saved the life of another teenager who had taken an accidental overdose of painkillers and was having difficulties breathing. By administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until an ambulance arrived with the proper artificial breathing equipment, Scout Tiller kept Steven Campbell alive. On July 18, 1966, Eagle Scout Tiller received the Medal of Merit, the highest award presented by the Boy Scouts. Scout Tiller was the first Boy Scout in Harford County to receive this honor. I should like to introduce into the RECORD at this point two articles which appeared in the Havre de Grace Record and the Aegis:

[From the Havre de Grace (Md.) Record, July 21, 1966]

RECEIVES HIGHEST AWARD FOR PART IN SAVING LIFE

A Harford County Boy Scout has received the highest award presented by the organization for his part in saving the life of another teenager. On Monday evening, in the Bel Air Town Hall, 18-year-old David B. Tiller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Tiller, Jr., of 16 Singer Road, in the Abingdon community, was presented with "The Medal of Merit." He is the first Boy Scout in the county to be so honored.

Eagle Scout Tiller, on June 26, 1965, by his quick action, saved the life of a neighbor—17-year-old Steven Campbell. The victim had been injured in an automobile accident about a month before and suffered from severe headaches. This night, Steven had accidentally taken an overdose of drugs to ease the pain and was having difficulty in breathing. According to the citation, Scout Tiller administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until an ambulance arrived with the proper artificial breathing equipment.

About 70 persons looked on as Baltimore Scouting Executive Robert Heistand, pinned the golden "Medal of Merit" on the scout's chest. Les Smith of the Harford County Council, read the citation, which described the hero's action that day which earned him this high honor.

Eagle Scout Tiller entered scouting ten years ago as a Cub Scout and rose through the various ranks to an Eagle Scout, in Bel Air Troop 777.

Steven Campbell, the youngster who owes his life to Tiller's scouting training in first aid, and his application of that training was not present at the ceremony. He is with the Armed Forces in Vietnam. On July 26, David Tiller will take his Eagle Scout badge and training, as well as this new honor, "The Medal of Merit," with him when he enters boot camp with the U.S. Navy.

[From the Havre de Grace (Md.) Aegis, July 21, 1966]

YOUTH GETS HIGH SCOUT HONOR FOR SAVING NEIGHBOR'S LIFE—DAVID B. TILLER GIVEN MEDAL OF MERIT AWARD

An Abingdon Boy Scout has received the Medal of Merit award, one of scouting's highest honors for saving the life of a teenage neighbor. Eagle Scout, 18-year-old David B. Tiller was presented the medal, a plaque and a letter from the National Scouting Council at a court of honor held in the Bel Air Town Hall Monday evening.

Seventy scouts, friends and officials witnessed the pinning of the medal on Scout Tiller's chest by Robert H. Heistand from the Baltimore Area Council, and the plaque was read by Harford Scout Executive Les Smith.

Scout David Tiller received the award for saving the life of 17-year-old Steven Campbell who lives near the Tiller residence on Singer road. The Medal of Honor winner kept the Campbell youngster alive by administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until the ambulance arrived. The victim had been involved in an automobile accident about a month before and suffered from severe headaches, and had taken an accidental over-dose of pain-relieving drugs.

Physicians at the hospital said that the action by Scout Tiller was the only thing that had kept the youngster alive. At this time, Steven Campbell is serving with the armed forces in the fighting in Vietnam.

The plaque reads, "The Medal of Merit is being presented to Eagle Scout David B. Tiller, for outstanding service and putting into practice scouting skills and ideals, and that this training as a scout was responsible for saving a life. This is the first time such a high scouting award has been made in the Harford District, Boy Scouts of America.

David Tiller's scouting dates back to when he was eight years old when he joined the Cub Scouts. He advanced through the ranks to that of an Eagle scout, and this rank, along with the Medal of Merit Award, he will take with him when he reports for boot training in the United States Navy July 26. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Tiller, Jr., of 16 Singer road, Abingdon.

New York Hilo Demonstration Ride, a Success

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, Monday morning, August 1, 1966, I was delighted to be aboard New York Hilo Flight No. 3 of the demonstration flight connecting downtown Washington with Dulles and Friendship International Airports.

We were airborne at 11:15 a.m., and in exactly 11 minutes, we arrived at Friendship Airport. After a few moments for refueling and servicing of the twin jet motor helicopter we were airborne again. The seats were quite comfortable as we relaxed and had refreshments served by the stewardess. In approximately 20 minutes, traveling at 130 miles per hour, we arrived at Dulles International Airport. We landed and took off immediately and exactly 11 minutes later, we landed on the vacant lot adjacent to and immediately east of the Cannon House Office Building. The entire flight took 1 hour.

I think this will be an excellent service for Washington and hope it is initiated at the earliest possible date.

Drug Accidents and Quality Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced a bill which would require that under all medical programs in which the Federal Government pays for or assists in the payment of medicine and drugs, the drugs be provided on the basis of their generic names instead of their trade names.

One of the points I made when introducing the bill was that both small and large companies share the burden of fault in failing to meet the Food and Drug Administration standards for good manufacturing practice.

On October 25, 1965, Mr. Morton Mintz wrote an article in the Washington Post revealing the circumstances surrounding a recall by Abbott Laboratories of dextrose—sugar—and sodium chloride—salt—bottles which had been accidentally mislabeled. This points up that accidents and quality control failures plague large companies as well as the small ones.

On Sunday, July 24, 1966, Mr. Mintz wrote an article in the Washington Post entitled "FDA Halts Testing for 33 Drug Makers."

Under unanimous consent I include these articles at this point in the Record:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 25, 1965]

Abbott Laboratories Probed—FDA's Methods "Questionable," House Unit Says

(By Morton Mintz)

On the morning of Sept. 1, 1964, Inspector Jerome Bressler of the Food and Drug Administration got a phone call from the agency's Chicago district office.

"Bail out," he was told. "Get out before noon."

The call was made while Bressler and two colleagues were in the third day of an inspection at the huge plant of Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago, Ill.

Up to that point, the Bressler team had observed 25 questionable manufacturing practices and listed 14 specific recommendations for improvement. But they bailed out. The time: 11:56 a.m.

The bail-out order originated in Washington with Allen E. Rayfield, head of FDA's Bureau of Regulatory Compliance.

He phoned Clifford G. Shane, chief inspector in Chicago, and said, "I want them out by noon," Shane testified.

Rayfield gave no explanation, Shane told the House intergovernmental relations subcomittee. He "hung up and that's the end of the conversation."

Rayfield's testimony was that he thought he had given his reasons: The team had been in the plant long enough, had discovered nothing new and was making production personnel nervous, increasing the possibility of error. He also believed Abbott needed more time to initiate new control procedures, he testified.

The inspectors and Rayfield, who began his FDA career as a seafood inspector 30 years ago, were among the agency witnesses heard by the subcommittee during five executive sessions held from July through September.

The 673-page transcript of the hearings, which used the Abbott matter to provide a case history of FDA's performance, now has been made public.

Representative L. H. Fountain, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the subcommittee, said yesterday that "the hearings clearly demonstrated some highly questionable actions and procedures on the part of FDA in administering the 'good manufacturing practices' provisions of the Drug Amendments of 1962."

He said he expects the full House Government Operations Committee to make recommendations intended "to strengthen generally this important phase of FDA's drug-safety activities."

The transcript shows that the day before Rayfield ordered the inspectors out he conferred here with Elmer O. Krueger, director of quality control for Abbott.

But Rayfield denied under oath that the drug company executive had asked for a halt to the investigation.

Subcommittee investigators, however, produced a memo from Abbott's files in which Krueger said that at the Aug. 31 meeting he had asked Rayfield to "give serious consideration to my request" that the inspection be delayed on the ground that this would better serve the public interest. The memo added that Rayfield "indicated that he would."

Questioned by Representative Fountain about "this conflict," Rayfield insisted he had no recollection of Krueger's requests, although the executive "may well have" made it.

"I do not know any other explanation I can make, Sir," he said.

The circumstances of the bail-out order figured in a charge by Fountain that "much conflicting testimony" and "lapses of memory"—most of them Rayfield's—prevented the subcommittee from getting all the facts from FDA witnesses.

The provisions of the law with which the legislators were concerned classify drugs not produced in accord with current good-manufacturing practices as adulterated and provide criminal penalties. They do not take a manufacturer's intent into account.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick, in an open session preceding the closed hearings, restated to the subcommittee the position he took in a 1960 speech. "Drug manufacturers who do not have adequate scientific control facilities," he said, "are toying with the health of the American public."

At the same session the subcommittee inserted in the record another speech, made here a year ago, in which an Assistant Commissioner, Winton B. Rankin, said there had been 243 recalls of drug lots in the 2½ years ended June 30, 1964—many more than in any comparable period in the past.

Rankin attributed the 243 recalls "in part to a breakdown in control in a significant number of pharmaceutical manufacturing plants."

In the closed hearings that followed, the subcommittee investigated how FDA, in 1964 and 1965, handled a series of recalls of injectable solutions. In the case of Abbott Laboratories, the quantities of the commonly used solutions involved in the recalls were among the largest in the agency's 59-year history.

Although reports of one death and numerous adverse reactions were received, the subcommittee said, it found no clear-cut evidence that these were attributable to the mixups.

In a statement yesterday, Abbott said that "contrary to" a summary prepared by the subcommittee "no serious medical difficulties were reported to Abbott . . . nor to our knowledge . . . to the FDA."

Abbott officials were interviewed in Chicago by subcommittee investigators but did not testify. The subcommittee staff said the company was aware of the hearings and would have been granted an opportunity to testify had it requested it.

Defending the FDA's role in the Abbott case, Acting Commissioner Rankin said, "We believe the public interest has been fully protected throughout."

The first phase began on April 30, 1964, when Abbott notified FDA that it was recalling 11,430 bottles of intravenous solutions after 500 incorrect labels accidentally went into a labeling machine. A total of 11,215 were recovered and destroyed including 483 out of 500 that had been accidentally mislabeled. Patients had received 151.

Involved in the mislabeling were dextrose (sugar) and sodium chloride (salt) solutions. FDA medical personnel saw a hazard, especially to diabetics.

In this and later recalls, Abbott said yesterday, the possibility of harm was "extremely remote." Among seven independent medical experts it had consulted on this question, Abbott said, six agreed and one did not express an opinion.

CHANGES PUT INTO EFFECT

FDA sent inspectors to the Abbott plant. They found 27 objectionable practices, many relating to labeling in manufacturing processes. Within about two weeks, FDA said, its "major recommendations" had been effected. On July 1, 1964, the case was placed in permanent abeyance.

The second phase began on Aug. 13, 1964, when Abbott learned that a second batch of solutions—made before the recommendations had been effected—had label mixups.

Abbott employees recovered 10,461 out of the 11,256 bottles involved. They also launched a check of each of the 7 million bottles of all Abbott injectable solutions in distribution channels throughout the Nation. This check was audited by FDA inspectors who looked at 900,000 bottles.

The results were in on Aug. 28: 69 bottles in 54 different manufacturing lots were found mislabeled. On that date, a second plant inspection, the one which lead the "bail out" instruction to FDA inspectors, was started.

In a very few instances, the subcommittee said, FDA inspectors found that Abbott personnel had violated company orders by saying they had checked bottles when they had not.

USERS WARNED BY TELEGRAM

Six days earlier, at a meeting here between FDA and Abbott officials, the company agreed to send telegrams—400,000 of them—to all potential users. The telegrams warned against use of any bottle with a cap and label giving conflicting information.

In its statement yesterday, FDA's Rankin noted that the wires cost Abbott $385,000. The cost to the firm of the 1964 phases as a whole was indicated by Rayfield's testimony to be about $1 million.

Last year, the firm earned $22.5 million after taxes on sales of $212.6 million.

The warning telegrams, Rayfield testified, were considered adequate action by Dr. Arthur Ruskin, deputy director of FDA's Division of New Drugs.

But Dr. Ruskin said otherwise in a memo that the subcommittee found in FDA files. The memo was dated Aug. 25, 1964, three days after the meeting between FDA and Abbott officials.

Because of the large number of mixups, he wrote and because of "the impossibility of determining if bottle contents may not be labeled properly by either bottle cap or bottle label, we recommend that all Abbott injectables be removed from the market . . ."

Dr. Ruskin cited eight afflictions, including heart kidney and liver disease, in which a mixup "might prove fatal."

The Subcommittee wanted to know why this recommendation—which Rayfield estimated would have cost Abbott $5 million—had been dropped in favor of a less costly, less drastic action.

Rayfield testified that the memo had been prepared for the files and had not been shown to anyone with regulatory responsibility.

The memo, typed on yellow paper, was in fact not addressed to anyone.

STILL ANOTHER MEMO FOUND

Subcommittee investigators found another memo in FDA files that bore the same date as Dr. Ruskin's. This one was written by Julius Hauser, then assistant to Dr. Joseph F. Sadusk, the medical director.

Hauser wrote that the 45 batches known as of Aug. 25, 1964, to have label mixups "are more than sufficient to establish that all parenteral (injectable) drugs produced by the firm by the same methods and using the same facilities and controls are adulterated within the meaning of" the 1962 Amendments to the drug law.

Hauser, who, like Dr. Ruskin, was not called to testify, recommended removal from the market of all questioned Abbott injectable solutions "as promptly as possible."

"I have no explanation" for the Hauser-Ruskin memoes, Rayfield testified. He added that the adequacy of the telegram warnings was concurred in by Commissioner Larrick and Dr. Sadusk.

Larrick has been widely reported to be planning to retire (and his Deputy, John L. Harvey, has confirmed that he does plan to retire). Dr. Sadusk's decisions in the drug-safety area have been sharply criticized by Fountain in earlier hearings.

"NEEDS OUTWEIGHED RISKS"

In the Abbott statement yesterday, the firm said that recall of all of its injectables would have created a "health hazard vastly greater than the remote risks of a few mislabeled bottles," because of "the need of the majority of hospitals . . . for Abbott's huge production."

Also explored by the Fountain subcommittee was the role played by Deputy Commissioner Harvey, one of whose brothers is an Abbott sales executive.

"I have not consulted with him," Rayfield testified in his initial subcommittee appearance. "I have deliberately avoided him on this matter."

He went on to say that although he had kept FDA's second-ranking official "on board" (informed of developments), Harvey, who also plans to retire, had told him:

"Allen, I am not going to get involved in the decisionmaking process. I have a brother connected with Abbott."

But in a second round of questioning Rayfield was confronted with a memo prepared by James Nakada, the FDA headquarters employee with primary responsibility for monitoring the Abbott recalls.

The memo told of a meeting at FDA on Sept. 1, 1964—the day Rayfield phoned the out-by-noon order to Chicago.

Nakada wrote that Rayfield discussed the situation with Harvey, who had recommended a tough choice be given Abbott:

Either "recall all lots where mixups were found," which Abbott was reluctant to do, or else "issue a complete information letter" to everyone who might have stocks of the drugs in question.

Nakada testified that he attended the meeting.

Rep. Fountain then asked Rayfield why—having told the subcommittee earlier that the Deputy Commissioner was not making decisions in the Abbott matter—he went to Harvey for a decision.

Rayfield rummaged among possibilities, then suggested one—for which he had no documentation—that it was not Harvey who made the decision, but Commissioner Larrick.

On the day the inspectors left, Abbott elected to recall every batch in which there was mislabeling. The firm retrieved 131,510 bottles.

Fourteen days later, the situation apparently changed. The subcommittee found still another memo, this one dated Sept. 15, in which Krueger, the Abbott executive, said he had met with Rayfield (no one else was present) and reached an agreement.

With certain exceptions, Kreuger wrote, he had been given authority to decide whether to recall additional lots of injectable solutions if discrepancies were discovered between bottle-label and bottle-cap information.

The subcommittee brought out:

That Rayfield's office calendar showed an appointment with Kreuger on Sept. 15, 1964—the date on the memo.

That Chief Inspector Shane testified that Krueger had cited the agreement to him in refusing to recall certain lots of solutions with label mixups.

Shane phoned Washington to find out if the agreement existed. Rayfield, who was out of town, was phoned by his deputy, Franklin D. Clark. Shane and Nakada testified that Clark told them Rayfield had verified the agreement. Clark's testimony was that he couldn't remember the incident.

While minimizing the importance of the agreement, the Abbott statement implicitly acknowledged its existence.

Yet, Rayfield swore that he could not recollect having met with Krueger on the day in question, or of having reached the agreement.

Fountain found this "a little unusual." Rayfield replied, "I am afraid I must agree with you." If in fact he had made the agreement, he added, "it was a bad decision . . ."

THIRD INSPECTION MADE

The final phase of the Abbott episode involved a third inspection made at the Abbott plant last June. Rayfield testified that "there was no problem encountered by the inspector." But the subcommittee brought out that:

The inspector had found a significant problem involving trouble with a new cap liner.

A finding by a supervisor that there were "inadequate manufacturing control procedures" had been deleted after another phone call by Rayfield to FDA's Chicago office.

Last Sept. 22, Commissioner Larrick wrote Fountain that Abbott was recalling 310 lots (3.4 million bottles) of bulk solutions made between October, 1964, and April, 1965. The reason: The cap line problem cited by the inspector in June.

Rayfield then conceded that he had knowledge of the problem when he had testified earlier.

Why hadn't he mentioned it? Because, he testified FDA had not concluded that the problem represented a deficiency in manufacturing methods.

Abbott said in its statement that the fact sheet and summary released by the subcommittee "do not fairly reflect" the 673-page transcript. The quotations in this story were taken from a 2-day reading of the transcript.

The company also said that the fact sheet and summary "cast unjustified doubts on standards and practices" of Abbott, FDA "and on the quality of drugs produced in the United States."

[From the Washington Post, July 24, 1966]

FDA HALTS TESTING FOR 33 DRUG MAKERS

(By Morton Mintz)

The Food and Drug Administration has scratched an eminent skin specialist from its list of physicians approved to do drug testing in humans.

In addition, 33 pharmaceutical manufacturers and one individual sponsor of his clinical trials have been told to take back the experimental drugs—many of them for skin conditions—with which they have supplied him.

The actions were based on discrepancies found in certain reports from Dr. Albert M. Kligman, 50, a professor of dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, and from his three laboratories, which are in the Holmesburg Prison in Philadelphia.

One discrepancy involved a clinical trial for which FDA inspectors could find no documentation—even though the study was done in the city prison, which keeps careful records so that fees for inmate volunteers can be correctly computed.

Dr. Kligman acknowledged in a phone interview yesterday that adequate records were not kept but said all that was involved was "a single application of DMSO . . . a tiny little business."

DMSO is the papermaking byproduct once ballyhooed as a cureall. Human testing has now been severely curbed by FDA because of reports of serious adverse effects.

Dr. Kligman's studies of DMSO were financed in part by Federal funds. He wrote about them last Fall in a 2-part article in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

He is a consultant to the AMA's Council on Drugs for the book "New Drugs," a physicians' guide to prescription medicines. His reporting on medical experiments has won acclaim from professional organizations over the years. Last May in New York City the Society of Cosmetic Chemists praised his contributions to medical literature.

FDA's notifications to the 34 sponsors were mailed last Tuesday, The Washington Post learned. They said experimental drugs no longer can be received by Dr. Kligman, his investigators and his three prison laboratories, Batro, Clover and Ivy Research.

NO DATA CRUCIAL

Their test data figured in 153 drug products in experimental status and 26 for which marketing permission was sought. How many of the 26 were approved for sale could not be learned, but FDA said no Kligman data was crucial in any approval.

Reached by phone at the prison, Dr. Kligman said he will seek a review by FDA of its criticisms which, with certain exceptions, he characterized as "absurd." He said he was trying in a difficult situation "to behave sanely and professionally."

REPORTS FIRM SHOCKED

Dr. Kligman said it was "impossible to deviate from the rules" in his studies, one reason being that they were monitored by the major drug companies that commissioned him. The firms were "all somewhat shocked" by FDA's letters, he said.

Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, heroine of the thalidomide case, was understood to have triggered FDA's investigation of Dr. Kligman and of Dr. Leo J. Cass, director of the Harvard Law School Health Service and also a consultant for "New Drugs."

Late last year she was struck by the extraordinarily large number of experimental drugs for which data had been provided by a very few investigators including the 153 from Dr. Kligman and 84 from Dr. Cass. The reports from the latter's Cass Research Associates included data on patients who were dead at the time they were purportedly under study, FDA has said.

In the case of Dr. Kligman, one FDA complaint was that blood studies were reported on hospital patients who, the agency said, were not in the hospital when their blood was said to have been drawn.

INACCURATE, HE SAYS

The dermatologist termed this contention "absolutely inaccurate" and suggested that if there was a fault it lay with the "very respectable" drug firm that had commissioned the particlar experiment and analyzed the blood samples.

Testing done by Dr. Cass was said by FDA to have been significant in the marketing approved it gave to three drugs. But FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard, testifying last May 25 before the House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, reported "no evidence of any collusion" on the part of any of the 27 firms that had retained the Cass organization. His testimony indicated there was none in the then unidentified case that turned out to be Dr. Kligman.

A substantial overlap exists among firms that retained Drs. Cass and Kligman and Dr. Bennett A. Robin, a Silver Spring investigator who pleaded no contest in May, 1964, to supplying false drug test data. But the overlap of drugs tested by the three physicians is believed minor.

Each April 1 since 1962 the Division of Occupational Grants of the Public Health Service has provided research grants for Dr. Kligman that were processed by the National Institutes of Health. The total sum: $214,962. His DMSO studies were partially supported by the grants and, to a smaller extent, by funds from the armed forces. He also has a $22,855 grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Both Kidneys Out—Awaits Transplant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, for the past several months I have watched with great admiration and respect as the people of Washtenaw County have rallied to the aid of a fellow resident. In a cooperative spirit, the people of my district in and around the Manchester, Chelsea, and Saline area have planned numerous projects in an effort to raise funds to help pay for the costly medical treatment of Melvin "Red" Lamb.

Red Lamb has been hospitalized intermittently since last October due to a kidney ailment which stems from a childhood illness. The twice-weekly use of a kidney machine is now Red's source of life since the removal of both kidneys on May 27 at the Cleveland (Ohio) Clinic Foundation. Red is now awaiting kidney transplant surgery at the clinic. The total cost of Lamb's treatment at the clinic, including the operation, will amount to at least $20,000.

Some of the benefit projects that the citizens of Washtenaw County have had are: community dances; the establishment of savings funds in local banks; the creation of a blood donation center; and various raffles, bake sales and bazaars.

Mr. Speaker, it has indeed been heartwarming to observe the response of these wonderful people. In an article printed in the Ann Arbor News on June 8, 1966, the current situation of Red Lamb and his family is discussed. The deep gratitude of local gestures of kindness has been beautifully expressed by Mrs. Lamb in a letter published in the Manchester Enterprise on July 14, 1966. I have included both of these items in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in order to share this wonderfully human "true story" with my colleagues:

[From the Ann Arbor (Mich.) News, June 8, 1966]

BOTH KIDNEYS OUT, AWAITS TRANSPLANT

MANCHESTER.—"It's just a matter of time." These may seem like simple words to most people but to Melvin "Red" Lamb of 20533 Logan, Manchester, it is a lease on life.

The time is knawing anticipation of a kidney transplant surgery which may take place within two days, two weeks or two months. Lamb had both of his kidneys removed May 27 and is now living with the twice-weekly use of a kidney machine at the Cleveland (Ohio) Clinic where he is being treated. He was released from the clinic Wednesday.

Spokesmen at the University of Michigan Medical Center say that cases in which persons have two non-functioning kidneys or two kidneys removed and are surviving with the aid of kidney machines are unusual.

According to Lamb's sister, Mrs. Irene Wurster, who visited him over the weekend, the transplant will apparently come from a deceased person. The kidney must be removed no later than 30 minutes after the person has expired.

She said that the 31-year-old barber and his wife Jeanette occupy an apartment across from the clinic. Mrs. Wurster said that Lamb must notify the clinic of his whereabouts and must always be available in case the kidneys arrive.

Five of Lamb's family have taken tests for the transplant but their body tissues do not sufficiently match his. Taking the tests were his father, sister, two uncles and a cousin.

According to Mrs. Wurster, although Lamb has lost 30 pounds since his attack last year, he is in good spirits and in good health despite the circumstances. He is able to walk, but tires rather easily. She said he is on a strict salt-free diet, can only eat two ounces of meat a day and can have no raw vegetables, fresh fruit, alcoholic beverages or milk. She explained he must maintain a stable weight until the transplant surgery.

Lamb, whose condition stems from a childhood illness, had his first kidney attack last October. He had been hospitalized intermittently since then. He was transferred from St. Joseph Hospital in Ann Arbor to Cleveland on April 22.

Lamb, a 1957 graduate of Manchester High School, was working in his uncle's barbershop in Chelsea.

He and his wife have been married nine years and are the parents of two children, Jackie Ann, five, and William John, two. The children are being cared for by their maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Guenther of Mnachester.

Mrs. Wurster said the entire project, including the operation, will cost at least $20,000.

A benefit dance will be held at the Manchester High School gymnasium from 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. on June 18 to raise funds to defray the expenses.

A fund has been established at the Union Savings Bank in Manchester and at the Chelsea State Bank.

Twenty pints of blood have been donated to him from the Manchester Blood Bank. Those wishing to donate blood may do so at the Red Cross Center on Packard Rd. in Ann Arbor, but should specify the contribution is for the Manchester Blood bank. The center is opened the second Friday of each month from 2 to 5 p.m. for blood contributions.

[From the Manchester (Mich.) Enterprise, July 14, 1966]

LETTER TO THE MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE

JULY 1, 1966.

DEAR LOIS AND GEORGE KODA AND MARIE SCHNEIDER: The following is another letter to the people of Manchester to thank everyone for everything they have done for us. I want to thank you folks also for the many articles you have printed about and for us.

Sincerely,

JEANETTE LAMB.

"Please accept this letter as a big 'thank you' to each organization and each person—from the youngest to the oldest—who has helped us so very much. We are lost for words at the results of the different projects to raise funds to help pay for Red's hospital bills. We try not to worry about the financial burden caused us by Red's illness. Thanks again to all of you, you have lightened that burden.

"We enjoyed looking through the guest book and the pictures of the dance and breakfast. A special thanks to those who prepared it for us.

"The box of ticket stubs from the raffle were also brought to us by Red's family. There is surely a lot of them and we are amazed by the many names and places to which they were sold.

"We are still waiting for that call from the hospital. We are anxious, and yet it means another operation and another stay in the hospital for 'Red.' We hope and pray to God that it will mean coming home in two or three months for us. 'Red' often asks me, 'Will I ever see home again?' We have faith that he will!

"Friday, July 1st 'Red' had his 12th treatment on the kidney machine.

" 'Again, Thank You, One and All,
Sincerely,
"Mr. and Mrs. MELVIN (RED) LAMB
and CHILDREN."

A Logical Extension of a Good Idea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most unique success stories in recent years has been that of the Peace Corps. It is unique on two counts. First, that it has been an apparent universal success. And, second, that it has so few critics, on either side of the political fence. It has unquestionably repaid many times over the investment that has been made in it. It has returned dividends far in excess of those even its earliest advocates had hoped for it.

In recent months, the idea of the Peace Corps has been carried a logical step further—from a basically American idea, to an international idea—in the establishment of the ISVS, the International Secretariat for Volunteers Service. It is no coincidence that the ISVS is career and prime interest of a man who had been close to the original Peace Corps concept, Mr. William A. Delano.

The concept and history of ISVS was recently reviewed in another fine column by the illustrious Peter Potomac appearing in the Berkshire Eagle for July 20, 1966. It is an interesting story interestingly told and, under unanimous consent procedures, I ask that it appear at this point in the RECORD.

The column follows:

AN UNTOLD STORY—THE PEACE CORPS IS CONTAGIOUS

(By Peter Potomac)

WASHINGTON.—In 1963, Sargent Shriver said that "one of the biggest unreported Peace Corps stories is not about the United States Peace Corps at all. It is about the spread of the Peace Corps movement—the Peace Corps idea, across the free world."

Three years later, the spread of the Peace Corps idea around the world is still the greatest story never told. But one man whose business it is to tell the story whenever he gets the chance is William A. Delano, an ex-New Frontiersman who is secretary-general of the International Secretariat of Volunteers Service (ISVS), formerly known as the International Peace Corps. "We had to change the name," says Delano, who once served as a volunteer abroad with the American Friends Service Committee, a nongovernmental forerunner of the Peace Corps, "becaues it gave peopel the idea that we recruited, trained and assigned volunteers overseas—which we have never done. The inclusion of 'Peace Corps' in the title also gave us too much of an American flavor, and we are essentially an international organization."

ISVS was an outgrowth of the Puerto Rican Conference on Middle Level Manpower which was organized by Sargent Shriver in 1962. The purpose of the conference was to encourage foreign governments to form Peace Corps of their own for recruiting volunteers to serve at home as well as abroad. The organization has 44 members and is financed by Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and the U.S. Its first secretary-general was Richard Goodwin, former White House assistant to President Kennedy and assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs. Bill Delano, present secretary-general, was elected in 1964, and will be replaced next March when ISVS holds another world assembly, this time in New Delhi.

The function of ISVS has been to promote and assist the creation of volunteer organizations around the world. "Mostly we've had to do this by oral means—conferences, seminars, workshops and personal missions by the secretary-general," says Delano, who complains that he could use a deputy secretary-general. His wife complains even more; Delano spends most of his time on airplanes.

Despite the hard work and long hours in the air and abroad, Delano thinks it is worth it. Like Shriver in the old days at the Peace Corps, Delano is obviously a man who is dedicated to his job—and with good reason. Like the Peace Corps, the international movement is an idea whose time has come. As Secretary of Defense McNamara pointed out in his Montreal speech: "By the year 1970, over one-half of the world's total population will live in the independent nations sweeping across the southern half of the planet . . . By the year 1975, the dependent children of these nations alone—children under 15 years of age—will equal *the total population* of the developed nations to the north."

"In short," says Delano, "the population explosion in the emerging nations about which we have read so much and done so little, is coming of age. The staggering numbers are no dry figures in a demographic report, but restless young men and women pushing their way up to make a place in the world. As HUBERT HUMPHREY says: 'The world is getting younger every day.' And most of the developing nations will be confronted with this explosion of youth long before 1975 or 1970—in Senegal already half the population is under 20; in Nigeria, 75 per cent of the male population is under 25."

Now, both Senegal and Nigeria have started volunteer organizations that are sort of a combination of the Peace Corps and the Job Corps—with volunteers serving at home rather than abroad. Today, 34 governments are supporting volunteer programs recruiting volunteers to serve within their own borders and over 70,000 volunteers are participating in these programs.

Delano says flatly that if the government of any emerging nation will make the effort to recruit and train its own volunteer workers, "I will guarantee that within one year it can equal the number of volunteers serving in its country from abroad. And by 1970 it can multiply the foreign effort five times."

It has often been said by more thoughtful critics of the Peace Corps, such as Eric Sevareid, that in practical terms the volunteers can have only a minimal effect on worldwide poverty. Even Shriver concedes this and has said that a volunteer "must realize that he is going to make only a little dent in the problems of underdeveloped areas. His contribution, measured in the whole spectrum of the world's difficulties will probably cast only a sliver of light—and that sliver may go unseen."

Nor will the efforts of the other industrialized nations to send volunteers overseas have more than a token impact on worldwide poverty. "If the number of volunteers in countries other than the U.S. serving overseas were doubled overnight," says Delano, "these countries would still have only a few thousand volunteers in the field. Considering the magnitude of the problems facing the emerging nations, the export programs constitute only a small first step toward volunteers playing the major role in international development."

"However," Delano goes on to say, "the emergence of the domestic volunteer programs in the developing nation themselves could represent a giant second step."

Well, Delano may or may not be right. But who wants to dispute him? Remember all those people who said Sargent Shriver was just a glorified do-gooder and that the Peace Corps wouldn't work?

Letter From American Mining Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying that talk is cheap—now is the time for action.

Our negotiators at Geneva know all the facts related to the disruption of our markets by the dumping of foreign imports, and conversation will not help American industry.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a letter I have received from the American Mining Congress in this regard:

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS,
July 27, 1966.

Re international agreement on antidumping.
Hon. THADDEUS J. DULSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DULSKI: As one of the sponsors of legislation to amend the U.S. Antidumping Act, you may be concerned with a recent development which may jeopardize your bill, H.R. 8541.

As reported in the *Federal Register* of Friday, July 15, the Trade Information Committee, in the Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, has scheduled public hearings for the purpose of examining the issues which might be involved in an international agreement on antidumping.

While we applaud a frank look at antidumping laws, notable authorities feel that our negotiators, now in Geneva, lack legal authority to engage in discussions concerning an international dumping agreement. Be that as it may, I must report the existence of widespread industry apprehension concerning U.S. involvement in these current international discussions on international dumping.

We are pleased that, even at this late date, the agency which represents the United States at the GATT negotiations is having one of its committees solicit the views of American industry on this matter. However, we are fearful that, even with our views on record, the United States Congress may be faced with the request to rubber-stamp an international commitment to weaken the present U.S. Antidumping Act without ever having been able to consider the merits of the legislative proposal you and so many of your colleagues have espoused.

As you are well aware, for many years American industry has been plagued by the unfair trade practice of dumping engaged in by our foreign friends.

In fact, American business experience in endeavoring to secure itself from this unfair trade practice has resulted in widespread dissatisfaction with the antidumping statute now on our books.

Extensive and careful consultation among American industry and Congressional leaders over this problem resulted in H.R. 8510 being introduced on May 26, 1965 by Congressman HERLONG of Florida, and identical measures being introduced by almost 100 other members of the House.

Contemporaneously, the identical measure was introduced in the Senate by Senators HARTKE and SCOTT and is cosponsored by almost a third of the members of the U.S. Senate.

The House measure is pending in the Ways and Means Committee; no hearings have been scheduled thereon because the Executive Branch thought that legislative discussion on the needed strengthening of our antidumping laws would disadvantage our negotiators presently involved with other problems in the Kennedy Round GATT negotiations.

The propositions contained in the pending Herlong-Hartke bills have widespread U.S. industry support as being the legislative changes needed to effectively defend U.S. industry against dumping.

Insofar as the stimulus for international negotiations comes from those who would wish to improve their ease of access to U.S. markets, we suspect that the end-product of any agreement will be a weakened U.S. Antidumping Act.

In the belief that you, as a supporter of the legislation in the first session of the 89th Congress, favor more effective, rather than less effective, operation of the U.S. Antidumping Act, the American Mining Congress solicits your support for the "Ribicoff Resolution," S. Con. Res. 100, to assure that the broad authority delegated by the Congress to our negotiators in the Kennedy Round shall not be extended into other areas, such as our laws governing unfair competition, of which the U.S. Antidumping Act is an essential part.

S. Con. Res. 100 was passed by the Senate on June 29 with but one dissenting vote and is now pending in the Ways and Means Committee. Specifically, we hope you will strenuously exercise your good offices to insure that this resolution is adopted and that Congressional responsibility for legislation to secure American industry from the unfair trade practice of dumping is not usurped.

With warmest regards always, I am,
Sincerely,
J. ALLEN OVERTON, Jr.,
Executive Vice President.

Adlai Stevenson—An Appreciation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 13, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, on the anniversary of the death of the great Adlai E. Stevenson, his successor as Ambassador to the United Nations, the Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg, delivered an address at the U.S. mission in Geneva, Switzerland.

As an adviser to the U.N. Commission on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, then meeting in Geneva, I obtained from Ambassador Goldberg a copy of his remarks. It is my privilege to insert them in the RECORD and to commend their reading to my colleagues in the House of Representatives:

ADLAI E. STEVENSON—AN APPRECIATION

(By Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg)

(Text of an address by Ambassador Goldberg, United States Representative to the United Nations, at a tribute to Adlai E. Stevenson, upon the first anniversary of his death, held at the U. S. Mission, Geneva, Switzerland.)

We have come here today not to mourn the sadness of Adlai Stevenson's death, but to remember the joy of his life.

I recall the words he himself spoke at a similar time some years back in honoring another great and wise American.

With his usual apt phrase, he pointed the way to what this remembrance should be—"a spirit of gratitude for what he did with his life."

So it is in that same spirit of gratitude that I speak to you today, a gratitude for the vitality, the imagination and the intellect with which he uplifted his nation and bettered the entire human estate.

Adlai Stevenson's life was a life of leadership. As governor, presidential candidate and diplomat, he met the relentless demands such leadership places on men, demands that are cruel at times in their intensity. He had the steel to measure up to those demands, but he also had the gentleness to soften its impact on others.

There were some who at times misunderstood the quality of that gentleness. I would say it was a gentleness of manner, not of purpose, and it stemmed from a completely civilized man who placed a premium on being himself in an age when a man's public image and private face are all too often different.

I recall an observation he once made. It was that in this era of growing artificiality of tinsel and packaging, "the highest compliment that can be paid to a public man is paradoxically that he is made out of the same stuff all the way through, inside and out. The more public responsibility he carries, the more important it is to have a private face that can, without embarrassment, be displayed in public." Adlai Stevenson's private and public face were one and the same.

It is reserved for only a few men in any age to hear the "slow, sad tread of humanity." He did, and thus he could speak with an eloquence and vision that can only be described as Stevensonian.

Some people, of course, called him a dogooder and an egghead. Others called him too cultured, too witty, too high spoken.

Well, they were right in a way. He was all of these. But whether any man can try to do too much good, or possess good attributes in too great abundance, is a question that demands as little answer as Adlai Stevenson needs defense for wanting only the best for the American people.

He believed in himself and he made us believe in ourselves. This is perhaps the key to his greatness, for his was a moral courage and boldness not known to many people in public life, and he had the satisfaction of seeing many of his pioneering ideas achieve the reality of national policy.

It is true that in his political life he twice lost an election, but he won for all time on the supreme counts of candor and courage and the setting of standards to which both his country and his party could repair.

It was, I need hardly say, here in Geneva at the European headquarters of the U.N., the search for peace, a peace with justice that commanded the creative energies of Adlai Stevenson in the last years of his life. Indeed, he may well have given his life for it. He knew it was the first business of our dangerous world and that we desperately needed a United Nations if that business was ever to be concluded in safety.

So it was that he dedicated himself to the pursuit of what he hoped and dreamed would be a new world community. It was the culmination of all he did.

There was never any question in his mind about the value of the U.N. to the world and to the United States, not from that April day in 1945 when he went to San Francisco to be one of the architects of what he called the "new dwelling house for the family of man."

But he was also a realist who did not expect too much too soon. He expected that each day would bring a new crisis, a new test of our resolve not only to keep the peace, but to keep it in concert with the other member-states of the United Nations.

He had his share of those crises during his years as the United States Representative: the Congo . . . Cuba . . . the sudden death of Dag Hammarskjold . . . the Troika . . . Cyprus . . . Malaysia . . . apartheid . . . Kashmir . . . Viet-Nam . . . Human Rights . . . colonialism . . . the growing gap between the rich nations and the poor nations . . . the dispute over the payment of peacekeeping expenses . . . and more, many more.

In all of them—his was the voice of reason, of firmness, of imagination. He never stopped trying to get nations together, and who can tell the debt the world owes him for the peace he helped to nurture and to keep.

Adlai Stevenson knew that progress was agonizingly slow, but idealist though he was, he shared Winston Churchill's pragmatic view that the United Nations was designed "not to take us to heaven, but to keep us from going to the other place." He also was confident throughout that through the United Nations we shall ultimately build a world of law and offer all men a framework of justice and impartial protection.

In remembering this meaning—and it is an audacious one—continue the journey that he so triumphantly started for us—a journey that "must never neglect any work of peace within our reach, however small."

I want to add here that Adlai Stevenson has already become part of the legend of America. Now legend is important to a national image, but it is important that it be based on solid fact if we are not to become prisoners of our fantasies rather than servants of our purposes.

In the case of Adlai Stevenson, the legend for some is that he died an unhappy man frustrated in his work. And this is a false legend that must be put right, because he is far too important a figure in our history to be falsely remembered.

I knew Adlai Stevenson from the first beginnings of his public career in Chicago to the end of his days. I can only tell you that his was a rich and happy life filled with great satisfaction. He may have lost political elections, but he won for all time the respect and honor reserved only for truly great leaders.

The evil of McCarthyism is now, we hope, dead for all time in American life. We owe much for this to the courage of Adlai Stevenson.

If our public officials are increasingly aware that only by talking with candor and sense can they merit the confidence and the citizenry, we owe it to Adlai Stevenson for setting both the style and the standard.

And if the American public believes in the United Nations—and the polls show that eighty to ninety per cent does—we owe more to him for all his love, labor and loyalty in behalf of internationalism than we realize. For he showed us how to have a practical faith in the family of nations.

Above all, perhaps, he was the first world statesman to advocate a nuclear test ban treaty. He knew that proposing it as he did at the height of a political campaign might cost him votes. But he also knew that such a treaty was essential in a world bristling with more and more nuclear weapons.

He was right. The proposal did cost him votes. But that was only of passing moment to him. Much more important was that seven years later the United States and the world caught up with him, and the air we breathe is now cleaner and purer.

And I am sure if Adlai Stevenson would be with us now, he would be preaching that the achievement of a nuclear non-proliferation agreement is of the greatest importance to all nations, including our own—and that he would join with President Johnson in the hope that the Soviet Union will meet us and find an acceptable compromise in language which both can live with. As he would have told us, we dare not fail.

Adlai Stevenson was a prophet with ever greater honor. Like all of us, he had his disappointments. But, like few of us, his great dreams came true. And the legend of Adlai Stevenson, therefore, should be one of a joyous life filled with the radiance of attainment that even now lights the way for domestic advance and international cooperation.

"I think there are times," he once said of Eleanor Roosevelt, "when even nations or movement of great political parties are sustained by the pervasive, unconscious influence of a few great men and women."

He might well have been talking of himself.

He helped sustain us while he could. Now it is our turn, and we will best advance toward his goal by heeding the words of the United Nations Charter which tells us "to practice tolerance, and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors."

Today, if Governor Stevenson were here, he would say to you what his message was throughout his work at the United Nations: "Get on with the work of making peace."

This is what we must do, this is the only conceivable memorial to his memory.

It can be truly said of Adlai Stevenson that:

"He has bought his eternity with a little hour, and is not dead."

Princeton Program Helps Disadvantaged Teenagers Go on to College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, an unusual summer program designed to discover and develop unrealized academic potential among high school students to increase the pool of qualified applicants for college from the ranks of those disadvantaged by race or economics, has been underway at Princeton University since 1964 under the direction of Dr. Sheldon Judson of the Princeton faculty.

The program, known as the Princeton Cooperative School Program, has become a major success story. Thirty-five of the first forty "graduates" of the PCSP will be attending college this fall. It is estimated that only 7 to 10 of the original 40 would have continued their education after high school if they had not attended the special 6-week summer study session and kept in contact with PCSP afterward. All of the 35 going to college this fall will do so on scholarships.

The program is sponsored jointly by the Rockefeller Foundation, which provided the original 3-year grant for its support, the Office of Economic Opportunity and Princeton University. It is indeed a fine example of the success that can be achieved by a creative partnership between private and public effort.

Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that a Philadelphia Bulletin article published July 25, 1966 on this program be included at this point in the RECORD:

SLUM AREA TEENAGERS HOLD FIRST REUNION AT PRINCETON

(By Richard G. Freeman)

PRINCETON, N. J., July 25.—Princeton University held an unusual reunion yesterday.

There were no bands and streamers, no one sporting varsity letters, and no old grads in the gothic shadow of Old Nassau.

There were, however, some 80 Negro and white teenagers from slum areas of New Jersey's urban centers, talking about education in the modern shadow of Wilcox Hall.

They were all either past or present participants in the Princeton Cooperative School Program—or PCSP—a new approach to higher education.

PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL

PCSP, begun in 1964 with a $150,000 grant from the Rockefeller foundation, is a program aimed at describing the meaning of a college education and the need for one to talented students who cannot financially or environmentally conceive of going to college.

"The program hopes to bring about a change in the attitude of learning of the boys and also hopes to produce in them a new awareness of themselves," said Dr. Sheldon Judson, director of PCSP and a geology professor at Princeton. "So far the program has been unexpectedly successful," he added.

Earl Thomas, a Newark social worker and consultant to PCSP, said that of the 40 students who enrolled in the inaugural class in 1964, 35 have been accepted by colleges of their choice. These include "prestige schools," he added. Three of the students have been accepted by Princeton.

Yesterday's reunion brought 21 of the 1964 graduates back to Princeton to talk with the present students about the mechanics of applying to college.

They also received silver tie clasps engraved with the letters "PCSP" from program coordinator Dr. Charles McCracken, of Newark State College, who told them, "What we looked for was a bunch of ornery, tough fellows who wanted to learn how to think and didn't mind being first."

FLOUNDERED AT FIRST

McCracken read a letter from Henry J. Ganges, a 1964 graduate, who has already begun his freshman year at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

"It wasn't one of those deals where I was expected to be an adult," Henry wrote of his first days in college. "Either I was or I wasn't. I went in first, floundered, and came out a true student."

After the ceremony the students joined separate discussion groups in which they heard the 1964 graduates tell them how to go about applying for college and how to face up to the challenge of higher education.

"If it wasn't for the program, I wouldn't be in college," said Louis Molina, 17, of Newark, who will enter Rutgers University in September. "They widened my view of humanity," he said. "They gave me a challenge and I took it."

BECAME AN INDIVIDUAL

"I was brought up in a small community," Louis continued. "I wasn't an individual, I always depended on somebody else. When I got through the program I was an individual."

Lemar Master, 15, of Newark, one of the 52 students currently enrolled in the program, later cited the treatment he has received to support Louis' observation.

He said the students spent their day in seminars dealing with topics in history, literature and science.

"You're more heard than the teacher. It's more democratic," said Lemar.

Lemar and eight other students from Newark were sitting on the sunlit porch of Wilcox Hall, arguing the points of discussion they had in class on the "Black Power" concept of Negro advancement. Standing by was Sister Marie Peter of Newark, one of their teachers.

WIDER DISCUSSION

The issue soon led the students into a wider discussion of government, specifically, the student council that they have organized among themselves.

Paul Balke, 16, of Newark, said that they founded the student government to combat what he called the "ridiculous rules" that have been set up by the program directors. He said that they are not allowed on Nassau Street in Princeton without special permission, and they are not allowed to go home on weekends.

"RULES" WERE PHONY

As an initial rule to oppose these rules, the students facetiously formed a short-lived "Black Nationalist Organization."

"Sure," said Sister Marie Peter, "I was a member."

"Yeah, that's what broke it up," volunteered Thad Gould, 16, of Hightstown.

Dr. Judson later confided that the rules were "set-ups," established with the intent of drawing opposition and thereby encouraging self-sufficiency on the part of the students.

"The whole idea is not to help them," said Judson, "but to quietly encourage them to do things for themselves."

The program which began July 4 will end August 14.

Ross Earle, Jr., in National Pharmacy Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues an essay dealing with the crucial problem of high school dropouts. Ross Earle, Jr., of 816 Brunswick Road, Essex, Md., has written an essay entitled, "How Can I as a Teenager Encourage My Fellow Students To Continue Their Education?" This essay was chosen to represent Maryland in the National Rexall Essay Contest:

ROSS EARLE, JR., IN NATIONAL PHARMACY ESSAY CONTESTS

Ross Earle, Jr., will be one of the representatives of Maryland in the National Rexall Essay Contest to be held in Washington, D.C.

Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Earle of 816 Brunswick road, was sponsored by the Essex Rexall Drug Store.

His essay was entitled "How Can I as a teen-age encourage my fellow students to continue their education."

Ross and the other representative, a girl, will fly from Friendship to Washington on July 27 to July 30 and will compete with other contestants from each state.

The top boy and girl at the convention will be awarded a three-week trip to Europe.

Among the activities planned for his stay in Washington, Ross will be given a visit to Capitol Hill, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress and a VIP tour of the White House. He will also visit the FBI Headquarters the Smithsonian Institute, Arlington Cemetery, Washington and Lincoln Monuments.

His winning essay follows:

"HOW CAN I AS A TEEN-AGER, ENCOURAGE MY FELLOW STUDENTS TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION

"To a teen-ager, a car provides an outlet to the problems that he must face in school.

"To a misinformed teen-ager, dropping out of school seems to be the solution to these problems.

"It is education's duty to halt this faulty thinking.

"If we cannot change their ideas that a world based on the car is the only way of existing for them, then we must use their idea as an incentive to capture their interest.

"There are numerous ways in which an automobile can attract young people, and there are numerous ways in which we can convince students that further education can enrich their association with the automobile.

"A school offers more information pertaining to autos than can be imagined.

"Mechanical drawing provides the means for an avid auto enthusiast, to design according to his individual tastes.

"For the mechanical minded, auto shop offers skills and experience for the future member of a pit crew.

"Physics and chemistry can lead one to discover vital improvements in automobile parts and equipment.

"Mathematics is essential to the engineer who must solve numerous autodynamic problems.

"These courses should be designed to attract these potential drop-outs. I can offer my help by showing these people how courses can be used to achieve their ambitions, based on the 'national pastime' the automobile!"

Letter From Mrs. Harry Wagner, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. RHODES
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 18, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, a recent letter from the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was inserted in the RECORD by the Honorable JOHN P. SAYLOR, on June 19,

1966. From the context in which the letter was inserted a reader would assume that it reflected an official position adopted by the National Federation of Women's Clubs in opposition specifically to the construction of Hualapai and Marble Canyon dams on the Colorado River.

Under leave previously granted, I insert herein a letter from Mrs. Harry Wagner, Jr., of the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs. Her letter makes it clear that the general federation has not taken a position on the construction of these dams. In fact, many members of the general federation fully support the construction of Hualapai and Marble Canyon dams. Mrs. Wagner's letter follows:

ARIZONA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,
Prescott, Ariz., July 28, 1966.

Mrs. E. D. PEARCE,
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. PEARCE, It has been called to my attention that a letter from you addressed to Hon. JOHN P. SAYLOR, Republican Representative from Pennsylvania, stating that you speak for the General Federation regarding the preservation of the Grand Canyon, has been read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 17, 1966. I feel quite certain that this communication addressed to Mr. SAYLOR was meant to state the policies of the General Federation regarding conservation and the National Park Services, and should not have been used to imply that the General Federation has taken any position against the building of the Hualapai and Marble Canyon Dams.

During the previous administration an inquiry from the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs was sent to Reclamation Commissioner Floyd Dominy, requesting information regarding the aforementioned dams and inferring that the 8,000 Colorado women and the 11,000,000 women of General Federation would oppose the building of such dams. Since the General Federation did not have any resolutions regarding this matter, a meeting was later scheduled with Commissioner Dominy, the General Federation Conservation Chairman, and the members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs staff. Following this meeting we were assured that no action pertaining to this regional development would be taken up by the General Federation at its Convention which was held June 6–10, 1966 in Chicago.

The Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs has long supported the Central Arizona Project by its activities and a resolution, copy of which will be sent to you by Mrs. E. M. Bredwell, now president of Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs, stating the position of 7,000 federated women in Arizona. We are perturbed to be included even by inference, in any way that would jeopardize building the Hualapai and Marble Canyon Dams, which are not to be built in the Grand Canyon, nor will in any way impair the beauty now enjoyed by so many who come to our state. No one would object to these dams in a louder voice than the Arizona Federated women if there were to be any real damage to our Grand Canyon. We feel very strongly that the future of Arizona is staked on the building of these dams and this water development project.

This same day, I have requested the Washington office of the Central Arizona Project to forward materials pertaining to the Colorado Development Plan to the Federation office in order that a fair picture of this much needed water project may be at hand for your immediate study.

If there is any way in which a retraction or clarification of the letter which was read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 17, 1966 could be forthcoming from General Federation Headquarters, to Representatives JOHN J. RHODES, MORRIS K. UDALL, and GEORGE F. SENNER it would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. HARRY WAGNER, Jr.

Bonneville Power Administration—1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, with the closing of fiscal year 1966, the Bonneville Power Administration completed one of the most dramatic and successful periods in its long record of service to the Pacific Northwest.

Gross revenues from the sale of power to public and private utilities and to industry reached $103 million. Of this, $28.5 million went for operating expenses, $39 million to the U.S. Treasury as payment on the Federal investment, and $35.5 million was paid to the Treasury as interest on the investment. The system has maintained an unblemished record in meeting the obligations imposed by Congress on the $1.8 billion investment in hydroelectric dams and transmission lines in the Columbia Basin. The financial position of the system has been strengthened significantly since 1961 under the direction of the able BPA Administrator, Charles Luce.

Because there has been occasional misinformation directed to Members of Congress on BPA's outstanding financial record, I recommend the following summary of the system's 1966 operation:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION—1966

Bonneville Power Administration today estimated its Fiscal Year 1966 gross revenues at $103 million, up $13 million from 1965.

Precise figures will be known when an audit is completed next month.

Administrator Charles F. Luce said it is the first time BPA system revenues have exceeded $100 million in a single year.

He said 1966 revenues, together with estimated revenues in future years, are sufficient to repay the federal investment in the Columbia River Power System within the amortization periods expected by the Congress.

These include repayment of power's share of the federal investment in Northwest dams within 50 years after each is completed, and repayment of all investment in transmission lines within their service lives, presently estimated to be 40 years.

In addition BPA must pay interest on all unpaid power investment and all operation and maintenance expenses, including expenses of power operations of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation in the Bonneville marketing area.

Under repayment standards approved by Congress, BPA is not required to make fixed or pre-determined annual payments, so long as the projects will be fully amortized by the end of their payout periods and all interest and O&M expenses will be paid.

Luce said that in Fiscal 1966 Bonneville's gross revenues of $103 million will make available some $39 million for "reducing our mortgage" after paying $35.5 million interest and $28.5 million for O&M expenses.

The Fiscal 1966 revenue gains, Luce said, were accomplished without any new dams coming on the line during the year.

He attributed the upsurge in 1966 revenues to booming industrial sales and increased sales by distributing utilities which buy their wholesale power from BPA, particularly the publicly-owned agencies.

Publicly-owned utilities bought $6.7 million more power from BPA in Fiscal 1966 than in 1965, and private utilities and industries $3.7 million more each. Purchases by other Federal agencies, notably the Hanford atomic works, fell about $1.1 million.

Luce said public agencies accounted for 48 per cent of BPA's 1966 sales, industry 32 per cent, private utilities 9 per cent and Federal agencies the remaining 11 per cent.

Luce said BPA's recent average 3 per cent rate increase, in effect during the past six months accounted for only about $1.8 million additional revenues in Fiscal 1966, which ended June 30.

He expressed pleasure that in the past 3 years, since it became known any BPA increases would be small, BPA has enjoyed its greatest period of industrial power sales and many distributing utilities which buy their wholesale power from BPA have been able to reduce their rates.

"We've sold or committed over 1.4 million kilowatts of power these past three years for industrial expansion," he said. "And 35 distributing utilities which buy their wholesale power from us have made 43 rate reductions totaling about $5.7 million per year.

"Bonneville has succeeded in getting its financial house in order," he observed, "and thereby enabled industry to expand and Northwest residents to enjoy lower power rates."

At the request of the General Accounting Office, Luce said, BPA has also been keeping books on a cost accounting basis similar to that used by nonfederal utilities. Since 1964, depreciation accounts have been stated on a "compound interest basis," similar to that used by several other utilities for Northwest hydro-electric generating projects.

On this basis BPA has net income of about $19 million in Fiscal 1966, compared with $6½ million in 1965. Cumulatively, since beginning operations, BPA shows net surplus of about $220 million on a cost accounting basis.

However, Luce said that while cost accounting figures are one meaningful measure of how well BPA is doing financially, they are not the best measure of BPA's ability to meet its repayment obligations.

This is because cost accounting seeks to recover capital investment over the actual service lives of the dams and their components, which average about 70 years, whereas Congress requires that BPA actually repay the investment in each project within 50 years after it comes on the line.

Luce also noted that on a cost accounting basis the 1966 net is nearly $20 million greater than in Fiscal 1961, the low point in BPA's financial history. He said figures for the two years had been adjusted to reflect changes in BPA's accounting procedures in the meantime and thereby establish comparability.

Federal investment for electric facilities in the Pacific Northwest presently totals $1.8 billion. When all presently authorized projects and associated transmission lines are completed, including the third powerhouse at Grand Coulee Dam, the total federal investment will be under $5.3 billion.

Since beginning operations in 1938, BPA receipts have been about $1¼ billion. All of this has been returned to the Treasury, with $368 million applied to O&M, $434 million for interest and $457 million for amortization.

Overcrowding at National Airport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, two recent editorials in the Washington Post point out clearly the dangers of overcrowding at Washington National Airport. Without advocating the resumption of the ban on jets at National—and it may be that this is the only real solution—I have urged airline officials, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Civil Aeronautics Board, to divert this jet traffic away from the densely populated urban areas that surround National.

Friendship and Dulles were planned in sparcely populated areas to lessen the danger to residents, and to limit the noise factor associated with jets to rural areas.

I am sure we can all recall what happened in Buckroe Beach, Va., just a short time ago when a military trainer crashed and devastated a block of homes. I do not want to hang black crepe. But I do want to stress the horror of such a possibility right here in this area.

As members of the highest deliberative body in our country, as leaders in our own communities, as men capable of thinking through problems and anticipating ramifications, we cannot close our eyes to the serious threat being perpetrated just across the river by this senseless overcrowding. It has even been rumored that we should open Bolling and Andrews to take care of some of this jet traffic, because of their longer runways. The plain truth, gentlemen, is that there is only a limited amount of air space above our Capitol and longer runways is not going to be the solution.

We have Friendship and Dulles airports, both underused and capable of increasing the volume of traffic they now handle. The other day I introduced a bill to authorize a comprehensive study of rapid ground transportation linking these airports to the downtown areas of Baltimore and Washington. As thinking men and responsible citizens, we must find a solution before it is to late.

At this point, I would like to share these editorials from the Washington Post with my colleagues and with permission granted I insert them in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, July 28, 1966]

TRAFFIC AT NATIONAL

The Federal Aviation Agency, batted back and forth like a shuttle-cock between the airlines and Midwest members of the congressional Tuesday to Thursday club, has issued a new order limiting flights at Washington National Airport.

It provides no permanent solution either for National or for the air traffic pattern of this area. The new order will impose a limit of 40 operations an hour. This is four less than the volume desired by the airlines. And, of course, it abandons the 500 mile limit and permits several schedules in excess of 650 miles.

The daily operations will be limited to 600. Without the limitations, according to FAA, the number would have risen to 760. Within the instrument limit of 60 an hour there can be 40 airlines operations, 16 general aviation operations and four air-taxi flights.

If the airlines can agree on the allocation of the available operations—and they have not done so yet—the volume will exceed the amount of traffic that ought to be allowed in and out of National. This amount of business still will overburden the facilities at the airport, oppress the residents of the community with an intolerable amount of noise and inconvenience, those who travel by air and those who do not, throughout the metropolitan area. The time will arrive when no city will tolerate the risks and hazards of increasing traffic over built-up urban areas. This city would not do so if it had self-government. Any elected government would promptly close National or limit its use to general aviation and move the airlines to Dulles International Airport.

The new rule, no doubt, will move back to National a number of schedules that would go to Dulles under a 500 mile limitation. The finest airport in the world will continue to be only partially utilized. The convenience of Congressmen and airline operators has won out over the comfort, safety and convenience of citizens. Residents of the District are not totally without means of showing their own preference. They cannot vote, but they can "vote with their feet" by using the services available at Dulles International Airport and Friendship Airport. The last word has not yet been said on Washington National Airport. Sooner or later, the great volume of Washington traffic will be moved to an airport that is convenient, comfortable, commodious and safe.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, July 22, 1966]

BAN THE JETS

The Federal Aviation Agency is being so unmercifully pressured by Congress and by the airlines industry to relax current restrictions on jet use of National Airport that it ought to reconsider the decison which opened National to jet use on April 24.

The initial decision of General William McKee was commended by this newspaper. But the commendation rested on the assumption that jet traffic could be kept by regulation at a level consistent with the convenience, comfort and safety of the community. As soon as any jet traffic became possible, the industry proved itself incapable of keeping the volume within reasonable limits without arbitrary Federal controls. And as soon as FAA imposed arbitrary Federal controls, confining National's use to originating and terminating flights of less than 500 miles, the airlines and Congress set up intolerable clamor for alteration. It is pretty clearly indicated by this deplorable experience that the airlines, animated by a passion for volume and Congressmen solely concerned with their own convenience are not going to permit intelligent limitations on jet use of National. General McKee ought to go back and start all over again, beginning with no jet flights at all into National.

The CAA first recommended a second Washington airport in 1949. The demand for another and safer airport was greatly sharpened when, a little later, a Bolivian military plane collided with a passenger transport. The community was frightened at one point by the report of 33 near misses in a year at WNA.

Now it is argued that the accelerated traffic at National has not brought movements up to the 1959 peak—but the 1959 peak was not satisfactory or safe. And the type of aircraft now involved present greater difficulties than the piston aircraft of 1959. It looks as though neither the airlines nor the Congressmen will be content with a limited jet use of National. An unlimited use will impose hardships on passengers, as it did a few weeks ago. And ultimately it will involve genuine risks to pasengers and to the citizens in the densely populated urban areas that surround National. It will certainly result in delays by stacked aircraft waiting to land and by overcrowded luggage facilities and congested parking conveniences. Of course, many Congressmen are able to escape some of the ground inconveniences by VIP treatment, but rank and file users without congressional prerogatives cannot by-pass these annoyances and delays.

The traveling public apart, the citizens of this city have a great stake in the way National is used. Only some seven per cent of the population ever travels by air. And the non-flying majority of the public has its rights to air space over the great cities. They ought to have a voice in decisions that deluge their communities with sound, blacken them with soot and threaten them with the worst consequences of air disasters involving crashes in built-up regions. All in all, it looks as though the FAA ought to go back to its point of departure—the ban on jets at National in effect before April 4.

If FAA is coerced by the pressures of Congressmen and airline operators into promoting, against its judgment, an unlimited use of National, with all the hazards entailed, it will be a sorry day. The names of those who have pushed FAA into such a capitulation ought to be set in standing type in every newspaper in the country, to be held for the day when the inevitable air tragedy occurs. And then these names could be promptly and appropriately published along with other "causes" for the disaster.

Hanoi Risks Brink if It Mistreats U.S. Prisoners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, a recent Sacramento Bee editorial points out the grave consequences to North Vietnam should the Hanoi government attempt to try American prisoners as war criminals. I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Sacramento Bee, July 22, 1966]

HANOI RISKS BRINK IF IT MISTREATS U.S. PRISONERS

The threat of North Viet Nam to try American prisoners as criminals poses both a tremendous threat to world peace and the risk to communism of having its tactics of aggression exposed for what they really are.

The greatest threat is to North Viet Nam, for the United States has left no doubt that the suggested breach of the Geneva conventions in force since 1864 will have the gravest consequences. These conventions spell out the obligation of warring nations to accord their enemies humane and healing treatment.

North Viet Nam has argued that the present strife in Viet Nam is not a war but merely a political struggle into which the United States has illegally intruded itself.

The world may be forced finally to confront the tactics of the Communists and to call them by their right name. All over the world for more than two decades the Reds have been seeking to expand their sway by subversion, civil strife and infiltration.

Oh, this is not war, they cry, despite the fact the guns sound like war, the dead and dying make it indistinguishable from war and the planes bomb and spray bullets just as they do in war. It is war, all right, but the Reds have hoped to hide behind the technicality of their jargon and their deception to escape the responsibilities of war.

In line with their disclaimers of war the Hanoi government has refused the International Red Cross access to prisoners, to North Viet Nam territory and to that held by their puppets, the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam.

When U Thant, United Nations secretary general, urged "all sides" to comply with the Geneva conventions, he demonstrated that the chief peace enforcement body in the world regards the war in Viet Nam as just that war.

Already the North Vietnamese have trundled American prisoners through the streets just as savage, uncultured nations and barbarians used to do.

Hanoi by treating American prisoners like criminals can only unite America against North Viet Nam and shatter all hopes for a negotiated peace. Hanoi may be trading on dissent over Viet Nam within the U.S. Let it treat American prisoners cruelly and it will find it has done more to quell that dissent than anything else could have done. Nations before have underestimated America at the price of their final destruction.

One Standard for All

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the primary concerns of the American people is the quality and effectiveness of modern drugs. The organ of the Federal Government responsible for policing the drug industry to insure that the drugs which reach the public are safe and effective is the Food and Drug Administration. Its Commissioner, Dr. James L. Goddard, is a very competent and highly principled man. He has been working hard to provide the public with the safest and best drugs we can get.

On June 8, 1966, he made a speech at the annual meeting and seminar of the Drug & Allied Products Guild in Ellenville, N.Y., entitled "One Standard for All." In this speech Dr. Goddard declared that only one standard will be used to enforce the law against all the drug companies, big and small alike. He remarked that the Food and Drug Administration will never interpret the law so as to deliberately stifle research on new drugs. He also discussed the matter of manufacturing practice in which both large and small companies share the burden of an unsatisfactory performance.

It is a revealing and informative speech. It clarifies the position of the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration and shows what must be done to provide the people with the best and safest possible drugs. The speech follows:

ONE STANDARD FOR ALL

(Address by James L. Goddard, M.D., Commissioner of Food and Drugs)

As you know, these have been very busy weeks for us at the Food and Drug Administration. Our friends in Congress have been quite interested in us lately, and this is good. This is as it should be.

Yesterday and today we appeared before Representative L. H. FOUNTAIN of North Carolina. You are probably familar with the "Fountain Committee." Representative FOUNTAIN is Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. He has given us the opportunity on three occasions, since I became Commissioner last January, to lay the facts of our operations before him and the Members of his Subcommittee.

Frankly, we welcome this kind of assignment. It makes me and my staff take a second, hard look at what we are doing and how we are doing it.

I'm sure many of you here this evening have been told by an accountant or treasurer or legal counselor or brother-in-law to take stock of your business situation—to take a look at your books and your inventory and weigh these against the kinds of decisions you've been making.

It may be an uncomfortable assignment sometimes. But very good organization—in or out of Government—should go through it at least a couple of times a year.

In our case, we have found that our control over Investigational New Drugs has not been all that the public should expect. The reasons are many, but I won't bore you now with a recitation of them. I can tell you, however, that I am not satisfied either with our performance or with the drug industry's performance in this matter.

During this coming fiscal year, and for succeeding years, more of our field staff will routinely review the activities of an increasing number of clinical investigators listed by IND sponsors. Our agency needs to have a clearer understanding of what clinical investigators are doing. We intend to get it.

We have already brought to light one incident in which a research group, regularly used by manufacturers to do clinical research on new drugs, furnished false data to manufacturers for use in support of IND's. The group worked for 80 different manufacturers, large and small.

We have issued one notice, proposed withdrawal of an NDA and have asked three other manufacturers to come through with replacement data or face the loss of their NDA's, also. Nor does this end the affair. The research group—known as Cass Research Associates, Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts—has been in this field since before the passage of Kefauver-Harris. So you can see the problem we are faced with.

We will place additional people to work on this problem as of the beginning of fiscal 1967—that is, beginning next month.

Let me reinforce this message if I can. I think it is important because of the massive effort industry is putting into new drug research. Manufacturers of every size and specialty are investing in the future.

In 1955, manufacturers put about 91 million dollars into research and development for new human ethical products. Ten years later, 1965, the figure climbed to an estimated 317 million dollars for human ethical drugs, with an additional 22 million dollars going to back up the new and growing veterinary ethical market.

We are aware, of course, that this vast research effort in ethicals is largely due to the increased demand made by the public for more sophisticated, more effective, more carefully targeted drugs. The public expects the doctor to be able to prescribe such a drug. The public is willing to pay for it, whether directly out-of-pocket or indirectly through private or government health insurance.

In addition, I think we must recognize that the medical profession itself has been keeping up the pressure for more and better products.

Therefore, at this time I think it would be appropriate for me to make two flat statements that reflect fundamental policy of the Food and Drug Administration as long as I am its Commissioner:

First, we will never interpret the law in such a way as to deliberately stifle research on new drugs.

Second, we will never use more than one standard in the enforcement of the law and regulations entrusted to us.

There may be disagreements between the FDA and industry on our interpretation of law. There may be disagreements on the standard of enforcement we adopt.

But let me emphasize that we wish neither to inhibit research nor discriminate against any single company or group of companies. I believe we can serve the public interest to the fullest extent and still maintain those two fundamental policy positions.

I make this point specifically before this group, gentlemen, because I know you may feel your group has problems that are different from the problems in other groups; basically they are not different, in my opinion. You may recall the message I carried to the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in April. The audience was comprised of executives representing the major pharmaceutical companies in the world.

My speech was not an easy one to deliver, as it was not easy to receive. But since then I have been encouraged; many leaders in the PMA have said both privately and publicly that they were going to press for better clinical investigations, better NDA material, a more responsible approach in advertising, and a general lifting of standards throughout the industry.

While we have appreciated these sentiments, we have continued, nevertheless, to carry out the law as the agency sees it. There is, of course, no moratorium. Nor can there be—and I am happy to report that no one has been foolish enough to even ask for one.

I have been told, however, that the approach of the Food and Drug Administration is one that favors the big corporation; that our approach demands costly IND work, costly NDA preparation, costly advertising talent; and that on a dollar basis, the FDA is pricing the smaller firm out of the market.

Let me answer, first, that we will not enforce the law in a strong manner among large companies and enforce it in a weakened manner among small companies. There is one law and there will be one standard of enforcement: we will not discriminate among companies.

Secondly, we all know that there is waste right now in the IND and NDA stages because work presented to us is poorly done. I believe our approach will stimulate better animal work, better clinical work, and the introduction of the same number—or possibly more—really new drugs per year than otherwise.

And these drugs will cause their sponsoring companies fewer problems in the future, than if our agency relaxed its vigilance at any stage or at any time in the drug development process. I need not remind this group what a drug withdrawal or recall can cost. And I need not remind you that many of these withdrawals and recalls can be traced back to sloppy work at the IND and NDA stages.

Now let me turn to another area which we must discuss candidly. This is the area of manufacturing practice. After all the research effort, after the clinical work and the NDA work, after the distribution and marketing arrangements have been made, what kind of end product are we going to have on the market?

I can provide you with a rough answer—and it is disappointing.

Between March 24 and June 3 of this year, the Food and Drug Administration collected almost 4,200 drug samples in 20 major therapeutic categories—corticosteroids, anticoagulants, antihypertensives, diuretics, nitrates, and so on. 7.6 percent of them deviated to a material extent from declared potency—they failed to meet USP or NF limits, or in the case of non-official drugs their potency fell outside the range of 90–110 percent of declared potency.

On the average, then, we have to conclude that one out of every 14 drug units manufactured is violative just on potency alone. Let me emphasize that these figures pertain to this particular sample alone. Which drugs were above the line? That is, which categories came out above the 7.6 percent violative average? Here are a few examples:

Digitalis and cardiac glycosides	11.9
Sex steroids	8.6
Antihypertensives	12.9
Antihistamines	11.1

And there were others. Seven of the 20 categories yielded violative samples above the 7.6 percent average.

What kind of violations have been taking place?

Rutinal-C tablets, an antihypertensive, failed to disintegrate under laboratory conditions equivalent to the digestive system, for a 100 percent loss of potency.

One-eighth-grain Phenobarbital tablets, a depressant, were only 56 percent of their declared potency.

Nitroglycerine tablets, one of the nitrites, failed to disintegrate, for a 100 percent loss of potency.

Those, of course, have been recalled, as have been many other drugs which, for reasons including but not limited to potency, have also been taken out of commerce.

This is not a satisfactory performance. I can tell you that both small and large drug companies share the burden of fault in this particular matter. And I will add that the small and large companies involved are equally affected by our enforcement activities in this matter of end-product integrity.

This is as it must be. For the angina patient whose dose of nitrate passes through him without disintegrating is not interested in the fact that the maker of that nitrite dose cannot afford a Quality Control Unit.

The hypertensive whose dose of reserpine is twice the labeled potency is not interested in the fact that the maker of that dose lost his medical director and has had trouble hiring a new one.

The patient with a spasmotic condition whose depressant dosage is supposed to contain 16 milligrams of phenobarbital—but contains no phenobarbital whatsoever—is not interested in the fact that the maker of that dose couldn't afford to replace faulty plant equipment.

These are facts of life—of human life and of economic life. But I must tell you that the Food and Drug Administration is interested first and foremost in the facts that protect human life. While we are certainly aware of these other facts—those of business competition—we cannot let them bend our scientific judgments on any compound—prescription or OTC—produced by any manufacturer, large or small, regional or national or international.

I urge you to take these matters seriously. The pharmaceutical industry is not an industry in decline by any means. It is a growth industry. This is well known.

Final figures are in now on manufacturers' shipments of all pharmaceutical preparations during calendar 1964. The total shipment value was 3.1 billion dollars.

This was an increase of 5 percent over the calendar 1963 figure, which was 2.9 billion dollars.

The figures for 1965 are now being put together. The statisticians tell us, however, that 1965 will also show an increase. So will 1966, I am sure.

As for the market? There are nearly 70,000 pharmacies, hospitals, and clinics. The Nation has about 125,000 pharmacists ready to dispense your products. There are over 300,000 physicians, residents, and researchers who need your products, also.

And next week, President Lyndon Johnson is meeting with 200 medical and hospital leaders to lay the groundwork for what Mr. Johnson predicts will be the "largest domestic health program in the Nation's history." The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and our agency will be deeply involved in such a program.

We cannot realistically plan for such a program unless we know that all members of industry—including those in the Drug and Allied Products Guild—have the willingness and the capacity to take part. We want you to stay in business and keep growing. There is room enough for companies of every size to make a contribution and be reasonably rewarded for it.

Give us good data. Give the public a good product. And give yourselves a new mission of excellence. On such a basis we can all move ahead together.

What a Police Officer Faces in Role of Protector of Public

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, recent experience with civil disorders across the country has consistently pointed up at least one important fact. Better police-community relations are necessary to any meaningful progress toward ending outbursts against law and order.

I commend to my colleagues a recent address delivered at the graduation exercises of the District of Columbia Police Academy by Milton D. Korman, Esq., Acting Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia. Mr. Korman renders an excellent account of what a police officer faces in his role as protector of the public and portrays well the responsibility he must embrace.

I am encouraged that such high standards are being set for newly trained officers here in Washington. Police programs throughout the country can take example from these words:

> Captain Couperthwaite, Reverend Clergy, Chief Layton, Distinguished Guests, Members of Graduating Class No. 180 of the Washington Police Academy, and their Families.

It is not only an honor and a privilege for me to speak to you today and to participate in these ceremonies,—it is a distinct pleasure. It marks a return to this platform after an absence of many years. You see that I am wearing a badge on my lapel. It is not as large and not quite as bright as the ones that you wear, but it is made of sterling silver and it bears the legend "Instructor, Washington, D.C. Police Academy", and engravel on the back are the words "Presented to Milton D. Korman by Maj. Edward J. Kelly, Metropolitan Police Department, October 26, 1942". I dare say that's before some of you were born! Prior to that time, the Police Department had a school—but in 1942 Major Kelly, the then Chief of Police, reorganized and expanded it and its curriculum and gave it the name Washintgon, D.C. Police Academy,—and I was one of the first instructors in the newly created Police Academy.

The creation of the Academy marked the inception of in-service training in the Police Department. It was at that time that men who had served on the force for five years or more, and who had a potential for advancement in the Department, were brought in for additional instruction and advanced training. Along with this, we maintained the Recruit School for newly inducted officers.

I must let you in on something which I used to do and which brought a great deal of enjoyment to me and to the members of the classes. As I commenced my lecture, I told the students that I liked them to take notes during my lecture and I waited while they got out their note pads and pencils. I then told them that there was a number which would frequently come to their attention in their police work, and that I thought they should make a note of it. The number, I said, was 815. They dutifully wrote it down and looked up expectantly—whereupon I announced, "that's my tag number",—and they never forgot it! Once it stood me in very good stead when an unauthorized person had my car. When the driver was asked by a police officer to whom it belonged, and he was unable to give a satisfactory answer, the officer said "Well, I know whose it is; you come along with me." Let me hasten to add that 815 is not now my tag number and, since special privileges are no longer the order of the day, I shan't tell you what my present number is.

You have now completed a period of intensive study. I salute you, and I commend you for your choice of work and for your dedication to this high calling. I see by the program that these are called "Graduation Exercises". Sometimes, they are referred to as commencement exercises, and, perhaps, commencement is the better word, for today is only the beginning, or the commencement, of a continuing learning program that should never end. Men who graduate from law school and pass the bar examination are not lawyers. They have really only acquired the right to begin to learn to be lawyers. About all that one can learn in law school are the basic principles of law and where to find the law. Real training begins when one enters upon the practice of the law, and, after having served for over six years in the Law Enforcement Division of our office, in what is now called the Court of General Sessions, during which period I frequently rode scout cars through whole tricks of duty, and after having, in many other capacities in our office, encountered matters involving policemen, I think I am sufficiently familiar with your work and with your problems so that I can say to you, without fear of contradiction, that, as to knowing how to be policemen, today is for you truly, commencement day.

You, like I, deal with law, and it changes every day. Take my word for it that the law as I learned it in law school and as it was when I came to the Bar over 40 years ago, is far, far different from the law as we know it today. It is my own philosophy, and a philosophy that I try to inculcate in every one of my assistants, that to do a proper job one must continually study and endeavor to improve himself. Never forget, "As long as you are green, you grow—when you think you are ripe, you commence to get rotten." I bid you to continue your search for knowledge—a search that will help you to do a better job and help to bring to you real satisfaction as pride in your job and in your department grows.

The personal standards of individuals and the professional standards of police service which you reflect by your expressions and your deeds do not, in any material sense, differ from the normal measurement in other fields of constructive endeavor. The qualities of integrity, of honesty, of justice, of decency, of benevolence, of compassion, and all the other virtues which we look for in wholesome leadership throughout the world are the same qualities that we want to see represented throughout the police service. Indeed, I would be so bold as to say that the exemplification of these qualities in policemen is probably more important than their exemplification by any other municipal employees.

Why do I say this? Well, let's take my own office, for example. Ask a hundred people at random on the street "What is the Corporation Counsel's Office?" I'll wager that 90 of them will say "It's a place over here in the Court of General Sessions where you go if you are charged with being drunk, or if you have had an automobile accident, or something of that sort." You might even get the same answer from a random sampling of police officers. Now, why is that? Because the Law Enforcement Division of our office handles criminal matters. It's the part of the office that most members of the public encounter. It's the part of the office whose operations are most frequently written up in the newspapers. Now, think for a moment. Which department of the District Government handles criminal matters? Your department!

Which department of the Government is most encountered by the public? The Police Department! Which branch of the District Government gets the greatest amount of newspaper coverage? Again, it's the Police Department! It is you and your confreres in uniform who create the public image of government. To a large part of the population, you *are* the government. We don't hear it today quite as much as we used to, but there's still a substantial segment of the population who, when they see a policeman approaching, will say "here comes the law." And the picture that you paint is the picture that remains on the mind of the public of what the law looks like, and of what government looks like. And the way that you conduct yourself is the way that most people think of the conduct of the District of Columbia Government.

The existence of law is, in itself, no guarantee of the continued success of our democracy. The effectiveness of law is measured by the fairness, the determination, and the courage with which it is enforced.

Our society demands of the police officer a high level of proficiency. Uncommon bravery, and constant devotion to duty. I am sure that you are well aware of these essential qualities and that you are determined to achieve success, and to enjoy the personal satisfaction that comes from success. But we live today in a complex society, one in which great tensions exist, and there is a new and an important requirement placed upon the police officer. Perhaps not so new, but ever so much more important than it was 40 years ago when I came to the bar, or twenty years ago, or even ten years ago. I refer to the *courteous* enforcement of the law. No, actually it isn't new. I can remember back 25 or more years ago, when I occupied the position over there where Clark King now holds forth, that there were a few police officers, whose courtesy was outstanding. One in particular comes to mind. His name was Sherrier and he used to be assigned out in No. 6 Precinct in the days when motorcycle officers were attached to the precincts, and many times a defendant whom he had arrested for speeding or some other offense sought me out as the assistant in charge of that office to tell me that, although Sherrier had arrested him, he wanted me and the government to know how courteous the officer was, how much of a gentleman he was, and how, because of the conduct of the officer, he, the defendant, had absolutely no hard feelings and he accepted his plight as a defendant.

Let us face, honestly, the facts of life. A great many people, too many, I'm sorry to say, don't like policemen. Indeed, many resent the policeman, and I have tried to figure out in my own mind just why this is so. And I think I know the answer. We Americans have heard so much about freedom and about liberty that we have come to believe that we have a right to do just about anything we please. Of course, we recognize that there are laws enacted to say that some things may not be done, but those laws are enacted for the other fellow, not for us. And here we are out enjoying ourselves and doing just about what we please, and along comes a fellow in a blue uniform with brass buttons and a silver shield—and who is he, and what is he? He is the symbol that suddenly pulls us up short and circumscribes our actions. He is the image that says that that law we are disobeying was enacted for us as well as for the other fellow. He is the embodiment of the commandment that says "Thou shalt not". And frankly, we resent him. We respect him or the authority he represents, but we don't like him.

Think back through your own lives, there are a great many people who symbolize to you "Thou shalt not". There were parents, there were older brothers and sisters, there were aunts and uncles, there were grandparents, there were neighbors, there were classroom teachers, there were gym teachers, there were school principals and assistant principals, there were playground instructors, there were coaches, there were umpires, there were referees, there were ministers and priests and rabbis, and, in some instances, there were wives. And each, in his proper place, restricted us in some measure. We probably respected every one of them, but some we liked, and some we didn't like. And the ones we didn't like were most likely the ones who exercised their authority gruffly, and discourteously, and loudly, and perhaps some, even profanely. Those that we liked, and those that we respected, and those that we more readily obeyed were the ones who circumscribed our actions politely, and calmly, and courteously, and quietly, and in a manner which least embarrassed us.

And just as in my times I have seen the policemen change from the poorly educated, muscle-bound ruffian to the trim, educated, trained and alert law enforcement officer, so has the public changed, largely in the same period of time, so that the average citizen has more and better education, greater income, and a much better understanding of his rights and privileges. The police officer of today must, accordingly, accommodate himself to the citizen of today. And I predict that there is no more reason why the average citizen shall not acquire regard for, as well as respect for, the policeman if the policeman exercises the awesome authority that he has in the manner that that teacher, or that relative, or that principal exercised authority over you which caused you to like him as well as to respect him.

But it can't be done singly. It will require the effort of every one of you. To the citizen you all look alike. You all wear the same uniform, with the same brass buttons, and the same silver shield. I know Chief Layton personally, as well as a police officer. I admire and respect him in both capacities and I assure you that he is respected and well-regarded in and by the entire community. He and the men around him are officers that you can well look up to and emulate, and I commend to you the practice of patterning your police careers after those of such outstanding officers.

And so, as I conclude my talk and you take leave of the school, I extend to each of you, my sincere congratulations and my best wishes for every success; and I say to you, as did Polonius to his son, Laertes, in Shakespere's Hamlet, when Laertes was about to take leave from his father—

> "There; my blessing with thee!
> And these few precepts in thy memory
> See thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue,
> Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
> Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
> Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
> Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
> But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
> Of each new-hatch'd unfledged comrade.
> Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
> Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.
> Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
> Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
> Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy.
> But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
> For the apparel oft proclaims the man
>
> Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
> For loans oft loses both itself and friend.
> And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
> This above all: to thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

Appendix

Peace and Freedom Through Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 18, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on May 29, 1966, Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard delivered a commencement address at Lesley College, Cambridge, Mass., which I would like to insert in the RECORD at this time.

Mrs. Howard, a native of South Dakota, has a long and distinguished record as a career civil servant in the Agency for International Development. She is now program liaison officer with the U.S. voluntary agencies, and has two children, William 20, and Anne 16.

Her address last May is a sensitive review of the Federal Government's effort in education, both here and abroad; and I would now like to call it to the attention of my colleagues.

PEACE AND FREEDOM THROUGH EDUCATION

(Address by Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard)

President Orton, members of the faculty, distinguished guests, ladies of the Graduating Class of Lesley College, I am honored to participate in these most impressive Commencement exercises of Lesley College and to share this platform with such a distinguished group of educators.

This is a great day for those of you receiving your diplomas after years of labor in the vineyard of learning. Most of you will now be embarking upon useful careers as teachers of children. I am certain that you will never forget your years of preparation in this wonderful educational institution which is well known for both its high academic standards and the many opportunities it offers for spiritual, moral, social and intellectual fulfillment.

May this bright beacon continue to shine in Cambridge, this world-renowned center of culture and education, the "Athens of America." I know that under the guidance and leadership of Dr. Orton, Lesley College will continue to thrive and to graduate young women dedicated to teaching our children and molding their characters and personalities for an even better America.

Most of use gathered here are teachers and students. To be a teacher today is to shape the history of tomorrow.

Those of you in the graduating class who will take up other tasks of society will also, inevitably, share the same responsibilities and opportunities. For in our democracy, we are all participants in the process of education—as citizens responsible for our schools and colleges, and as pupils, ever-learning, ever searching, until the day that we die. "I am always learning," Socrates said, "even as I am approaching the end of my days."

It is the task of education, first, to transmit to the new generations the accumulated wisdom of the past—to plant our roots in history, and to show where we are.

But it is also the task of education to prepare us for tomorrow—a tomorrow in which we shall need to face and solve great problems for which the past provides no parallels.

More than a century ago, in another age of change and crisis, President Lincoln said:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present . . . As our case is new, we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves."

Today, we must disenthrall ourselves of many of the ancient myths and dogmas that once ruled the past. We must clear away the cobwebs of an age that is now gone and try to meet the obligations and responsibilities of a new age that is upon us.

We are living in one of the most creative moments of history, a moment when the past is slipping away and the future is being shaped. It is also a difficult and painful moment. Creative times usually are. Difficult assignments are something we've never avoided. President Johnson said recently that the Great Society is going to have to be built brick by brick in the heat of the day and the noise of marketplace. That will take visionaries who are not afraid of grinding work. It will take dedicated people who understand how complex and challenging the problems really are. I am always surprised to discover how many intelligent citizens are untouched by the excitement of the world that we see and know, and how many are not moved to participate in the events of their time.

Our central obligation is to preserve and expand human freedom and dignity—and we can do that primarily through education.

If there is anything we have learned, President Johnson has said, we have learned that "the first work of these times and the first work of our society is education."

In the largest sense, education is freedom and dignity. And it is indeed the "first work" of any society that is striving to be great.

President Johnson had to struggle for his own education. He has a compassionate understanding of the problems faced by the educationally deprived adult and by the educationally deprived child.

Beyond that, President Johnson cannot abide waste, and nothing is more intolerable than the waste of human resources.

The Education Act of 1965 reflects the determination of the President, the Congress, and the people to end the waste that prejudice and indifference have created in too many areas of the country.

When the President signed the Education Act in a small schoolroom in Texas last year, he said to the people around him: "I believe deeply that no law I have signed or will sign means more to the future of America."

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is the boldest and most imaginative measure ever enacted for the Nation's schools.

Education's greatest deficiencies are found in the schools that serve children of the poor in the heart of our great cities and in many rural communities. Here poverty reduces local resources to the point of peril. Because tax base is low, funds for education are inadequate. And inadequate education perpetuates the cycle of poverty from generation to generation.

This Education Act is designed to meet these worst problems first—to strike at the tragic conditions of hand-me-down methods, hand-me-down learning for succeeding generations of hand-me-down poverty.

It does so by directing almost $1 billion this year to the education of children of low-income families—to more than 5 million of our 48 million school-age children. The Act puts money into school systems on the basis of the number of children from needy families: Those with incomes of less than $2,000.

State educational agencies and local school boards are given full responsibility to initiate, plan, and administer programs. The law specifies that Federal funds shall not be used to finance second-rate or more-of-the-same school programs, but rather to remedy deficiencies and lend to concrete, measurable improvements—improvements where they are sorely needed. As Commissioner Arthur Harris, who administers this new law put it, the Education Act is designed to "feed the few children starving, not to give a lollipop to every child in the class."

A wide variety of programs are now being financed to raise the level of education for disadvantaged children—from pre-school classes to remedial reading and arithmetic; from counseling services to educational television; from improvement of school buildings to hiring exceptional teachers who view teaching the underprivileged as the highest privilege and challenge education can offer.

In addition to the programs designed to raise the level of the present schools, other parts of the Act provide for strengthening the quality of educational opportunity at points where they are particularly weak.

The Act, for example, provides funds for better textbooks, teaching materials and library books. It also calls for imaginative, new departures in education. In one of its provisions, it offers most interesting possibilities. Our whole society provides educational resources which are, to a large extent, untapped by our schools. Thousands of museums, theaters, and art galleries across the country offer almost unlimited educational opportunities.

The Act also provides for the creation of education centers which are now getting under way, providing special community facilities for instruction in science, industry, and the arts, and guidance and counseling services—facilities open to groups of schools that no single school could provide for itself.

The quality of America's elementary and secondary schools inevitably depends upon the colleges and universities, where teachers are trained and education research is conducted. Higher education, in turn, depends upon the schools of America for the quality of its students.

This is clearly recognized in the Higher Education Act of 1965, the second great education measure passed by the 89th Congress. This Act, in one of its major provisions, is directed to the perennial shortage of teachers and to their training. As President Johnson has said, "Tomorrow's teachers must not merely be plentiful enough, they must be good enough. They must possess not only the old virtues of energy and dedication, but new knowledge and new skills."

To do this, the Higher Education Act has created a program of graduate fellowships to attract the best recent graduates into elementary and secondary teaching; grants to improve teacher training in the Nation's colleges and universities; and to develop a National Teacher Corps for schools in low-income areas.

The teacher Corps has been authorized by the Congress but remains to be funded. The President has given it high priority. Through the Teacher Corps, the Congress recognizes that the shortage of good teachers is most acute in city slums and depressed rural areas. It proposes to bring to the schools of poverty a task force of approximately 6,000 experienced teachers and recent college graduates, especially trained to serve as members of teaching teams.

Under the Higher Education Act, larger and stronger institutions will be granted funds to enable them to cooperate with newer and weaker colleges. Finally, the Act calls on the resources of our great universities to help meet many of the perplexing problems of our cities and states. Federal funds are now being provided to set up adult education and extension programs, seminars for public officials and community leaders, and research studies for local and State Governments, and the problems of urbanization.

The importance of these two new education Acts cannot be overstressed; but to make these new programs effective, it will require full cooperation and partnership of the parties involved—the Federal Government, the States, the local communities and all the civic minded people in the community.

Thus education has now become the concern of the entire nation. There was a time when education was considered the private preserve of parents, teachers, school boards—and possibly students. For a long time, business felt that its concern with education could stop after taxes were paid. That no longer holds true. Education is now as much the vital concern of the corporate executive as it is of the school board.

More than ever before, our interest in education is vibrant, alive, and all-encompassing because more than ever before we are now concerned with the individual, with how society can best help the individual to achieve self-realization, self-fulfillment, and how we the citizens can create such a society.

We are also investing in education because education is now regarded as the essential, vital instrument for keeping America safe and strong, as a fundamental force shaping virtually every aspect of American life.

Internationally, we are very much encouraged by the fact that there has lately been a new recognition of the fundamental importance of human resources development—and hence of educational development—to the total process of nation-building, economic growth, social justice, and general advancement toward truly free and independent societies.

It is not surprising that education is, almost without exception, the first major goal to which developing nations everywhere turn their growing economic resources. To millions of people in the less-developed parts of the world, progress is a schoolhouse.

For that reason, these countries are asking for—and getting—more help with education than any other fields of technical assistance. In Fiscal Year 1965, one out of every five AID-financed experts working overseas was working in some aspect of education.

Most of these technicians—four out of every five—are staff members of American colleges and universities at work in specialized training programs—training doctors, nurses, public health officers, farm experts, engineers, and public administrators in many new fields of national development. Teams from 70 universities are now at work on technical assistance missions in 29 countries.

Coming the other way, to study in our universities and colleges, are thousands of foreign technicians and professionals who return to their countries to take over the supervision of public education in multiple fields. Since "Point Four" began in 1949, the United States has financed the training of 94,000 foreign specialists in U.S. institutions, and 19,000 more in the educational institutions of other countries.

In addition, the Agency for International Development has helped finance national construction of: Colleges and universities serving 434,000 students; vocational, technical and normal schools enrolling 715,000 students; classrooms—in just three years alone, accommodating 7 million pupils at all levels in education.

These figures provide dramatic evidence of the impact of our foreign aid programs from the perspective of the education needs of each country. The impact is equally impressive, if less visible, in other aspects of educational improvement—efforts going on behind the scene to modernize systems of teaching, broaden the subjects of study, and relate them to national requirements for trained manpower.

With this kind of evidence of the progress being made in education, we applaud the President's plans to increase the foreign assistance educational program, to help these developing nations strike, as he put it, "at the root causes of misery and despair."

In his message to Congress on February 2, relative to the international education and health programs, the President invited the participation of educators throughout the world when he stated "Education lies at the heart of every nation's hopes and purposes. It must be at the heart of our international relations."

This new world-wide educational endeavor is recognized as a responsibility of all nations, requiring free exchange, full collaboration, and promising a gain as well as demanding a contribution on the part of our own society.

One of the most important components of the expanded international education program will be the proposed Center for Educational Cooperation, to be established within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Center will be a focal point for leadership in international education and will act as a channel for communication between our missions abroad and the U.S. educational community; it will direct programs assigned to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and assist public and private agencies conducting international education programs. The Center will serve as an important point of contact, as a clearing house, and as a link between the domestic programs of schools, colleges and universities concerned with world affairs and selected educational activities abroad.

A notable feature of the new international education cooperation is the distinct recognition that international education is a reciprocal process and we have much to gain as well as to give. The President's message invites participation by any country that is willing to join in this common task, with challenges posed to all nations, "friend and foe alike."

The establishment of school-to-school partnerships, to expand the modest program already under way, will provide for the furnishing of books, equipment, and teacher and student visits. The program, with a goal of 1,000 such school-to-school partnerships, will be the administrative responsibility of the Peace Corps, cooperating with A.I.D.

A major thrust of our new endeavor in education will be to extend the treasure of knowledge "to those lands where learning is still a luxury for the few."

The Agency for International Development is directed to increase efforts in teacher training, vocational and scientific education, construction of educational facilities, and in supplying textbooks. The Agency will expand specialized training in the United States for foreign students and double the present number of U.S. participants in the summer teaching corps, particularly in teacher training. A.I.D. will also expand studies and furnish assistance in the application of modern technology in improving educational processes.

There will be extensive participation in this new program by public agencies at the federal, state and community level and by a variety of private organizations and individuals. It is expected that the Center for Educational Cooperation will furnish staff service for periodic reviews and surveys, to assist the Council in appraising Federal Government activities in international education.

A Council on International Education will be established by the President to advise the new Center on participation by the private sector in international education.

Naturally, all these efforts to expand educational opportunity at home and abroad cost money. And, despite our commitment in Vietnam, we do not propose to lighten the load; we mean to increase it. I want to assure you that these programs will continue with great vigor. President Johnson said in his State of the Union Message: "This Nation is mightly enough, its society is healthy enough, its people are strong enough, to pursue our goals in the rest of the world while still bulding a Great Society here at home."

The fact is that we have in recent years initiated a social revolution of substantial dimensions. And the shock troops in that revolution are such people as teachers, nurses, doctors, social workers, engineers, technicians, clergymen, Government employees—people whose mission is to enhance the individual, to nurture him, to help him grow and develop.

All the members of this graduating class can share in these great efforts. And when you are very old and people talk about the turning point in our society that began in the 1960's, you can say: "I not only remember it—I was part of it."

Thank you, and may I offer each of you my best wishes and congratulations.

House Resolution 728

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, this February, I introduced a resolution, House Resolution 728, to express the sense of this House that the President should begin withdrawing, to the extent possible, some American troops from Europe.

Back in February my resolution created a minor stir. But since then, many persons, including the distinguished majority leader of the Senate, have become convinced that we have to pull troops out from Europe. Why should be protect Europe—when Europeans can protect themselves—at the cost of straining our balance of payments and our military resources? I believe that the administration is at this very minute pulling troops out from Europe, even though they deny it.

Why should this administration deny doing what is commonsense when they are so often so proud of doing the senseless and mistaken? Look at our great European allies. In thanks for the troops that we keep in Germany, the Germans build a steel mill for Red China. Then there are the French, who are kicking us out of France. This is their gratitude for the aid dollars by the billions we poured into France after the war. Last we have the British, who trade with North Vietnam because if Britannia no longer rules the waves, Britannia still waives the rules.

We have no obligation to protect these people any longer. They are rich enough to defend themselves, and they know it. Quite recently, Franz Josef Strauss, former German Defense Minister, said that we were foolish not to make Europe bear more of the burdens of European defense. "Foolish" is the right word.

I think this House ought to commend this administration for starting to pull troops out from Europe. But I think that this House ought to also tell the administration to admit what it is doing, and to be proud of it. Someone might think that the administration was only pulling troops out from Europe because they had mismanaged the Vietnamese war, and needed to drag specialists to Vietnam from all over the world, to make up for lack of foresight.

I am introducing a resolution today stating the sense of the House as support of administration policy of troop withdrawal from Europe. I think that this House ought to be on record as supporting troop withdrawal from Europe.

I would also like to say at this time that I have no sympathy with this administration's little game of calling Britain's Socialist Prime Minister a "second Churchill" to get him to keep his mouth shut about American policy in Vietnam. I was discouraged to see that we are going to bribe Britain with a $100 million aircraft engine order. Do we not have American plants that need work? I know we have American shipyards that need work, and the administration has placed an order for $14 million worth of ships from a British shipyard that can not operate at a profit. As far as I am concerned, this is bribery. It is an attempt to prop up a Socialist government that can not run an economy any better than this administration can.

This administration is giving away production orders that ought to produce jobs for American workers just to keep the Socialist government of Britain from condemning American Vietnam policy. I object to foreign aid being used as a tool of international bribery.

Some people may say that our bribe to Britain is just support for the pound sterling in its hour of crisis. I do not agree. Our Government and the British Government are partners in funny money economics, and they are going to pay the piper quite soon. Until then, I do not want to see American defense production orders farmed out to Britain while Britain will not help in Vietnam. I do not like to see the President of the United States call a Socialist Prime Minister of Britain a "second Churchill" or some such name, and hold out bribes to boot, just to get the British government to keep mum on Vietnam.

If world opinion sees our Vietnam policy as such a dumb and blundering policy that they refuse to join in and can only be kept quiet with bribery, then the American people ought to know about it. This is another example of the perennial Johnson credibility gap.

Free Press and Fair Trial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this morning the Chicago Tribune reprinted an excellent editorial comment on free press and fair trial written by Mr. Carter Davidson and broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System's affiliate in Chicago, station WBBM–TV.

Mr. Davidson's penetrating editorial on this entire subject was inspiring in context. Indeed, it is an encouraging sign of our times when a metropolitan newspaper like the Chicago Tribune reprints on its editorial page an editorial broadcast over the airwaves by a television station.

I believe this kind of cooperation between the printed press and the electronic news media speaks well for the future of the dissemination of information in America.

I believe Mr. Davidson, who is editorial director at WBBM–TV, deserves the highest commendation for his thoughtful editorial as does the Tribune for reprinting it on its editorial page.

Mr. Davidson's editorial follows:

FREE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL

It seems to be the fashion these days to bend every effort toward protecting suspected criminals from the depredations of law-abiding society. It is more than a fashion. It is, in fact, the law of the land, thanks to a series of rulings by the United States Supreme court which effectively outlaw traditional police methods of handling and questioning prisoners. The rulings also provide a form of censorship of the press in reporting arrests and criminal proceedings.

The order of the day, in other words, is handcuff the police and muzzle the press in all cases involving a person suspected of having committed a crime.

An that goes for all crimes even the mass murder of eight student nurses, a deed so foul as to stagger the imagination and come to be known as the crime of the century.

A suspect is in custody, thanks to the testimony of an eyewitness to the crime, and to some energetic and alert police work.

But there already is a hue and cry of criticism of both the police and the press over the handling of the case, mainly the public identification of the man, Richard Speck, who is charged with the murder of one of the victims in the grotesque massacre.

There are those who say such a public identification of a suspect, announced by the superintendent of police and widely published and broadcast by all news media, tend to bruise the constitutional liberties of the man in question. Others contend that disclosure of the evidence against a suspect, plus the reporting of his previous criminal background, might make it impossible for him to get a fair trial.

This, in our view, is so much hogwash. More than that, it is an effort to victimize an innocent society, just to make sure a criminal has a fair chance of getting away with his crimes.

There is a chilling suspicion that Richard Speck might now not even be in custody had it not been for the public announcement of his identity and the publicity given that announcement by the newspapers, radio, and television.

We think the Chicago police have handled the Speck case with admirable restraint. So also has the press, altho we have pondered the wisdom of newspapers in literally deluging their readers with such massive volumes of detail.

The Supreme court's rulings, which we might point out were never unanimous, were designed to protect the rights of suspected criminals. We believe these rights should be protected, just as much as the sacred theory that a man is innocent until proved guilty.

But we are not persuaded that the way to protect such rights involves handcuffing the police, muzzling the press, and generally depriving a law-abiding populace of the opportunity to help in the curbing of crime.

Scales Tilted Too Far in Favor of Criminals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, grassroots commentaries on the recent Supreme Court decision restricting police flexibility deserves consideration. Therefore, I insert in the RECORD this concise but powerful editorial comment that appeared in the July 17 issue of the Chicago Heights Star.

SCALES TILTED TOO FAR IN FAVOR OF CRIMINALS

We think that Chicago Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson expressed the views of suburban law enforcement authorities in discussing the most recent shackles placed on policemen by the United States Supreme court.

In effect, the high court—by a 5 to 4 vote—held that a person taken into custody must be advised that he has the right to remain silent, that he has a right to have an attorney present when he submits to questioning, and that if he can't afford to retain counsel, an attorney will me appointed to represent him. The decision elaborated on one made in 1964, when the murder conviction of a Chicagoan was reversed because police prevented him from seeing a lawyer before he confessed.

Superintendent Wilson recently made the suggestion that law-abiding citizens may have to live within walled communities if the high court continues to stress protection of the crime suspect rather than the public at large.

We do not believe that police should use unfair tactics in questioning suspects, and we are sure that Wilson would adopt a similar position. But it seems to us that to equip each suspect with a trained expert in seeking out loopholes in the law before he is questioned is to sound the death knell of the confession in obtaining convictions. The result: Many crimes will be unsolved and their perpetrators will remain free to roam the streets and perform further atrocities.

We think the high court majority overlooks the fact that few persons picked up for police questioning are sterling characters to begin with, and that is one reason they become suspects. In their zeal to give them maximum protection, the justices are exposing the public to an increase in an already spiraling crime rate. And they are undoubtedly causing many policemen to wonder whether making an arrest is worth the trouble involved.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a former colleague who served with the Honorable Stewart L. Udall in the House of Representatives, articles pertaining to him and his work as Secretary of the Interior always command my attention.

During my freshman term in Congress, Secretary Udall was of inestimable help to me, as I am sure he was to many of my colleagues. He seemed to have a storehouse of knowledge and ideas which he was willing to share with those who sought his advice and suggestions.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following article which appeared in the August 1966 issue of the Retail Clerks Advocate:

STEWART L. UDALL

For many years the Department of the Interior has had a narrow reputation as representing only the western part of the United States. But events are rapidly transforming it into the Department of the Future. It is being charged with the task of conserving the entire continent's natural heritage so that our descendants may continue to enjoy its beauty and resources.

Secretary Stewart L. Udall is exceptionally well qualified to preside over this transformation. Born of pioneer Western stock, he has the insight to recognize that conservation has become a nationwide problem—eastern as well as western; urban as well as rural.

The future is a matter of considerable urgency to Udall. He cautions, "We lose a million acres of open space annually to commercial and highway development, with the resultant diminishing of the qualities which formed our natural character. We are working against the relentless ticking of the clock—time is against us in our efforts to preserve open space."

But conservation is much more than the mere roping off of a large part of the American terrain. The problem is to obtain the greatest good for people from our natural birthright.

Udall told a White House conference on conservation several years ago, "Ours is an age of inevitable competition for resources. An increased population enjoying a higher standard of living will intensify the inherent conflict among the various conservation values. Controversy between park enthusiasts and hydroelectric power advocates, dam builders and salmon fishermen, industrial needs and scenic values—all of these will become more frequent and more divisive unless we construct and adhere to a higher order of conservation statesmanship."

President Johnson has given the Interior Department his active backing, and Udall has received the broadest charter a Secretary of the Interior has ever had.

In fact, Udall is the President's personal agent for that part of the "Great Society" program that deals with "the quality of American life."

Udall sees this assignment as that of persuader, preacher, and nag. It will take such a gadfly, he believes, to carry out Johnson's directive to "introduce, into all our planning, our programs, our building, and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the value of beauty."

The Secretary of the Interior has been aware of conservation from an early age. He was born in St. Johns, Arizona—a town founded by his grandfather—on January 31, 1920. His forebears knew well the stern face of hardship. Crops would fail through drought, then floods would wash out dams built to conserve water. His experience as a congressman and as Secretary of the Interior broadened his thinking on the problem, and writing "The Quiet Crisis," his book on conservation, deepened his knowledge of the subject.

Udall credits his desire for public service to his father. "Maybe he didn't make much money at it," the Secretary relates, "but he instilled in us kids the belief that if we were fitted for such service we should not avoid it. He didn't preach it to us. He just set an example in the house, and I'm here."

When Udall graduated from high school, his father was making $300 a month as judge of the Superior Court in Apache County. Later the elder Udall became chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, but there was not much money to send young Stewart to college.

Udall began his higher education at Eastern Arizona Junior College. He stayed there a year, and then transferred to the University of Arizona where he played basketball, but was only a fair student. He left school to serve as a Morman missionary.

At the beginning of World War II he enlisted in the Air Force. Before it was finished he had flown 56 missions over Italy as a gunner.

After his discharge he returned to the University of Arizona to study law with the help of the GI Bill. After graduation, Udall practiced law until 1954, when he was elected to the first of four terms to the United States House of Representatives. He was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Kennedy in 1961.

He and his wife, the former Ermalee Webb, maintain homes in McLean, Virginia, and in Tucson. They have six children.

VFW Chief Urges Flag Desecration Legislation Passage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, my friend and colleague, Congressman RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH of Indiana, has introduced an important bill this session which would make it a Federal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to publicly desecrate the American flag.

Since Congressman ROUDEBUSH introduced his bill last March, there have been more than 25 similar bills introduced, attesting to the need and favorable response to such legislation.

Hearings on this bill have been denied by the Judiciary Committee and Discharge Petition No. 6 is now before the House to bring this legislation forth for a vote.

The Roudebush bill, H.R. 13942, has gained widespread support among veterans' organizations, as well as the general public.

The very able commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. Andy Borg of Superior, Wis., has spoken out forcibly in support of this bill and in order that all Members of Congress be apprised of his sentiments, I offer for the RECORD his remarks contained in a press release issued by the VFW on July 27, 1966.

The article follows:

VFW CHIEF URGES FLAG DESECRATION LEGISLATION PASSAGE

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 27.—The National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. today charged "that it is the responsibility of the Congress of our nation to pass legislation which will prohibit the desecration of the great flag of our nation."

Andy Borg, Superior, Wis., the V.F.W. Chief urged "all Members of the House of Representatives to sign the discharge petition which was introduced in the House on Wednesday, July 20, 1966, by Rep. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH (R-Ind.) for his legislation to outlaw desecration of the American Flag."

The Roudebush bill, H.R. 13942, first introduced in March 1966, provides for "imprisonment for one year and a fine of not more than $1,000 for anyone found guilty of mutilating, defacing, defiling, defying, trampling upon or casting contempt upon the flag of the United States." Congressman ROUDEBUSH is a former National Commander-in-Chief of the V.F.W.

Borg said that despite the fact that "a number of the States have legislation which deals with defacing the flag, there is no national legislation dealing with such a heinous crime. After all, the flag belongs to all of the American people and thusly should be protected by national legislation."

The V.F.W. commander also noted a "number of instances in the past few months where the flag was debased, spat upon, stomped upon and torn by those dissidents who would mislead our nation in its commitments to maintain freedom for those who ask our help in other areas of the world."

The V.F.W. Chief called on all of the 1,300,000 members of the organization to "write to their Representatives and Senators and urge them in the strongest of terms to make sure that such needed legislation is passed before the Congressional Session ends this year.

"We must protect our flag," Borg said, "as we have, and will continue to protect, our nation, of which the flag is the symbol."

A Time of Sadness, a Time for Hope

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include a poem written by my good friend Dave Gimbel who has done so much fine work in the interest of the mentally retarded:

A Time of Sadness, a Time for Hope

(By David Gimbel)

I remember, my little girl, when you were only two,
The world all around you seemed so bright and new.
Your smile would brighten every room with eternal, previous light,
And my happiness would reign supreme when you were in my sight.

I remember when we went outside, the snow was on the ground,
And like costly jewels, flakes kissed your face but you never made a sound.
Then came the Spring with birds on trees, and sweetness filled the air,
But when neighbors passed you by, they would always stop and stare.

By the time you reached the age of three my concern began to grow,
I began to travel from place to place, for I really had to know.
The truth just hit me with such force, my dreams were all in vain,
And I found myself like in a trance, just walking in the rain.

Like parents of past centuries I keep on asking "Why?";
The question is as old as time, so I bear my pain and cry.
But the parents of retarded children with their unlimited courage and devotion,
Are all born with a feeling of love that is deeper than any ocean.

But the years slipped by and like a flower you blossomed with beauty rare,
And now when folks would make remarks I'd never listen or care.
For Right is Might, 'tis also they world in they own limited way.
Now Hope eternal is my song, "Dear God", I'll always pray.

Oh, I'll help to build a citadel to erase those ugly years,
So that we can bring in sunshine where there were only tears.
From a past of endless sorrow and a system too difficult to cope,
We'll look forward to a future filled with Progress, Love and Hope.

Vietnam Statements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include the following editorial from the August 1, 1966, issue of the Peoria Journal Star:

Saying What Is Expected

We seem to have a standing habit in the country of paying great respect and examining the great details prouncements that are actually meaningless on their faces.

It is a long standing practice.

After all, we dropped the atomic bomb because we believed the repeated Japanese statements that they would defend their "sacred soil" and happily die before giving up—taking millions of American lives with them. Actually, while such statements were being made and feverish preparations for a "suicidal" defense being made, the maneuvers to seek a surrender had already been decided upon. The loud threats and boasts were attempts to get a better offer and a negotiating position.

But we are slow learners.

We got in a big flap when the Buddhists threatened to resist by their own civil war with the Ky regime and fight to the death any effort to discipline them or restrain them. They said at the main pagoda in Hue, specifically, that any attempt of government troops to enter would be met by a wall of burning monks, a fight to the death, and the blowing up of the whole shebang.

Yes, we got in a big flap, but Ky didn't. His troops moved in. The pyres in front of the pagoda went unlit, the interior unblown, and the defenders surrendered without a shot. The supposed "civil war" petered out into the burning of a couple of hysterical teen-agers and a couple of street demonstrations, poorly attended.

How many times has this game been played? What would you expect an enemy to say when he's trying to get YOU to back down: 'Really, we'll quit if pressed." ?/?/?

Now, North Viet Nam shrieks that they'll fight for another 20 years if necessary, and Americans wring their hands and want to either pulverize Hanoi or "get out of Viet Nam"!

What in the world do we expect Ho to say? He says what he HAS to say to try to get his way—and anybody that speaks up and says, "No, we won't! Are you nuts?" will get shot.

(Only here can the efforts of the government to be impressive in our determination—for the same reason and purpose—do a bunch of folks eagerly jump to their feet—or the nearest microphone—to holler: "Don't you believe it!")

Politics domestic or international offers a host of situations in which the public utterances are predictable, virtually inevitable, regardless of the truth.

When that occurs we certainly ought to recognize such statements as meaningless one way or the other, instead of taking them so seriously.

McNamara's 1963 statement about all Americans being home from Viet Nam in 1965 was such a statement, and we said so at the time. It was merely a means of telling the world we were NOT trying to take over that place—and seeking peace in the event the Communists were fearful of an American presence and otherwise willing to end the fracas.

Yet, it was taken literally then, and is still harked back to as if McNamara was smoking opium or something!

Lyndon Johnson in 1960 said flatly that under no circumstances, whatsoever, would he be a candidate for vice president if Kennedy beat him for the presidential nomination. He HAD to say that or weaken his position in the convention. We said so at the time. The Nation's professional commentors, however, took it and treated it as gospel truth.

Now, we are going through the same sort of game with Premier Ky in South Viet Nam, taking his statements at face value and then "analyzing" what this means to the international situation.

Everybody seems to have forgotten that promised elections are coming, now, in South Viet Nam, and Premier Ky is deeply involved and concerned with those election results.

He is not candidly discussing war policy with reporters off the top of his head. He is making statements calculated to make his fellow citizens say: "We are going to need Gen. Ky."

And he says what he HAS to say to lead them to that attitude.

It is as simple as that.

As meaningless as the statements made by Lyndon Johnson in the last presidential campaign here about Viet Nam!

Or those made in the election campaign of 1960 by John F. Kennedy about Quemoy and Matsu and a "missile gap."

Or those made by Eisenhower in his first campaign about slashing the budget to fifty billions.

Or those made by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 about balancing the budget!

We are slow learners, indeed, on the subject of political statements made to meet obvious political pressures!

It's too much to expect us to change as we face another "silly season" in the election campaigns now getting underway right here.

Urge To Serve in Washington Can Go Too Far

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial by Hugh Sidey which appeared in the July 29, 1966, issue of Life magazine that reminds us that all things do not revolve around the Federal Government and that men and women with a sense of citizenship are the country's greatest strength. This excellent editorial which appeared in the July 28 issue of Life magazine.

The author, Hugh Sidey, has touched a nerve here, and, hopefully, it should give a twinge to the public servant who has become preoccupied with the belief that all things revolve around the Federal Government.

Mr. Sidey reminds us that this country's strength and greatness still lies in its millions of men and women who choose others to run the Government while they run their own lives.

This "government of the people, for the people and by the people" has succeeded because it has continued to be aware of the wants of the people.

The article follows:

Urge To Serve in Washington Can Go Too Far

(By Hugh Sidey)

The men in the higher reaches of the national government sooner or later suffer, in varying degrees, a virulent affliction which inhibits the eye, pinches the brain and obsesses the victim with the belief that the noblest calling of mankind is to work in Washington for the Administration in power. In extreme infections, the love of job supplants wives, children, religion, recreation, the alpha and the omega and anything else that's left. The mediocre pay is hardly a bother. The thrill of deciding the fate of countries and dispatching armies or replanning societies and economics, or simply lurking at the fringes of power, outweighs anything else the world has to offer.

It may be that some men involved in private pursuits are just as dedicated, but perhaps they don't become so convinced of their cause. John Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, now an airlines vice president and surrounded with West Coast opulence and esteem, can't quite conceal a hankering to get back where the power lies. It took Douglas Dillon three Presidents and 7 years to tear himself away from the Potomac and go back to his millions in Wall Street—and even then his departure was reluctant. Veteran Diplomat Averell Harriman, 74, took medium rank in the State Department without flinching just to be around to participate in the big show. Arthur Schlesinger Jr. was frank to admit that he preferred his stay in the capital to tenure at Harvard.

It is strongly suspected that Ted Sorensen, another Kennedy aide, would gladly abandon his New York prominence and high lawyer's pay for the right kind of federal post.

Certainly the dedication of highly talented men is essential to the success of the U.S. But the singular preoccupation with federal office tends to make public servants forget that American greatness still resides overwhelmingly in millions of people in thousands of towns and cities and on farms doing other things than running the government. This preoccupation produces a feeling, expressed in various ways, that to serve the federal government is a kind of higher duty or experience that all of us should somehow share.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara made a widely applauded suggestion that all young persons in this country, boys and girls, perhaps should be required—whether in peace or war—to give a year or two of their lives in some kind of national service. But the proposal, made in sincerity (and because the draft is now such an onerous problem), slights a great many people who aren't in the government and don't want to be unless there is a national emergency.

There are a lot of folks around who think that it is just as vital for a young Los Angeles woman to get married and rear a family with respect for law and the rights of men as it is for another young woman to work in the poverty program. There are some who contend that a young teacher in Orient, Iowa who opens the world to his class is just as dedicated to the flag as a Peace Corps volunteer in Chile. The young engineers who develop the techniques of our industry are as important to the strength of this country as the special assistants who inhabit the big federal agencies.

There are weeks in this city, in fact, when, after a plethora of conferences and meetings such as the recent one on the status of women, the residents would gladly barter half a dozen status officials for one mother who wants more than anything to bring love and beauty into the lives of her children. Or they would trade a whole physical fitness conference in Washington for one grandfather who would round up the neighborhood children and take them on a hike.

Oddly enough, the idea of some sort of universal national service seemed to have been swallowed with the rest of the soft soap out of Washington. George Gallup's poll found that 72% of those surveyed thought the plan had merit. Nor was there much protest from those traditional defenders of individuality and the right of self-determination, the Republicans. It was Harvard's President Nathan Pusey who spoke up against the McNamara idea. It was, he declared, "coercive conformity." And, he added for good measure, "I cannot believe our government could possibly provide a demanding and meaningful experience without the help of the colleges, for the millions of young people—men and women—who would be involved. . . . Nor can I think of anything worse for young people eager to get on in the world than to stand by marking time."

Another quite important man has his doubts. Speaking to a group of teen-agers, who have a special and immediate interest in the matter, Lyndon Johnson said pointedly: "The new age will also require much of those who do not enter public service—the housewives, the businessmen." He went on to explain: "If we are to solve our problems, our citizens must develop a new sense of citizenship, a new concern for the public good."

The President talks of putting responsibility on the people back home in connection with his concept of creative federalism. In a week where headlines tell of one of the worst mass murders in this country's history, where riots flare from Cleveland to Jacksonville, there is not much doubt that some of the biggest challenges this country faces are in the town halls, corporation offices and the homes.

Feeding the Flames

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on the 22d of July 1966, there appeared in the Joplin Globe, an editorial entitled "Feeding the Flames," which I now submit for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It involves the current disregard for law and order in our cities and reveals some of the fallacies of the present approach to the civil rights problem. The editorial is well worth pondering and I recommend it to our colleagues:

FEEDING THE FLAMES

The most blatantly irresponsible statement we have read by a supposedly responsible person encouraging mounting race riots in our cities was the assertion by Vice President Humphrey at New Orleans that if he had to live in a ghetto he, too, "might lead a mighty good revolt."

That's one sure way to fan the flames of violence, with more burning, looting and bloodshed, such as we have been witnessing in Chicago, Cleveland, Jacksonville, Fla., and other cities this summer. That kind of talk from on high, plus federal handouts as bribes, and other acts of appeasement of the lawless can be counted upon to keep the tempo of anarchy and insurrections rising.

There has been far too much of this kind of sympathetic agitation and pampering by do-gooders and left-wingers, reflected also on our TV screen, sometimes to the point of disgust. It can only tend to cater to and encourage the persecution complex of some, while giving hoodlums and criminals what amounts to a license to commit more depredations in disrespect for life, property and law.

There is a growing feeling that we are witnessing a pattern of planned organized violence under the guise of "civil disobedience" for racial justice. Evangelist Billy Graham is quoted as having said the riots are organized by extremists teaching violence, some of whom "are no more interested in civil rights than is the Ku Klux Klan." He charged that they are interested in national disorder for sinister motives; that the President and the FBI know who the fomenters are and what they are up to.

If this is true, then the President and the FBI have a sworn duty to inform the people and to move swiftly against these insurrectionists. The situation is growing intolerable. To permit it to continue makes no sense whatsoever.

It is noteworthy that the more civil rights laws passed by Congress, the more millions and billions appropriated for antipovery, relief, housing and other benefits, a large portion of which is being channeled into the so-called ghettos, the more widespread and violent the lawlessnes becomes.

Clearly, this kind of "black power" is blackmail, and it will have to be dealt with as such, regardless of race or color. Majorities, too, have rights to be defended.

Truth in Packaging Bill Has False Label

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, in my view the pending Federal packaging and labeling bill carries a false label when it is referred to as "truth-in-packaging." I submit that we would do well to take a careful look at this legislative package—to examine its contents as well as its label—before buying it and passing it on to encumber the national economy and the American consumer at this time.

In my opinion this proposed legislation is legally superfluous, technically inexact and an inflationary time bomb for the American food and grocery consumer.

I was pleased, therefore, to note in this morning's Washington Post the article by the distinguished journalist Mr. Roscoe Drummond, entitled "Buyer Beware: Deceptive Packaging Bill."

Earlier this week I noted with pleasure another fine article on this subject by Alyce Hazeltine, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer's "Prudence Penny."

At the conclusion of my brief remarks I shall include both articles and commend them to the attention of my colleagues. The points made by the authors of these articles are well taken.

What concerns me most of all about this Federal packaging and labeling bill, Mr. Speaker, is that while it offers little new protection to the American consumer, it would hike the escalating cost of food and groceries. Evidence in Committee points out that American food processors would have to spend millions of dollars in converting equipment to meet requirements of the proposed bill. And, Mr. Speaker, experience shows that increased food processing costs mean higher prices on our supermarket shelves.

As the articles to follow point out, what is unfortunate about this situation is that the so-called truth-in-packaging bill actually gives consumers few legal safeguards they do not already have.

It is fortunate, indeed, that at long last the American consumer is being made aware of the false label concealing the contents of this proposed legislation. In my view, consumers need higher food costs right now like they need square wheels on their supermarket shopping carts.

As a Member of Congress, as a consumer, as a housewife, I urge the Congress and the American public to give careful study to the inflationary effects of this bill before final action is taken.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 3, 1966]

BUYER BEWARE: DECEPTIVE PACKAGING BILL

(By Roscoe Drummond)

This "truth in packaging" bill, now before Congress, is just about the most deceptive product recently put on the shelves of the political supermarket.

How could the voters, how could the consumers, how could anybody resist such an alluring buy—costs nothing, does everything and mighty handy for the politicians on the eve of the congressional elections.

And Congress may very well buy it—to the end detriment of everybody—unless the truth about the "truth in packaging" bill catches up to what is being so glibly said about it.

This legislative package, called "truth in packaging," is improperly labeled. If that's all it contained, it would be innocent though unnecessary.

But it contains ingredients not listed on the slogan-table of contents and when you open it up—as many Congressmen have, perhaps, not yet done—you will find that it gives vast new powers to Government regulatory agencies:

To so standardize package shapes and sizes as to keep new products off the market.

To ban cents-off special sales which are an economy to the consumer.

To restrict the consumers' freedom of choice in the market place under the guise of protecting the consumer.

To permit Government regulators to set the rules as to what is "deceptive" and deny to the manufacturers the right to prove that their packaging and labeling are not deceptive.

Most industry spokesmen have made it perfectly clear in testimony before the Senate and House Commerce Committees that they support State and Federal law to protect against fraudulent and deceptive labeling and packaging—misleading words, shapes or sizes. They support full and visible labeling of content and price to permit comparisons.

But such laws are already on the books as the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Paul R. Dixon, has testified. The truth is that the FTC and the Food and Drug Administration have inadequately enforced the laws in this field.

And, now, the "reformers" instead of asking for more enforcement which is needed, are asking for more law which is not needed.

There is plenty of law to prevent bottles, cans and packages from being so slyly shaped that a false impression of the amount of content leaps out at you from the shelf. But the bill, as originally drawn, so standardized packaging that distinctive, though nondeceptive, shapes were instantly ruled out. Proponents then added a clause allowing existing differences, such as the Coca-Cola bottle, but preventing such differences in the future.

But non-deceptive, inventive packaging is crucial to new products which, often, physically cannot be measured into the same form and size the Government regulators in Washington think it nice to prescribe.

Such suffocating over-regulation would be a liability to the consumer, stifling the competitive innovations of the manufacturer and a drag on the economy.

There is a good deal to be said for not monkeying around with the system of competitive food distribution which has made the United States the best fed nation at the lowest cost in the world.

Most of what is in this pending "truth in packaging" bill has little to do with truth in packaging and, I believe, would be hurtful to consumer and manufacturer alike. What does concern truth in packaging is not more law but better enforcement.

[From the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, July 25, 1966]

PRUDENCE PENNY: NEW BILL BUT WHO NEEDS IT?

(By Alyce Hazeltine)

"Truth-in-packaging," the Hart-Staggers bill, has been passed by the Senate and is now ready for action by the House Commerce Committee.

The bill will give Uncle Sam control of package weights and quantities and the sizes and shapes of containers used in the sale of food and other household commodities including cosmetics.

I'm for truth in packaging but the federal government already has two major laws. The Food and Drug Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act gives extensive protection against fraud and deception. Most states have similar laws.

Under this battery of laws, government already has authority. It can crack down on slack-filled packages, on content, statements that are hard to read or to find, on dishonest "cents-off" or "economy size" promotions, on deceptive label illustrations—in short, on any packaging or labeling practice that is false, deceptive, misleading or unfair.

The new bill provides for standardizing product packages by weight, requiring, for example, that cookies be packaged only in 6 or 8 or 10 ounce containers.

Some of the odd and fractional weights of cookies packages today result from the producer's attempts to cut costs by using the same basic container for various products of different densities. A cookie company at the present time, may package seven or eight different cookies in the same basic box. As a result, package weights vary.

Standardizing and limiting weights would require new packages and new plant equipment. These extra costs would be reflected in higher food prices.

In my opinion, the bill is aimed at standardizing the current attractive display of packages, rather than at "truth." The bill would not permit the great variety of packages available today.

If I want hand lotion in an Early American bottle, I want it that way. Not in a plain bottle.

The bill could decree that a particular product baby food could be packaged only in a container of a certain shape and certain dimensions. Once standards were set any company with a new idea of a baby food container—maybe a squeeze container—couldn't market it without getting clearance from Washington. This would discourage development of better packaging.

Strangely absent has been any demands for the bill by the average housewife and shopper. But not so strange when you consider that our congressmen are pronouncing that housewives are incapable of exercising judgment in spending the family dollar. That we are so ignorant of facts that we are constantly being duped when we purchase foods, drugs and cosmetics.

I for one object.

I am a housewife and we are not being duped. For the most part we are shrewd and careful buyers and the surest way to lose my affection for a product is for the manufacturer or merchant to attempt to deceive me.

Mrs. CATHERINE MAY, representative in Congress from Washington has said, "Consumers need government-dictated protection like they need flat wheels on their shopping carts. What's more this newly proposed consumer legislation holds hidden costs that would beef up shoppers' grocery bills."

Everyone would do well to look more closely at this bill and write his congressman. Or better yet, send him a public opinion night letter via the telephone this evening.

A Patriotic American, Joan Merriam Smith—August 3, 1936, to February 17, 1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today the daily press tells of the draft dodgers, the lack of civilian involvement in crime prevention and community life, the anti-American youth on the college campuses but too often the positive patriotic deed of an individual is taken for granted and unrewarded.

A young American aviatrix was an example of late President Kennedy's credo of "Ask what you can do for your country." I refer to the late Joan Merriam Smith who in 1964—March 17 to May 12—wrote American aviation history by flying the 1937 Earhart Equator route and was honored by the 1965 Harmon International Trophy posthumously. This is aviation's highest award.

When asked the reason for her flight, the late Joan Merriam had replied:

> My flight was made to complete a page of aviation history for the United States.

Today, the United States needs more patriotic citizens like her.

I have introduced a memorial resolution, House Joint Resolution 462, as has four of my colleagues in this House, House Joint Resolution 461 to 465, which is still pending before Judiciary Subcommittee No. 4 under Chairman BYRON ROGERS, of Colorado, and Members might note their interest in this, especially the several Congressmen who are pilots and all women Members of the House.

A Joint Aviation Day for May 12 as proposed in the resolution is a deserved honor for Joan Merriam and Amelia Earhart. A second request is for a world flight stamp honoring Joan Merriam and carrying the suggested theme of "World Friendship, Via Aviation." Too many recent U.S. postage stamps did not bear a theme or design of positive value. This proposed airmail stamp would be an appropriate issue for May 13, 1968—the date of the 50th anniversary of the U.S. airmail stamp. Mr. Postmaster General, let us tell the world of Americans and American achievement, and American heritage in our future stamp issues and thusly stamp collecting and global correspondence will contribute to patriotism and world peace.

The Case for the Brookhaven National Laboratory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the Long Island congressional delegation of New York State have joined their colleagues from the other Northeastern States in a bipartisan effort to support Long Island's bid for the proposed 200 billion electron-volt accelerator at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. The bipartisan effort has been coordinated and led by the Long Island Association and Long Island Federation of Labor.

The August 1, 1966, edition of Newsday contains a revealing editorial on the efforts made by Long Island leaders and the support which they have received throughout the Northeastern States. The theme of the editorial is that we must continue to make every ethical effort to make Long Island's case the strongest and to bring this case to the attention of the appropriate Federal officials.

I urge my colleagues in the House to read the Newsday editorial which states the case for Long Island and the Brookhaven Laboratory:

A SELLING JOB

Long Island's business, labor and political leaders are doing an impressive and praiseworthy job of selling the Brookhaven National Laboratory as the best site for a proposed 200-billion electron-volt accelerator.

This accelerator, which will cost an estimated $375,000,000, will be the most advanced nuclear research tool in the world. There are five other sites under consideration by the Atomic Energy Commission, and the competition is fierce. Long Island leaders have wisely solicited and obtained the support of all of the northeastern states for the Brookhaven site.

Tomorrow, for example, the representatives of more than 5,000,000 labor union members from the northeastern states will meet in Washington to prepare a presentation for submission to Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Much of the credit for organizing support for the Brookhaven site throughout the Northeast goes to the Long Island Association, which has attacked the challenge with real vigor and aggressiveness.

There is good reason for the enthusiasm that the competition has aroused on Long Island. This reason is simply the fact that the Brookhaven National Laboratory is actually the best site for the accelerator. On the basis of costs alone the Brookhaven site is superior to any of the others. Facilities already in existence at Brookhaven could trim millions of dollars off the bill. Brookhaven, for example, already has the computers that will be needed as an adjunct to the new accelerator. It will cost an estimated $4,200,000 to install computers at any of the other sites.

Brookhaven also has already assembled the scientific team that will be necessary to design and build the new tool. The Brookhaven scientific and engineering team has had the experience of building the 33-billion electron-volt accelerator now in use at Brookhaven. It is estimated that if Brookhaven is chosen as the site, two years will be cut from the time it will take to achieve full operation of the new facility.

Thus, time will be saved by not having to assemble a scientific and engineering team, by not having to go through costly and time-consuming land acquisition processes and by building on a site that is geologically familiar.

Also important to the Long Island case is the fact that the state is building a $2,310,000 nuclear research center on the Stony Brook campus of the State University of New York. Stony Brook, only a short automobile ride from Brookhaven, has assembled a faculty of brilliant scientists headed by President John S. Toll. In addition, some of the most important research centers in the nation are within an hour's flying time of Brookhaven. The Northeast is the center of the nation's brainpower pool.

With or without the new research facility, Long Island has already put itself in the vanguard of U.S. communities moving into the atomic era. In addition to the Brookhaven laboratory, Long Island is also to be the site of a nuclear desalinization plant of nuclear power plants.

Long Island has a strong case. Politics aside, it would seem to be the most logical site for the new accelerator. But politics cannot be discounted. The members of Congress and the governors of the northeastern states support the Long Island bid. But competing areas also have political support. Every ethical effort should be made to see that Long Island's case remains the strongest.

Flag Burning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, public displays of contempt for America have culminated in recent weeks in acts of desecrating the American flag.

Such incidents have occurred in Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, and New York.

To halt such activities I have introduced legislation calling for a Federal law against flag desecration. Discharge petition No. 6 is now before the House for signature in an effort to bring this bill, H.R. 13942, to a vote.

It is my personal opinion that 1 year in jail and a $1,000 fine is a just penalty for the public desecration of the American flag, particularly at a time when more than 300,000 young Americans are risking their lives to uphold this same flag in a dirty war in southeast Asia.

Not all people or groups in this country, however, believe flag desecration is bad. One of these organizations happens to be the American Civil Liberties Union. By twisted reasoning, they assert that burning of the American flag could be a most practical and effective way to demonstrate for civil rights.

Mr. Robert U. Brown, the distinguished editor and publisher of Editor and Publisher magazine, the bible of the newspaper industry, has some interesting comments on the ACLU stand.

In order that all Members of Congress share this excellent commentary, I request the article from the July 30, 1966, issue of Editor and Publisher be reprinted in the RECORD.

The article follows:

FLAG BURNING

(By Robert U. Brown)

A letter from Vern Scofield, secretary-manager of the Nebraska Press Association, encloses a "filler" he sent to his membership (20 dailies and 215 non-dailies) with the advice: "Use if you wish, or toss it away."

Although it was dated July 8, he confided to us it was written on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, and it begins:

"What's happened to respect and courtesy for our flag?

"Maybe you can answer this. I cannot.

"All I know is that in recent years it seems that 'old-time' courtesy has nearly disappeared; not quite, but just about."

Mr. Scofield "though someone at E&P might be interested in this. I'm sure most will call it corny and old-fashioned. It probably is. It's the way I feel."

Well, we are interested, it may be corny, but it is the way a lot of people feel, in our opinion. His article has been reprinted as far away as in the South Carolina Press Association magazine.

His comments intrigued us because the morning we received his letter, July 27, the New York Times carried this item:

"The New York chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union contended yesterday in a Brooklyn courtroom that burning an American flag on a street corner could be 'a most practical and effective way' to demonstrate for civil rights.

"Flag-burning, it was argued, is 'a constitutionally protected activity' akin to sit-ins and other forms of civil disobedience.

"On trial before Judge Ludwig Glowa in Criminal Court was Sidney Street, a 47-year-old bus driver who won the Bronze Star in World War II. Defending him was David T. Goldstick of the Civil Liberties Union.

"Last June 6, Mr. Street, outraged at the news that James Meredith, the Negro civil rights figure, had been shot on his march in Mississippi, burned a 48-star flag on a Brooklyn street corner.

"Mr. Street was arrested and charged with malicious mischief and disorderly conduct. His lawyer argued in court yesterday that Mr. Street 'did not defile the flag but burned it with dignity, not contempt'.

"Judge Glowa found Mr. Street guilty on the malicious mischief charge but dismissed the disorderly count. Mr. Street, who could receive the maximum penalty of $500 fine and three years in prison, will be sentenced Aug. 9. The American Civil Liberties Union said it would appeal."

The position of ACLU in this case conforms to its stand in opposition to legislation in Congress to establish a penalty for defiling or burning the flag. Contrary to popular opinion there are some state laws but no federal legislation on the matter. ACLU feels burning a flag, the same as burning a draft card, are symbolic acts of expression which do not raise in and of themselves any clear and present danger.

Even if on can understand the legalities of the matter, which is difficult, it is impossible for us to understand the morality of it.

We can't see how you can burn anything "with dignity, not contempt." The mere act of burning, in our opinion, represents contempt. Even if we grant that the perpetrators of these acts intended them to be only symbolic they appear to others to be something else.

We are probably the greatest nose-thumbing nation in the world. Because of our Bill of Rights and the freedoms it guarantees we are able to enjoy the pleasure of twitting the authorities whoever they may be, sassing the umpire, yelling at the referee, talking back to the cops, etc. We can march on City Hall or the Capitol, we can picket our bosses or the President, we can demonstrate anywhere for almost any cause as long as it doesn't disrupt traffic. And even that is no longer a deterrent in most places.

But there is a point of "clear and present danger" in all this, especially flag burning, when the majority of people lose any degree of respect for their country including their flag and take the attitude that what their country does is no concern of theirs because they don't agree with it. They just live here.

At that point democracy will stop working and we all will have lost something precious.

We are not promoting a flag-waving campaign but, at the risk of being corny, we are in favor of the perpetuating the respect embodied in the hats off, standing up, observation when the national anthem is played, and when the flag goes by.

Mr. Scofield was prompted to write his piece when he drove to the office on the morning of the Fourth of July (3½ minutes) and counted only 21 flags displayed outside of the 300-plus homes he passed in Lincoln.

"My personal feeling is that the flag, and our country and our heritage are 'taken for granted,' like so many other things. For this I feel there is no excuse," he wrote.

He suggested that editors encourage readers to return to the old-fashioned way of patriotism, to encourage displaying the flag on important days and he listed 16 days it should be done.

"This ends an old-fashioned man's way of thinking about the American flag," he wrote. "I hope it doesn't end additional thought to this corny idea of paying just a minimal respect to the symbol of a country that has given us all the opportunity to be free men and women."

It may be corny, Mr. Scofield, but we like it.

Remarks of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on July 22 Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr., gave an address at the weekly luncheon of the Commonwealth Club of California relating some of his experiences in Vietnam. This address was perhaps the last speech delivered by General Stilwell, who was lost shortly thereafter on a plane trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. The general was commander of the J. F. Kennedy Special Warfare School, Fort Bragg, N.C. His address follows:

GEN. STILWELL SAID: "HAVE A LITTLE FAITH—THERE'S A LOT WE DON'T KNOW ABOUT GOING ON—IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION!"

"This is a distillation of two years spent in Vietnam. Vietnam is a problem for many people. It's a question of whether it's worth it or not?

It costs money—a lot!

Other than money—lives are more important! So far we've had 4,129 Americans killed in Vietnam. On our highways 48,500 were killed last year—it's safer in Vietnam.

The war in Vietnam is not an internal insurgency but a confrontation with Communism. If we don't stand up to it here where will it be?

South Vietnam lies in the Southeast corner of Asia. It's bounded on the north by North Vietnam, a totally Communist state. All the countries of Southeast Asia have had trouble with Communism; have had to fight or are worried. And there are 700 million Chinese to the north.

RICE BOWL OF ORIENT

South Vietnam is the last buffer. It's worth holding or we're then a third-rate power. No one would be able to respect us again.

South Vietnam is a long narrow country with good beaches. There are three jungle canopies over most of it. In one instance our forces were making an airdrop of C-rations—and they never reached the ground—it's so thick.

Vietnam is the rice bowl of the Orient. Over the years, in the good days when there was no war, they always exported rice to China.

It's very difficult to control people through the control of food in an area like this.

Now it's the summer monsoon season with a temperature of 95 degrees—and a humidity of 95.

When winter comes to Vietnam it comes in with a bang—76 degrees. The people burn leaves in the streets and put on sweaters if they have them.

There are two million Buddhists and a million Catholics. And then there are some 11 million Taoists, Confucianists, etc.

The people are mainly of Chinese origin though the Montangards—the hill people—are of Malay extraction. The Malays and Chinese have never gotten on well together.

How do the people live? Most are in the countryside. Saigon, built to hold 300,000, now has over 3 million. It's a beautiful city—the "Paris of the Orient." Much of the country's commerce goes by way of canals in Saigon and the Delta.

In the north people live in grass huts built on stilts. As you can guess there's a sanitation problem. In the Delta houses are built right on the ground. It's completely different.

FACED TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS

The country was in the hands of the French for 95 years. The French lived well.

One thing of vital concern—the French did not educate many of the people. In 1954, when Vietnam gained its sovereignty, there was no one who knew how to govern. Most Vietnamese administrators were captains and majors in the Army: in some instances even lieutenants!

Can you imagine what would happen if a captain were to take over as mayor of San Francisco—with only the experience he has gained through six years in military service?

In consequence the Vietnamese faced tremendous problems of trying to pull themselves together as a nation.

Now add Communists depredations on top of all this.

The situation now is completely different than it was in the days of the French. France lost 300,000 soldiers—good soldiers—and many now ask how can we do any better? In those days everybody in Vietnam was against the French. Communist guerrillas had a natural advantage.

Now it's entirely different. When the Communists started activities in 1954 the people had had enough of war and wanted no more. The people have turned against the Communists and, in response, the Communists have turned to terror, rape, and pillage. Now they're killing about 3,000 village chiefs a year.

In one instance they made a man and his children watch while his wife was raped 30 times. Then they disembowelled the father in front of the children—and after that they shot the kids.

CAN'T KILL IDEAS

This is the way the Communists treat the people. Within this reign of terror lie the seeds of victory—for us.

They can't kill an idea.

It's very difficult to protect a population. We can't gather them all together in fortified villages. They are ancestor worshippers who are tied to their lands.

In some villages the chief doesn't work for the people, they work for him. He could care less what happens to the people of the village.

There are still many areas where the government doesn't have control. In this case government forces live in camps surrounded by barbed wire and communicate by radio.

ORGANIZED GUERRILLA FLOTILLA

When I was there we had 12,000 troops. Only 200 of them were Navy personnel. These were used around Saigon and to organize a guerrilla flotilla. It was a tough job.

Our AID program built 600 armed junks which were then sent around picking up people.

The Marines are doing a terrific job.

The Air Force had 400 aircraft and were doing the best they could with World War II planes. On some of them the wings were coming off. Then we pulled the AD-1 Skyraider from mothballs and it has now become the workhorse in Vietnam. We saved the situation with these aircraft. They can carry 12,000 pounds in payload—300 pounds more than the plane's own weight.

My Command had about 7,000 of the 12,000 American personnel there. We performed all sorts of support functions.

I had responsibility for all communications from Hawaii to Thailand. There was only one problem—the Air Force controlled all the switchboards.

In 1962 our men were living in tents, mud, etc. Now they at least have good roofs on those tents (when in from the field) and concrete floors as well as a little screening. And all this cost just $1.00 more than the tent itself.

SHADES OF WORLD WAR I

Our Army Aviation units first started with guys going along with shotguns. They've ended up with helicopters armed with six flexibly-mounted machine guns and two banks of rockets. They use nothing but solid tracers because you can't see the people you're firing at. They put the tracers on the ground in open spaces so they'll bounce. The enemy doesn't know where they're coming from and he quits firing to hide. That's the object so they won't fire at the unarmed ships.

We didn't have "heavy lift" capability while I was there. If a plane went down there were only two choices: immediate repair or destroy the craft. Now we can go in and pick up a downed plane. Last year we were able to pick up 125 aircraft and managed to put 100 of them back into service.

President Johnson, in September 1964, said about all our armed forces: "Our officers and men of today have no counterpart in history * * * they are brave men who work while others sleep."

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Q: (Bedford Boyes) What is being done about anti-guerrilla training for Latin American countries? A: Special Forces has a group in Panama; groups are in Latin American countries by request only. Twelve teams are out.

Q: (John A. Rowe, Jr.) Are Special Forces trained in what has been learned from the enemy? A: Yes, at all times. Also train on weapons of the world—never can tell when you may have to use them.

Q: (Gordon R. Saunders) Buddhist demonstrations religious or Communist inspired? A: Would suspect the latter but don't know. Really a minority, but had same effect in Hanoi as did our draft-card burners. A very minor thing—while 2,000 students rioted what about the 180,000 others who were in class?

Q: Describe training of Green Berets? A: Training fits them to operate behind the lines in hot war. They're to train indigenous peoples in guerrilla warfare. All are trained to be public speakers—they must be able to teach what they know.

Q: (Leonard J. Quever) "Ramparts" article painted black picture of Green Beret training—comment? A: As far as anyone knew Sergeant Duncan had fine record and reputation. As far as I know he was speaking about torture. It's not countenanced by us and doesn't work. In Burma, when Japanese prisoners learned they would not be tortured they would talk.

Q: (Herb Fowler) Why so little armor used in Vietnam? A: When I was there we had only one armored company. Now we have a lot. It's successful in many places when teamed with infantry. Have to be choosy about where you use them—can't just drive into a canal and expect a tank to emerge on other side

Q: (Phil F. Garney) Why are we restricting use of air power in North Vietnam? A: I'm no expert in that field. Have a little faith, there's a lot going on—and in the right direction.

Vicki Lynn Hurd, of Kingsport: Miss Tennessee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, my hometown of Kingsport, Tenn. has been honored by the selection of one of its prettiest citizens, Miss Vicki Lynn Hurd, to represent the State of Tennessee in the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City next month.

I had the privilege of crowning Vicki as the Queen of the Rhododendron Festival at Roan Mountain, Tenn., in June. Because she won that title, Vicki represented our neighboring county, Carter County, in the Miss Tennessee Pageant.

Vicki is not only extremely striking and attractive, but she is one of the sweetest, most personable, and down to earth young ladies that I have ever known. I wish her every success in Atlantic City, and for her sake, I hope it rains the night Miss America of 1967 is chosen.

Whatever the outcome, all of Tennessee, particularly Kingsport, will never feel more pride in their representative than we feel for Miss Vicki Hurd.

The following article from the Kingsport, Tenn., Times, telling of the reception held when Vicki returned home last Saturday, relates to some degree the high esteem in which she is held by her friends and neighbors in Kingsport.

When It Rains, She Wins: Vicki Likes Wet Welcome

(By Johnny Johnson)

It rained all afternoon, but that didn't matter. There was an hour and a half delay, but nobody cared. Hundreds of people were crowded into a small room, they didn't complain.

They had all come downtown in the rain and gathered there to wait for her. She had been their neighbor, their classmate, their friend—now she was Miss Tennessee, and she was coming home.

For Vicki Lynn Hurd, it was "the day." Going far away and being selected the prettiest girl in a state 500 miles long is one thing, but coming home after it's over is another.

"I'm just a little overcome," she told them. "I hadn't expected anything like this. It puts the crowning touch on it all."

As the rain outside fell on the empty grandstand and streaked the paint from the welcome home signs, Kingsport showed Vicki Hurd how proud it is in the small Mead Auditorium of the J. Fred Johnson Memorial Library.

There were more than 200 people in the hastily improvised room. Local merchants, politicians, photographers, wide-eyed children—they had all come to honor the local girl who "made good."

"I can't offer you the key to the city because this is your home," said Vice-Mayor Fred Gillette. "I can't make you an honorary citizen, because you already are. All I can say is welcome home."

Then came the gifts, the tokens of admiration from the proud hometown. There were flowers, gift certificates, boxes, jewelry, clothes—they made quite a pile.

With each gift there was a word of praise. Although they tried, even the politicians, all they could say was some variation of "Welcome home Vicki, we're all very proud of you." For Vicki Hurd, that was enough.

"I just don't know how to start thanking you all," she managed. "This is more than I had ever imagined. It's great to be here with friends."

Then she reported to the home folks about the pageant. "It was all so thrilling," she said. "I didn't know I had won until they called my name. My first thought was about the people back home."

As for taking a week to get back home, she explained, "I've been so busy getting ready for Atlantic City. I've selected a wardrobe, met a lot of people, and even gone to a modeling school. I can't wait for the pageant," she added. "I will be so proud to represent Tennessee."

Then she apologized for being late and made an observation about the rain that had caused it.

"It's a funny thing about this rain," she said. "It was raining when I won the Miss Carter County Pageant. Then last week in Jackson, it rained during the finals, and now on my homecoming day, it's raining. I only hope it rains in Atlantic City."

Then, before a spellbound audience that was standing on its tiptoes and holding its children up to see, she sang a song—an original. It was about winning the state title and she sang it without accompaniment.

When she finished, applause expanded the room, and then she promised: "I want you all to know that in Atlantic City I'll be trying to win not for me, not for Tennessee, but for the people of Kingsport."

Vicki was late coming home, but she made up for it.

Miami SBA Office Wins National Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to tell my colleagues in this Chamber that the Miami regional office of the Small Business Administration, under the direction of Mr. Thomas A. Butler, has been presented a unit achievement award for its outstanding service to Florida hurricane victims.

The award was presented by SBA Administrator Bernard L. Boutin at the agency's special honor awards ceremonies here in Washington on Friday, July 29.

The official citation reads:

> For exceptional valuable service and assistance in disaster areas on an agencywide basis in furtherance of Small Business Administration's program goals and mission.

I would like to add my personal congratulations to the five persons receiving the award—Douglas E. McAllister, Robert W. Norene, William H. Merrill, Richard J. Green, and Ruth A. Donaldson.

These are the people who comprised SBA's Miami regional office's disaster unit. They are to be commended for long hours of truly dedicated service, particularly for their assistance to victims of Hurricane Betsy, the central Florida tornadoes of last April and, more recently, Hurricane Alma.

The people of Florida know only too well the damages and heartbreaks that follow in the wake of such storms. Because of this unit's expertise, hundreds of homeowner's and businessmen were able to get help quickly to rebuild their property. The fact that this type of assistance is so readily available is reassuring. This unit, in particular, deserves our heartfelt thanks.

Integrity of United States Upheld

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record a column that appeared in the Washington, D.C., Post on August 3, 1966. I think that the successes of our Government's foreign policy should be duly recognized by all of us, and should not simply be relegated to history books, a fate Mr. White justifiably laments in his column.

Dominican Report: Integrity of United States Upheld

(By William S. White)

Hard to believe though at times this is, the plain truth does have a way of cutting at last through all the doctrinaire fogs thrown out by lefties and peaceniks whose essential creed is that the United States is always wrong.

A case in point is the American intervention last year in the Dominican Republic to prevent, first, a civil war blood bath and, second, a possible takeover by Castro communism.

A distinguished and independent panel of private experts which cannot possibly be waved off as stooges of current American foreign policy has now returned a unanimous verdict supporting the integrity and the success of the American action.

It will evoke no apologies from those unappeasable Senators who saw in their Government's emergency measures only some nasty old Yankee interference with "democracy" in Latin America. These Senators—the Fulbrights and their like—are long since eagerly off on yet other efforts to find something wrong with this country's efforts in other parts of the world.

Still, the findings of the first absolutely qualified and absolutely impartial inquest into the Dominican affair will have some interest for history at any rate.

The Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University asked five people of unimpeachable credentials to look into the intervention in their own way and to seek simply the facts.

Chosen were Willard L. Beaulac, a former career Ambassador with long service in Latin America; Karl Cerny, chairman of the Department of Government at Georgetown; Jules Davids, a professor and once a valued associate of President Kennedy; Eleanor Lansing Dulles, a former State Department official and a sister of the late Republican Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Joseph S. Farland, who has served as Ambassador in both the Dominican Republic and Panama.

Here are their conclusions—and all of their conclusions, unabridged:

"1. There was a serious threat to lives of foreign nationals from April 27 on. That threat justified the first stage landings on April 28 which had as their purpose the evacuation of Americans and other foreigners.

"2. The situation became more and more chaotic and the number of persons seeking evacuation increased rapidly, requiring a second stage action, the landing of reinforcing troops on the 29th. At the request of the United States, two meetings of the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) were convened on the same day. The Council adopted resolutions calling for a cease-fire, appealed for the establishment of an International Safety Zone (ISZ) and sent a five-man commission to the Dominican Republic.

"3. A coup had been planned for a later date, but was precipitated by a series of unforeseen events. Communists were linked with the earlier planning. Although surprised by the timing of the rebellion they quickly assumed a leading role in the disorders that broke out. Progress in the Communist effort to dominate the revolt became increasingly evident. The third stage of U.S. action which followed, involving additional troop landings, was predicated upon this situation and upon the ISZ resolution of the OAS. Pursuant to this resolution, the United States military established an international neutral zone which separated the fighting forces and made possible the cessation of hostilities.

"4. There was no widespread popular rebellion in the Dominican Republic. Disorder was almost exclusively confined to the city of Santo Domingo.

"5. American troops had four objectives. These were (1) the protection of American and other foreign lives, (2) the halting of violence, (3) the prevention of a Communist seizure of power, and (4) the opening of an option to the Dominican people to choose their leaders in a free election. All these objectives were attained.

"6. The United States should have attempted to make earlier use of the machinery available to the OAS for collective action. Such efforts would have reduced the possibility of suspicion and misunderstanding of U.S. action.

"7. The reasons for U.S. landings were ineptly explained to the public. The failure to communicate effectively the rationale for its actions had damaging effects in the United States and throughout Latin America."

Reporting the Iowa Farm Scene

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Agriculture and the administration's farm program have long been the targets of politically oriented critics. Last week, when Secretary Freeman visited southwest Iowa, these same people sought deperately to discover disfavor with the current farm program, but they failed.

The truth is that right now the farmer's only real worry is the weather, and that farm prices are better now than ever before. The record shows prices on such commodities as cattle, hogs, corn and wheat significantly higher than corresponding figures for 1960. Most importantly, though, the promise of full parity for farm income in this decade is not a dream, but a realistic goal of the Administration's farm program, a goal that is very near at hand.

I believe my feelings are well echoed in the following columns which appeared in the Shenandoah, Iowa, Weekly Times after the Secretary's trip, and I should now like to insert it in the Record for my colleagues' consideration:

THE TIMES OF OUR LIVES

(By F. S. (Toke) Nelson)

The national press reporters were at it again on the weekend, and we had an interesting, however, distressing day goshing with them, while we followed Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Congressman John Hansen and official party around Southwest Iowa.

Trying too hard to discover something that just doesn't exist is the discovery I made of the national press boys, whose stories influence millions of trusting Americans daily.

Several of the reporters confessed that they do not understand the fundamentals of farming and agriculture in general, but were trying to discover "unrest" in the farm belt and trace it back to the Democratic farm program.

Their job was being made doubly hard because at every stop Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, with precise candor and truth, was shooting down all the false press of the past few months.

Finally, when we lunched at Otha Wearin's comfortable farmstead near Hastings, the truth came out. "It's true," the national reporter said, "everyone I have talked to for three days does admit that farm prices and business in general is better than ever. The farmers I talked to say that things are better, that they have more assets than ever, but there seems to be an aura of apprehension. I am trying to discover what that apprehension really is."

To which one of the native reporters said, "Hell, man, farmers have crops in that aren't made yet. They are worried about the elements . . . not the government. Another good rain is needed in the next ten days to assure a bumper corn crop. Two more one-inch rains in the next 25 days are needed to assure a bumper soybean crop. That's what the apprehension you notice is caused from. Farmers have to put their trust in God, foremost. No other businesses have to rely so closely on Mother Nature, God, or call it what you will. Farmers, the tillers of the soil that produces the food to bring about peace for a hungry world, have to have more Faith than do the other so-called aspects of the economy."

While the oratory was going on the city reporters blinked in amazement. One of them even said "why don't you write that, you know you just might have discovered something."

Which brought a big laugh. Farmers have known this for years and years . . . since the beginning of time.

All in all, Freeman was really swinging by the time the rally in Harlan was concluded. He was not saying "you never had it so good" in so many words, but he was comparing the actual facts and records, which said it for him. Freeman told farmers that the goal during the 1960's was to reach full parity for the farmer-producer. "We are gaining on it strongly now, and it will become a reality in the 1960's," he said.

Congressman John Hansen, a strong supporter of the Administration's four-year farm program, said he was tying his kite to Orville Freeman's star, because Freeman is the greatest friend the farmers ever had; that the Administration farm program is doing more to bring about a healthy economic climate in his 7th district area . . . than anything that has ever happened to us.

And both Freeman and Hansen received a tremendous standing ovation by the 1,100 farmers who made up the audience.

We personally believe they deserved it . . . and agreed with every word Mr. Freeman said. Yessir, for farmers as well as the rest of us folks in the Farm Belt, "These are the Times of our Lives."

Clean Air and Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing sentiment in all corners of this Nation that the problems of clean air and clean water must be met. Some idea of the scope of this problem, and of the growing mandate for clean air and clean water, is indicated in a recent editorial published in the July 29 edition of the New Castle Courier-Times, of New Castle, Ind. I commend it to the reading of my colleagues.

The editorial is as follows:

CLEAN AIR AND WATER: A SUBJECT WE'LL HEAR MORE ABOUT—SENATE HAS VOTED $6 BILLION TO AID CLEANING UP STREAMS

Clean air and clean water are subjects that we're going to hear a lot more about in the months and years ahead. Cleveland has closed many of its public beaches along Lake Erie because the water is contaminated, and yet that's the water Cleveland drinks—with benefit of chemical treatment of course.

One of the difficulties is money. Cleveland, for instance, estimates that the cost of remedying its water problem will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and seeks federal aid to help do the job.

The Senate on July 12 by an 80 to 0 roll-call vote passed and sent to the House a bill (S. 3112) expanding the existing program of federal grants for state, local and regional air pollution control activities. The following day it passed by a 90 to 0 roll-call vote the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments and Clean Rivers Restoration Act of 1966 (S. 2947), authorizing a six-year

$6 billion program of aid to the states to pay for cleaning up streams.

Meanwhile, Wisconsin in June joined seven other states in adopting a water pollution control measure. The program is scheduled to go into effect on Monday, Aug. 1. The new law is expected to be of major significance in the campaign for re-election this fall of Gov. Warren P. Knowles. The Republican Governor had called the bill the most important measure before the legislature and had actively sought passage.

The measure allows the state to borrow up to $300 million over 28 years to provide loans so that communities can build antipollution facilities. It also appropriates $6 million annually to pay the interest on the loans. To date, 42 states have left the whole burden of water protection to their municipalities. As a result, numerous towns and cities are pouring raw sewage into streams already befouled by industrial wastes and oil.

Someone has estimated that ridding the nation of water pollution alone might cost as much at $100 billion if, indeed, the job can be done. But the mandate for clean water and clean air seems to be growing in impressive proportions.

Civil Rights and Law Enforcement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PRENTISS WALKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, again, I rise in opposition to this omnibus civil rights bill.

As I review the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the past several days I notice the views of many of my colleagues in support of this legislation. These colleagues generally do not represent districts that would require any knowledge of the many problems being created by this and other civil rights legislation. However, I would predict that within a short time their actions will begin to haunt them.

Ths bill is just another step in the so-called Great Society's policy of appeasement which has promoted the recent unrest and bloodshed throughout the Northern part of the United States. This lack of respect for law and order has been caused by pure laziness and a desire to congregate and live off the fat of the land. In fact, if the brick throwers, looters, and building burners, would put up their bricks and matches and go to work, everyone would be better off—including the American taxpayers who have to give them their hard-earned money in socialistic handouts.

The riots have spared few major cities. They have spread from Los Angeles to San Francisco, Cleveland, South Bend, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York. The destruction runs into many millions of dollars. Fires have destroyed much of the available living space. Whole blocks have been gutted. This has only made a bad situation worse. And, I might add, none of this has ever happened in the South.

The Great Society crowd has been trying to make excuses for this bloodshed and destruction, when they should be backing up our law enforcement agencies. This same Great Society crowd added fuel to the flames with title 3 of this proposed civil rights bill. If this section passes, it will give even further protection to the demonstrators and gives no protection whatsoever to the tax-paying citizens whose businesses may be burned or looted. They are making it even harder for our police to do their job.

Now the so-called leaders of the Negro community are threatening the U.S. Government with more rioting if they do not get exactly what they want—when they demand it.

I include at this point in the RECORD an Evans and Novak column that appeared in the August 3 issue of the Washington Post quoting a Houston, Tex., Negro leader as saying:

> Maybe we need another Watts here to get attention from Washington.

> A SOUTHERN WATTS?
>
> (By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)
>
> HOUSTON.—When Poverty Czar Sargent Shriver visited here recently, a secret session between him and Houston's Negro leadership was scheduled over breakfast at 8:30 a.m.
>
> But Shriver had had his fill of gripes at an impromptu session with many of the same Negroes the night before. He also had a tight schedule, and failed to make the breakfast. That led to complaints that Houston was being shortchanged. While priority for Federal funds went to the riot-prone Northern cities, the South's largest city was reduced to one-quarter of the $8 million a year it needs.
>
> Finally, one over-exercised Negro leader blurted out: "Maybe we need another Watts here to get attention from Washington. You know what I mean: The squeaky wheel gets the grease."
>
> That remark put out on the table what is being whispered down here this summer: The possibility of violence among the 260,000 Negroes who comprise some 30 per cent of this dynamic, sprawling city's population.
>
> The consensus is that Houston will *not* become another Los Angeles, Cleveland and Brooklyn. But the mere fact the possibility even exists is in itself steeped in irony. For no other city in the South has so broken down the *formal* barriers of segregation.
>
> The irony in Houston belies the claim heard so frequently from Southerners these days that the real Negro problem is in the North, not the South. The fact is that the problem centers in the big cities—both North and South—where job-seeking Negroes have moved from rural areas and settled in the only place they can—in the ghettos. Fast-growing Houston is by no means immune from race riots.
>
> Thus, just as in Northern cities, the political progress of the Negro here is certainly not the full answer, even though that progress has been impressive.
>
> Mayor Louie Welch was elected with Negro backing and, as a skillful politician, has not forgotten it. The emergence of the two-party system here is further magnifying the power of the Negro. Two Negro Democrats will be elected to the state legislature from here. One of them, an intelligent and articulate Negro lawyer named Barbara Jordan, is likely to become the liberal leader of the State Senate. All this compares favorably with any Northern city.
>
> Yet, just as these Negro leaders assume a place in political life, they become estranged from the rank-and-file Negro—a process common in the North. Poor Negroes in the street complain that Miss Jordan, now that she's going off to the Senate in Austin, is no longer one of them and has joined the "white power structure."
>
> Moreover, there is the all too familiar gap between white liberals and the ghetto Negroes: "Don't worry about the Negroes causing trouble here," one such liberal told us. "They're well off in Texas compared to the Mexicans." Yet, poverty workers close to the ghetto report a turbulence that could be ignited in an instant by the right kind of spark.
>
> But the Houston police force is no collection of Negro-bating bully boys. The complaint against the police concerns not so much the physical as the psychological.
>
> On top of all this are the unmet rising expectations raised by the poverty program, a situation not in the least helped by Shriver's inspection trip.

Mr. Speaker, this so-called civil rights bill will neither halt nor retard the type of violence we have been experiencing lately. It will encourage minority groups to become even more militant because *of the special judicial privileges* that will be granted to them under this bill.

I strongly believe that the passage of this bill will prove a further detriment to the law-enforcement agencies of our country.

AID Summer Intern in Vietnam Lays His Ideals on the Line

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, among the many worthwhile programs of the Agency for International Development is its summer intern program in Vietnam. Now in its second successful year of operation, the program gives American students an opportunity to come into direct and intimate contact with the problems of that country.

Among the 30 students who were selected as interns this summer is Mr. Pat Hoadley, from the University of California at Berkeley. Heretofore a vocal antiwar demonstrator on the Berkeley campus, Mr. Hoadley is presently serving as an assistant to the U.S. adviser to the Vietnamese Chief of the Can Tho Province. While being interviewed by Honolulu Advertiser's Saigon reporter, Miss Denby Fawcett, Mr. Hoadley said:

> I'm here, I suppose to put my ideals on the line * * * I have no doubt that my policy will change after being directly involved.

Mr. Hoadley is a candidate for a doctorate in history. I have little doubt in my mind that there will be an extension of the benefits realized from the AID summer intern program when he returns to the Berkeley campus and relates his experiences and impressions to his fellow students. I can think of few programs that have such worthwhile and far-reaching goals as this AID student intern program.

Reporter Denby Fawcett's interesting article on AID intern Pat Hoadley appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser of

July 21, 1966. I now submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

A LONG WAY FROM THE BAR IN BERKELEY: AID JOB CHANGES VIETNIK'S VIEW

(By Denby Fawcett)

CAN THO, VIETNAM.—Pat Hoadley's goatee is red and carefully trimmed. His sandals are of alligator. He has participated in anti-war demonstrations from Berkeley to Holland.

In his 26 years he has attended nine universities; for two summer sessions he studied Indonesian at the University of Hawaii. A year from now he should have a doctorate in history from the University of California at Berkeley.

He's here as one of the 50 students selected by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) for the summer intern program in Viet Nam.

"I'm here, I suppose, to put my idealism on the line," he said. "I have no doubt that my policy will change after being directly involved.

"Two of my friends from Cal were here last summer. They talked me into coming. I had to be talked into it because my politics are rabidly against the war.

"Being here is the difference between participating and sitting on the sidelines. A student can sit and judge with a holier than thou attitude.

"The great thing about sitting in a bar in Berkeley and raising glasses shouting, 'Down with Viet Nam. Down with the United States. Get out of the war' is that it's a solution.

"But it isn't the answer. Communists have problems, too. Simplicity of thinking is dangerous on either side.

"At home the Viet Cong are considered heroic. They have continued a heroic struggle against almost impossible opposition.

"I still believe in their heroism, but now they're obstructing my projects, which I deeply believe in, and also, they can zap you."

The intern program was initiated last year with 19 students operating throughout Viet Nam. One returned home early. His house was mined by the VC, and the explosion shattered his eardrum and left deep gashes in his legs.

Hoadley lives in the AID compound here. Its entrance is flanked with sandbags and guarded by two armed men.

He works every day from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. in the Can Tho provincial headquarters. This is comparable to a governor's office in the United States.

His job is to assist the provincial representative, the US adviser to the Vietnamese chief of the province. A day might include working with war veterans and widows, talking to VC defectors, advising the town's summer youth program and teaching an English class.

"Our work here is working ourselves out of a job," he said "If we go home and our counterparts take over, it's the ultimate success.

"We're supposed to be behind the scenes, assist with our experience, and leave the rest to them, as we know they are a highly motivated people.

"My main complaint is that it's hard to remain behind the scenes. The Vietnamese know where the money is coming from. My interpreter told me the peasants know that if the Americans left the VC would take over the country in a week.

"Every product we give them is stamped with a red, white and blue stamp telling of the donation in English and Vietnamese.

"I hate the advertising, 'This is American. This is American.' There's a case on this. Two years ago the Special Forces worked with the montagnards (tribal people of Viet Nam) in the Central Highlands. When they left the montagnards followed them. They loved the Americans but wanted nothing to do with the Vietnamese.

"The delicate part is building up the government of Viet Nam instead of America."

He said his feelings about the two and a half month summer intern program are mixed. "I feel sometimes it's too long, and sometimes that it's too short.

"We have no clearly defined responsibilities. It's hard to get into anything. So learning is the gain. You do learn a lot, but being an outsider and always a guest hinders getting information.

"Also, none of us speaks Vietnamese. Idealistically, we should.

"I'm in a state of flux. When I get home it will take two or three weeks to sort out my impressions before I can take a position.

"I have a strong feeling about AID's work here. I'm pessimistic by nature, but if the American people try and stick out the social revolution two generations after the war, then one can seriously say that America is being honest.

"We're shelling out $640 million a year here for development projects. This means we have an interest, but I'm afraid that it's negative."

A Farewell Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the police across the country are subject to unnecessary abuse, as they attempt to maintain law and order at a time when seeds of anarchy are visible throughout the land.

Recently, Chief Grover Cogswell of Dolton, Ill., retired after a long and honorable career. I ask leave to insert in the RECORD his letter, which appeared recently in the Riverdale Pointer, expressing his farewell message to the people of the community he served so well:

A FAREWELL MESSAGE FROM A RETIRING POLICEMAN TO THE PEOPLE OF DOLTON

Within a few short days my career as a policeman will be in the past, and my days of retirement will have begun. It seems appropriate now that I try to express in words some of the thoughts and feelings that are with me.

It would not be possible for a man to have spent half a lifetime in the service of his village without building strong ties of friendship, affection, and loyalty that will stay with him always.

My 31 years on the force have covered a period that saw a small town with a police force of two men grow into an attractive suburban community of 25,000 and a force of 14 men with several clerks, a reserve force, and a team of crossing guards.

Pride enters into my feelings here, for I am surely proud of our fine community. Like any other growing concern, Dolton has had problems to face as she grew and spread. But in all my years of police work, I have sincerely tried to do what is best for our people and our village. If I have a motto, it is the Golden Rule. In dealing with young people in trouble, I have tried to see that each has had a second chance. Our obligations to tomorrow demands our concern today for youth and its problems.

My work here has encompassed the administrations of four mayors. For 22 years our department worked with Ira J. Hastings. For 7½ years Fred Kasten was president. Albert J. Ohlson finished his term, and for the past 14 months we have served with Tom Harper as head of our Village. The cooperation and confidence each of these men and their trustees extended to me were important factors in helping me to do the job I could as a law enforcement officer.

The businessmen, the members of our school boards, the newspapers, the Dolton Civic Association, the clergy, the Dolton Jaycees, the Kiwanis Club, the Lions Club and all organizations that work for the betterment of Dolton have contributed to the well being of our town. All have made my job easier.

I must include my "boys and girls" in expressing thanks and affection. The policemen and the reserves, the clerks, the crossing guards; all have made my job one I will remember with pride and pleasure. Our coprotectors of the Village, the Volunteer firemen, and all members of the official Village family from the garage, street, water and maintenance departments to the newest clerk in the Village office—to each I say thank you for your constant support and loyal help.

I believe that being a policeman now and in the future will present more problems and more complex problems for all communities. The age in which we live, the changing values, and the fading of parental discipline now result in more serious cases of delinquency. The parent who hands a youngster a set of car keys and a license to independence may mistakenly be handing him a passport to serious trouble. It is not the under-privileged, but the over-indulged boy or girl who winds up in custody. I am deeply concerned over this. There is no easy way to being a good parent. In this area too, I have tried to do the constructive thing, best for the community and the family. I do not envy the man who is appointed to my job, although I leave with some regret.

I thank the men and women who gave so generously of time and effort to make my retirement dinner such a successful, happy evening. I will always look back with pleasure on that occasion. It was a wonderful party.

I admit to being sentimental in my feeling for our town. Dolton is my home, the home of my family, my friends, my co-workers; my very life is bound up in my years on the police force. Beginning a new life is different in many ways.

Health and growth, order and peace, joy and satisfaction are the wishes I extend to each of my fellow-residents and friends as I say goodbye.

Sincerely yours,

(s) GROVER L. COGSWELL.

Corporate Profits Increase Requires Fiscal Restraint

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the Monday, August 1, edition of the New York Times confirms the basic thinking behind the tax package I recently introduced H.R. 16642. My bill suspends for 1 year the 7-percent investment tax credit, imposes a temporary defense emergency tax of 4 percent on corporate income, and levies a 5-percent surcharge on corporate income which exceeds a 1962 through 1965 average. These fiscal restraints would discourage the overheated segments of our economy from continuing their inflationary overexpansion and ease the competition for credit in an already tight money market.

As the comprehensive article states, the January to June rate of corporate profits showed a 10-percent increase over the same six months last year. The rate increase jumps to 17.9 percent if auto and steel corporations are omitted. During the same period, wages and salaries and personal income have proceeded at a moderate 3-percent pace.

The New York Times survey lends further proof that the source of pressure in an overstimulated corporate economy must be relieved if we are to successfully check inflation. My tax package is an effort to apply the relief where the pressure is greatest.

CORPORATE PROFITS AT PEAK FOR THE HALF, SURVEY FINDS—500-COMPANY STUDY SHOWS 10.2 PERCENT RISE—ONLY FARM TOOLS, AUTOS, STEEL, AND CEMENT FALL FROM 1965 LEVELS

(By Clare M. Reckert)

New profit peaks were reached by the nation's manufacturing and service industries in the first six months of 1966, despite the moderated rate of increase from the feverish pace the year before.

No important reversal of this earning trend is expected during the final half of the year.

According to a study of some 500 companies made by The New York Times, total profits in the first half rose by 10.2 per cent to $9,323,764,000 from $8,459,340,000 a year earlier.

Of 37 different categories in the list, only four showed declines from the 1965 period—cement, farm equipment, steel and autos. The Big Three, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, all lagged behind their record performance of the first half of 1965.

An 8.3 per cent earnings decline for the motors group, to $1,684,000,000 from $1,838,000,000 a year ago, was an important factor in slowing down the total rate of advance. Excluding the three auto makers, profits for 497 companies totaled $7,639,764,000 for the first half, up 15.3 per cent from their $6,622,840,000 earnings a year earlier.

Profits of the auto companies were trimmed by reduced sales, attributed in part to the widespread discussions of safety measures and the higher costs of operation and expansion. Comparison with first-half figures for 1965 is also distorted because in the opening months of last year automakers were filling orders deferred by a strike in the final months of 1964.

Third-quarter prospects for the auto industry this year points to a continued drop in sales and earnings, with production schedules cut back by about 12 percent from the period a year ago.

Also impeding the upward movement of earnings were the steel companies. With the exception of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which managed to advance $3-million, all of the major producers were down from last year. Of the 33 companies in this group, only 11 smaller ones showed improved earnings, leaving the over-all result off 12 per cent from the 1965 first half.

Eliminating the steel and auto groups from the combined results of the industries studied, the percentage gain would have been 17.9 per cent over the first six months of 1965. In the survey of the first 500 companies to report six months figures for the period ended June 30, 1965, earnings rose 17 per cent over the 1964 first half.

In the steel group, comparison with last year was distorted because customers built large inventories as a hedge against the threatened steel strike. Consequently profits of the steel makers were unusually large, and helped to swell the entire corporate profit picture in the first half of 1965.

This year, however, record profits were registered by 127 companies—one of every four in the survey. A number of these reported their highest profits for any quarter or half year.

The generally comforting profit margins prompted many to declare liberal dividend payments to stockholders.

The upward surge also covered a broad corporate base, with oils, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, electronics, airlines, aircraft, machine tools, automotive suppliers, drugs, paper, office equipment, publishing, rubber, textiles and container makers turning in top performances.

With the exception of tobacco, 32 classifications realized above-average earnings increases.

FOUR SHOW A LOSS

A decline in profits was reported by 68 of the 500 companies, 10 more than last year. Only four operated in the red, compared with seven in 1965. United Electric Coal and Consolidated Electronics were again among the group, joined by Wheeling Steel and DC Trucking this year.

Although the rate of gain in profits has slowed somewhat in the first and second quarter of this year, market analysts point out that the booming prosperity is in its fifth straight year. Nevertheless, the basic trend of corporate profits remains strong. Industrial production has been maintained at a high rate and business has continued its record investment spending for capital improvements and expansion. Personal income, moreover, remains at a high level and consumer buying is still good.

But economists see other situations to worry about, such as the course of the war in Vietnam, gold problems, fiscal developments and monetary policy. The difficulty of obtaining mortgage and other loans continues to be a heavy drag on housing. Strikes continue to hamper business. And then there is the possibility of a tax increase.

LIST IS TABULATED

Management, meanwhile, is improving operating efficiency through further automation in an effort to maintain profit margins. Diversification and mergers or acquisitions are also receiving greater attention.

Among the 37 group classifications, the airlines shaped up best in the first six months of this year. Six companies turned in profits of $56,967,000, for a gain of 111 per cent over the $26,993,000 cleared in the initial half of 1965.

The list of earnings in other industries are shown in the following table:

Six months to June 30

[Dollars in thousands]

	Number of concerns	1966	1965	Percent gain
Shipping	4	$13,493	$5,699	225
Airlines	6	56,967	26,993	111
Aircraft	8	124,642	84,694	47
Apparel	8	18,256	12,568	45
Building materials	20	105,179	75,165	40
Machine tools	8	29,214	21,839	34
Electronics	24	198,397	149,465	33
Mining	11	101,411	77,214	31
Controls and regulators	17	54,174	41,297	31
Vending	2	4,773	3,656	30
Publishing	13	63,536	48,815	30
Heavy equipment	35	150,117	116,416	29
Rubber	6	51,591	40,453	28
Metal fabricators	15	87,471	69,629	26
Containers	9	81,741	65,309	25
Nonferrous metals	16	341,054	275,098	24

Six months to June 30—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	Number of concerns	1966	1965	Percent gain
Textiles	9	$22,661	$18,296	24
Home products	21	486,748	397,100	23
Food	15	140,879	116,135	21
Auto supplies	22	111,725	93,628	19
Distillers and brewers	7	51,758	43,699	18
Paper	21	244,230	206,087	18
Pharmaceuticals	23	302,125	257,717	17
Broadcasting	5	18,522	15,828	17
Chain stores	8	60,596	52,211	16
Cosmetics	17	54,174	41,297	31
Trucking	15	14,146	12,338	15
Oil	30	2,522,380	2,218,318	14
Office equipment	9	321,956	280,620	14
Glass	8	94,767	83,353	14
Medical equipment	5	27,913	24,908	12
Chemicals	39	876,572	775,700	13
Tobacco	5	136,720	128,093	7
Declined:				
Farm equipment	2	93,107	93,155	1
Auto and truck	5	1,700,216	1,846,638	8
Steel	33	519,876	589,767	12
Cement	8	17,335	20,526	15

In reporting results for the six months ended June 30, there were cheery predictions from several company officials. They expect sales and profits to continue at their record pace for the balance of the year, with 1966 turning in the best performance of all time. This, of course, assumes there are no serious developments to upset the economy.

A Reminder, Mr. President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] put his finger on the real problem behind the current airline strike and many other strikes in a notable statement he issued yesterday.

The New York Daily News, in its lead editorial today entitled "A Reminder, Mr. President," found occasion to comment on Mr. LAIRD's remarks. In his statement, the gentleman pointed out that the basic problem behind these strikes is inflation. This is the core problem which, in Mr. LAIRD's words, "the administration has not shown the courage to attack."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I ask that the lead editorial in today's New York Daily News be included in the RECORD along with the complete statement issued yesterday by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The material referred to follows:

A REMINDER, MR. PRESIDENT

In the midst of all the confusion and buck-passing about how to end our nation's 27-day airline strike, one comment by Senate Democratic Leader MIKE MANSFIELD stands out as clear, candid and commendable.

Moaned MIKE, while lesser upper-House legislators stood mute: "This (the labor-touchy airline strike) is back in our laps. And if there is anything we don't like in our laps, it is this kind of matter."

In the House of Representatives, however, Congressman Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.) did speak up loud and plain.

The basic problem behind the airlines and many other strikes, he declared, is inflation—"which the Administration has not shown the courage to attack . . . It is understandable that workers will balk at accepting a wage increase of 3.2 or 3.5% when the cost of living is increasing at an annual rate of 4.1%."

Then Laird aimed square at his target. He noted that President Johnson, in his State of the Union message last January, said he would ask Congress for new and stiff legislation to deal with strikes that harm the national interest. "I find it hard to believe that the President had nothing specific in mind when he made this pledge to Congress and the nation. Yet here it is 6½ months later . . . he should make good on his promise . . . instead of drifting from crisis to crisis in labor-management relations."

That's probably as blunt a demand for Presidential courage as has been recorded in recent months. The next voice we hear should be that of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Statement of the Honorable Melvin R. Laird, Member of Congress, August 2, 1966

In his State of the Union message, President Johnson said:

"I also intend to ask the Congress to consider measures which without improperly invading State and local authority will enable us effectively to deal with strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest."

I find it hard to believe that the President had nothing specific in mind when he made this pledge to the Congress and the nation.

Yet here it is 6½ months later. The country is in the midst of an airlines strike, and the Executive Branch has not yet produced the bill which it promised last January.

There is no reason why the President and his advisers should have neglected this issue. This isn't the first strike of 1966. The Wall Street Journal pointed out last week that time lost because of strikes in May was the highest May figure in seven years.

The problem which lies behind the strike is one which the Administration has not shown the courage to attack. The problem is inflation.

The President has been seeking to impose his guidelines as a ceiling on wage increases at a time when the cost of living is rising at a rate exceeding the limits set by the guidelines. It is understandable that workers will balk at accepting a wage increase of 3.2 or 3.5 per cent when the cost of living is increasing at an annual rate of 4.1 per cent. It is particularly understandable when they see wage settlements concluded in other industries which shatter the guidelines without any objection from the White House.

Whatever the outcome of the present strike, the Administration should not think that the real problem has been dealt with properly.

To get at the root of the problem, the President should begin to interest himself in efforts to achieve price stability and thus remove the major stimulus to the kind of impasse between labor and management which has crippled air transportation.

He should make good on his promise to propose legislation to deal with serious strikes instead of drifting from crisis to crisis in labor-management relations. Legislation drafted in haste to meet an immediate crisis such as we are now going through may prescribe a cure that is as bad as the disease. In the current crisis, some had proposed government seizure of the airlines. So drastic a remedy would have been a regrettable departure from the historic relationship of government and private enterprise—a departure that Congress, business, and labor would regret in future years.

Textile Industry Plays Major Role in War Effort

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I have often contended that the magnificent dedication and performance of our fightingmen in southeast Asia demands a comparable homefront effort in their support.

The story points out how the textile industry is contributing mightily to our struggle against Asiatic communism. The splendid manner in which the textile industry and its employees are meeting the requirements of our Military Establishment is reassuring to those of us on the informal textile committee who labored so long and hard to make possible this great industry's vital role in the defense of our country.

As a Representative of one of the greatest textile producing areas in the world, I am proud to bring to my colleagues' attention the following article from the New York Times:

MILLS FILL NEEDS DESPITE STRONG CIVILIAN DEMAND

(By Herbert Koshetz)

With the Vietnam conflict entering a stage of feverish ground fighting, attention is again focused on the role that textiles play in the war effort.

The combat soldier defending the besieged Quangtri Province is the most completely—if not the best—outfitted in the world. This goes for his brother in arms in other areas of Vietnam as well as all military bases.

His uniform, shoes, tent and equipment are all designed for the climate as well as the terrain and to lighten the psychological burden brought on by heat, dampness and a crafty enemy.

The equipment now even includes body armor designed to stop shell fragments and machine gun bullets. Behind the lines there are portable hospital tents, while overhead he can look for parachutes to bring in rescue or replacement personnel and large quantities of ammunition and supplies.

TWO HUNDRED YARDS A MAN

The textile industry produces an average of more than 200 yards of cloth a year for every man in the armed forces. This figure, however, does not include sheets, pillow cases, blankets, towels and other items that are not generally carried into combat.

The quartermaster has bought in the fiscal year ended June 30 a total of more than 500 million yards of cotton, manmade fiber and wool textiles on a direct mill-purchase basis, more than enough to carpet a path to the Moon. In addition, apparel and other contractors producing for the military have purchased an estimated 75 million to 100 million yards themselves.

Since the first of the year, the Defense Supply Agency has purchased 6.5 million sheets, 2.5 million pillowcases, 5.25 million towels and 937,000 wool blankets.

The great bulk of other textiles purchased are cotton, but fabrics made of manmade fibers are getting increased attention. Textile mills have been able to meet all of the Government needs without any directive orders, even though the quantities purchased represent well over 5 percent of total output at a time when civilian demand is very heavy.

DIRECTIVES ISSUED

The same cannot be said for the men's apparel industry, which has tended to drag its feet in meeting demand for such things as cotton uniform pants and jackets, and wool jackets. Many directives were required before the quantities needed were met and the Department of Commerce, acting under provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, was forced to threaten some manufacturers with stoppage of civilian output unless they cooperated in turning out uniforms.

The pressure for military textiles is lessening somewhat. The demand during the high point in the current procurement program for Vietnam, however, is far below that during World War II.

Just before U.S. entry, military needs took 6 percent of all textile production, and by 1944, the figure was 37 percent. Cotton goods came under much heavier demand during World War II, with the military taking 61 percent of all cotton goods by 1944.

The Referral Racket

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the best reasons for the enactment of my bill, H.R. 15707, the truth-in-packaging bill, is the racket referred to in the following article from the July 24, 1966, R.W.D.S.U. Record, a publication of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, AFL–CIO.

This particular fraud is being perpetrated throughout the country and I believe that action on the Federal level is necessary to stop it. I hope the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is currently holding hearings on deceptive methods on packaging and labeling, will also take note of this racket.

The article follows:

THE REFERRAL RACKET: FAKE JOB ADS MAY TURN OUT TO BE A SELLING TRICK

(By Sidney Margolius)

"Married girls needed to make over $200 a month. No selling involved. No experience needed. Use your own home phone during your spare time to earn extra money. $50 cash advance and bonus to accepted person. Free in your home training:"

This is an actual ad that ran in the help-wanted classified ad section of a leading Denver newspaper recently. This ad is an example of the latest and cruelest of the many tricks used to sell working families high-priced vacuum cleaners and other goods on the so-called "referral plan."

Such ads today are running in many cities around the country. In the case of this particular ad, here is what happened to the wife of a poultry plant worker anxious to earn money to help her husband, who called the number.

"The person who answered the phone wouldn't tell her what the job was about or what company was advertising, but arranged for someone to come to her home that day," reports Gerald Kopel, Colorado state representative. "A man appeared at her home, identifying himself as an agent for a vacuum cleaner company. He told the woman that all she had to do was make phone calls for the company, lining up appointments so he could get into homes to sell the vacuum cleaner. For every sale he made, he said, she would receive $50. He waved a green paper in front of her on which was written the words 'fifty dollars.'

"The agent brought in the vacuum cleaner and demonstrated how it worked. The housewife said she would try out the job. The agent gave her the paper that had 'fifty dollars' written on it, and had her sign several papers. Just as he was ready to leave, he said, 'Here's another paper to sign. It's just a receipt to show you have our vacuum cleaner.'

"The housewife said, 'But we already have a vacuum cleaner.' The agent suggested she just keep it in her home to demonstrate it. The paper the woman and her husband signed was blank. But the copies underneath weren't."

What the couple actually signed, Mr. Kopel reports, was a chattel mortgage obligating them to pay $400 for a vacuum cleaner that they didn't need, and which later was appraised as actually worth $75.

For the phone calls the woman made, she received no payments. She could not even cash the "$50 advance" the agent gave her. It said on the back that it was to be used for the endorsee's own purchase.

Mr. Kopel, who is a nationally-known specialist in bankruptcy law as well as a state legislator, investigated further. He found that in just six weeks 70 families in his area had been victimized by this one company, at $400 per vacuum cleaner.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN LOSSES

Add the families in this and other cities who have been trapped by similar referral schemes into buying not only vacuum cleaners, but TV sets, aluminum siding, water softeners and other goods, and the losses to moderate-income families run into millions of dollars a year.

Not the least reprehensible of the parties involved in referral schemes are the newspapers who accept the fake employment and similar classified ads without checking them to see if they are legitimate job offers.

Often such referral agents make appointments by using the name of a friend or relative of the family, reports Helen Nelson, California consumer counsel, who has been waging a vigorous battle in her state to defend consumers against such depredations.

"The agent even may pay you to listen to his demonstration," Mrs. Nelson warns. "He may say he is not selling anything but is advertising in the home instead of on television or in the newspapers. He describes how much money you can make by referring other customers. Then he explains you have to sign a 'friendship bond' or 'advertising agreement' or some other paper to earn this money. But if you do sign, you will sign yourself into a long-term contract at a high rate of interest for an item that's overpriced to begin with."

Some of our readers at least have learned how to protect themselves. A Los Angeles workingman wrote us about how the referral scheme operates in the sale of TV sets, and how he avoided getting caught:

"A close friend of yours tells you that you could qualify for a TV set at no cost. Since you trust your friend, you accept the appointment with a company agent. After a very intelligent talk, he persuades you to sign an agreement with the promise that if you get six persons within six months, that TV would be yours. But I checked with the Better Business Bureau first, and found out about this scheme. I preferred to pay the cost of a TV set myself than to get any other people involved in this agreement."

PHONY PITCH FOR FIRE ALARMS

Parents of young children are proving particularly vulnerable to the sales pitch for fire alarm systems, reports Dollars and Decisions, the bulletin of the University of Vermont Extension Service.

A St. Louis company, K–V Builders, recently consented to a Federal Trade Commission order forbidding it to use referral promises in its ads or salesman's solicitations for aluminum siding. The FTC alleged that customers did not receive a bonus for each sale made when they agreed to allow their homes to be used for display purposes. In fact, the FTC said, the installations rarely were used for showing to other prospects.

In one of many cases of referral selling of carpeting that has come to our attention, Luxor Carpets, Inc., of Washington, D.C., which formerly operated as Factory Outlet Carpets, Inc., was forbidden by the FTC from overstating the commissions received by customers from referral sales. The FTC complained that few, if any, participants receive enough commissions to get their own carpeting at little or no cost, as the firm and its salesmen had claimed.

Ninety-three Nations Still in Debt to Uncle Sam—$18 Billions Outstanding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Associated Press recently compiled an excellent analysis of what the rest of the world owes the United States both for World War I and World War II debts. It is interesting to note that some of the countries that owe us the largest sum of money are among our severest critics and, of course, heading the list of the ungrateful is France whose Charles de Gaulle is reaching new heights in ingratitude.

The Associated Press story and chart follows:

NINETY-THREE NATIONS STILL IN DEBT TO UNCLE SAM—$18 BILLIONS OUTSTANDING—DOESN'T INCLUDE UNPAID BILLS OF WORLD WAR I

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Being in debt to Uncle Sam still is fashionable in world affairs. No fewer than 103 countries—and government books carry Belgium-Luxemburg and Rhodesia-Nyasaland as one country each—have been in debt to this nation at one time or another since World War II and the vast majority—93—still are.

This doesn't include World War I debts, on which nothing has been paid since 1932 except for regular instalments made by Finland, the only country not in arrears on an outstanding World War I debt.

The latest unpublished figures compiled by the department of commerce show that as of last Dec. 31, money owed the United States by foreign governments and enterprises totaled $18,864,488,763, exclusive of interest and World War I debt.

SEVENTEEN STILL OWE

The grand total reached $39,555,798,280.10 when the unpaid principal and interest still owed by 17 nations from World War I are added. That latter figure alone came to $20,691,309,517.10 as of June 30, 1965, the most recent date for which figures are available.

This is only war debt still carried on the government's books. Billions more were handed out free by the United States. But it isn't always true that foreign nations never repay what they owe Uncle Sam.

Ten countries have paid off their World War II and post-war debts—Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Bahrain, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Hong Kong, New Caledonia, and Sweden. Canada and Sweden owed the most—$196,069,726 and $24,199,886 respectively.

THREE PAID OFF

Three countries have paid off their World War I debts—Cuba, Nicaragua, and Liberia. But officials don't expect any further payments from Cuba, now under communist control, on its other loans from Uncle Sam. Cuba still owes the United States $36,266,581 on an original principal of $68,555,247.

Most countries make regular payments on their World War II and post-war loans altho some occasionally are late and Russia and Nationalist China, in particular, dispute the exact amount owed for World War II.

Officials said, however, that Russia still makes yearly payments of about 10 million dollars on World War II debts, which United States books carried as 190 millions last Dec. 31. World War I is a different story, except for Finland.

DELAYED BY DIVISION

Payments on World War I debt stopped after a one-year moratorium was declared in 1932. In 1953, the United States agreed that no further payments need be made until final settlement of World War I reparations payments by Germany.

With Germany still divided, no settlement is in sight.

Greece, incidentally, plans to begin making payments on its World War I debt soon, commerce officials said.

The country most in debt to the United States is the United Kingdom, which leads both lists—9.45 billion dollars on World War I and 3.98 billions on World War II and post-war.

CRIES IN CONGRESS

France, altho it hasn't paid anything on its World War I debt in more than 30 years, is rapidly paying more recent loans from the United States and now owes only 404 millions on World War II and post-war debt. France has repaid more than 2 billion dollars.

There have been cries in Congress and elsewhere insisting that France pay its World War I obligations because of its policy of converting at least 34 million dollars in American currency monthly into United States gold at $35 an ounce. The government fears that any refusal to permit conversion of dollars to gold in France's case would only shake confidence in the dollar.

Uncle Sam's generosity isn't confined to national boundaries. Four different international organizations, including the United Nations, also have debts with the United States.

The United Nations still owes 104.57 millions on a 141.26 million dollar debt. Other international organizations owing money are the North Atlantic Treaty organization, the European Atomic Energy community, and the European Coal and Steel community.

HERE'S NATION-BY-NATION BREAKDOWN OF DEBTORS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Here is a country-by-country breakdown of World War I debt as of June 30, 1965, the most recent figures available:

Country	Original debt (principal and interest)	Payments (principal and interest)	Total still owed (including interest)
Great Britain	$4,802,181,641.56	$2,024,854,297.74	$9,453,659,301.93
France	4,089,689,966.18	486,075,891.00	6,580,932,495.57
Italy	2,042,364,319.28	100,829,880.16	2,251,483,409.34
Belgium	419,837,630.37	52,191,273.24	669,899,077.60
Russia	192,601,297.37	8,750,311.88	640,680,535.28
Poland	207,344,297.37	22,646,297.55	449,810,224.20
Czechoslovakia	185,071,023.07	20,134,092.26	266,822,052.34
Romania	68,359,192.45	4,791,007.22	111,199,610.60
Yugoslavia	63,577,712.55	2,588,771.69	82,500,468.78
Greece	32,499,922.67	4,127,056.01	45,590,335.10
Armenia	11,959,917.49	----------	39,350,996.73
Estonia	16,466,012.87	1,248,432.07	35,942,300.81
Austria	26,843,148.66	862,668.00	26,024,539.59
Latvia	6,888,664.20	761,549.07	14,899,340.04
Lithuania	6,432,465.00	1,237,956.58	13,375,487.90
Finland	8,999,999.97	15,063,230.93	5,071,000.00
Hungary	1,982,555.50	556,919.76	4,068,341.20
Cuba	10,000,000.00	12,286,751.58	----------
Nicaragua	141,950.36	168,575.84	----------
Liberia	26,000.00	36,471.56	----------

Here is a country-by-country breakdown of World War II and post-war debt as of last Dec. 31, the most recent date for which complete figures are available. Figures for individual countries may not add to the total borrowed because of currency and other adjustments made over the years.

Country	Total borrowed	Principal repaid	Principal still owed
United Kingdom	$5,468,858,528	$1,486,525,955	$3,982,336,440
India	3,428,088,387	281,140,246	3,108,328,435
Brazil	1,949,049,147	737,804,361	1,076,283,345
Pakistan	1,078,689,613	88,003,464	1,030,312,912
Japan	1,614,277,759	850,676,674	763,601,085
Turkey	762,815,984	78,378,074	683,614,786
Yugoslavia	725,159,418	83,542,799	613,889,951
Chile	782,644,959	205,896,225	569,403,925
United Arab Republic	595,715,780	35,922,379	555,560,549
Israel	614,091,098	182,961,688	419,761,297
Spain	538,718,873	126,228,166	412,434,841
France	2,534,908,591	2,127,189,907	404,381,837
China (Formosa)	572,213,463	213,602,287	358,486,782
Argentina	594,701,907	231,615,040	349,944,903
Colombia	526,934,290	226,445,046	278,583,031
Mexico	712,850,739	456,417,645	253,208,119
Morocco	272,470,364	19,935,061	251,801,346
Iran	354,345,406	105,042,800	249,561,331
Germany	1,356,372,601	1,131,093,239	225,019,752
Russia	222,494,574	32,485,673	190,008,901
Greece	288,005,952	107,155,114	179,376,895
Indonesia	309,100,456	123,453,331	170,221,047
Peru	326,233,485	179,357,806	146,867,634
Italy	722,279,227	577,268,439	145,006,950
Ireland	128,200,000	16,403,932	111,796,068
Portugal	134,425,231	22,474,904	111,069,679
Philippines	285,237,495	180,302,707	104,539,387
Liberia	120,755,523	19,090,525	102,363,408
Tunisia	94,102,956	5,257,988	88,427,258
Poland	142,231,610	59,853,558	82,376,934
Others	3,990,515,337	2,130,968,143	1,847,819,541

Proposal for Minimizing the Public Hardship in Transportation Strikes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, it must be clear to those involved—the machinists, the airline operators, the public, and the Government—that a protracted strike of five major airlines, or the discontinuance of air transportation service, is no longer tolerable.

Regardless of the efficacy, even need, of the strike device in ordinary labor-management disputes, it is no longer an appropriate weapon in labor disputes when public hardship or a national emergency is involved.

The public has a majority interest in the transportation business. Transportation—air, water, land, or rail—is a service, a public service, whether passenger, mail, or freight.

The taxpayer has a large stake in all transportation businesses.

Profits are essential to the airlines and important to the public. The wages should be fair for the work done. The profits should be fair for the risk, investment, and service rendered. Neither excessive wages nor excessive profits should be taken at the expense of the user of the transportation or at the expense of the taxpayer who contributes to the subsidies and governmental services to the industry.

Any excessive profits or wages which are not returned to the public in reduced fares are just as inflationary and unacceptable as increased prices that are required by excessive wage or profit demands. The fare-paying traveler is just as entitled to a slice of the extra profits as are the employers and employees. The taxpayer is just as much entitled to a slice of the extraordinary profits as they were obligated to subsidize when profits were impossible.

In many places public transportation is an absolute necessity. Interruptions of transportation can quickly and easily become a public inconvenience or hardship or a national emergency.

Presently it must be clear that a political solution is usually wrong or often impossible. It would appear as though President Johnson has refused to intervene in either the airline or the New York City transport strikes for political reasons. Politics has no place in labor disputes when the national interest or public inconvenience is involved.

President Johnson is quick to use his office to control steel, aluminum, and other industries, but laggardly when unions exceed the administration economic guidelines allegedly designed to forestall inflation. Perhaps another President would be similarly encumbered and shackled by the feared political consequences.

Through press-agentry, President Johnson attempted to milk as much political advantage as possible out of the negotiation proceedings. His curious outward detachment from the negotiations until settlement appeared imminent, then the nighttime summons of the parties to the White House woodshed, the mandatory closeting of the negotiators in the Executive offices, the grand TV announcement of the "noninflationary" settlement, the devious childish withholding of the terms of the agreement from the public, the taxpayers, and the families of the machinists until the time of the election must have demonstrated that this President and his labor advisers do not understand labor, do not care about management, and have little concern for the public or the taxpayer. Neither crass politics nor cheap press-agentry have any legitimate or helpful place in labor-management. The President has mishandled the airline strike.

The President cannot be blamed entirely because there is no prescribed plan or procedure for solution.

A new procedure for settling strikes of this nature is desperately needed to resume air transportation service now and to preclude such a public inconvenience and hardship in the future.

The present law permits Congress and the President to weasel out of their responsibility. Congress leaves the problem to the President; the President defers to the Congress. Generally, President Johnson likes to intrude on the prerogatives of the legislature—but not in distasteful strike situations. Congress must enact clear enabling legislation.

Compulsory arbitration is a distasteful method for settling an ordinary labor-management dispute. Compulsory arbitration brings together representatives of both contending parties with a neutral third party acceptable to both contenders. While compulsion in any form in a free society is objectionable, the inhumanitarian hardships of unabated use of economic power by either labor or management are also objectionable. Heretofore, Congress has refused to invoke compulsory arbitration for many good reasons. The enormity of the public detriment now overwhelms the reasons against compulsory arbitration.

Seeing no better solution, I suggest the addition of this tool to present labor-mangement relations law.

I propose that compulsory arbitration machinery be set in operation when the President or, and I repeat "or," the Congress makes the determination that a strike has become a national emergency or an intolerable public nuisance. No more deferring of the Congress or the President to the other; no more fiddling; no more "dilly dallying" or charging one another of failure to act. Secondly, I propose the representation of the public on the Board of Arbitration. I suggest a three-member Board with full authority to settle all issues. One representative selected by labor, one by management and one member of the American Arbitration Association or the American Bar Association to represent the public, user, and taxpayer interests. All other procedures of the present law could be retained.

These new but simple suggestions would insure more nearly fair settlements without the enormous losses, hardships and inconveniences of discontinued service.

My plan, when known and understood by the parties, would encourage, if not impel, quicker settlements of labor disputes. It would insure more stability and productivity in public transportation industries.

I believe scholars and students of labor-management relations know what is necessary. We do not need a study commission. We do not need protracted hearings in both the House and Senate. We need courage. We need to eliminate politics. We need to consider the public. We need new enabling legislation. We need it now.

These proposals are intended to, and do, protect the basic right of labor to organize, bargain, and strike. They also protect the necessary right of investors to earn a profit, and of management to manage its business.

Reckless, irresponsible, callous, or greedy action by either party must be minimized. The public rights must have primacy and must be protected now and in the future.

I urge members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to consider my proposals which are included in my bill.

Statement on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, July 29, 46 Members of the House of Representatives sponsored a statement on Vietnam in response to the recent pronouncement by Premier Ky suggesting an invasion of North Vietnam and eventual war with Red China. As one of the signatory Members, I would like to introduce this statement in the Record as I believe it will be of great interest to my colleagues:

STATEMENT ON VIETNAM

Recent statements by Premier Ky suggesting an invasion of North Vietnam, and eventual war with Red China, indicate he and other South Vietnamese generals have ambitions that extend far beyond and contradict the limited aims stated by President Johnson in seeking self-determination for the Vietnamese people. The danger that the war will spread is increasing daily. Extension of the conflict may embroil the major powers of the world in a destructive and brutal confrontation that would shatter all hopes of world peace.

Premier Ky's statements dramatize the necessity for the American government to redirect its energies more forcefully in pursuit of a peaceful political settlement of the war. The spiral of escalation now being advocated by General Ky must be opposed and new initiatives attempted for negotiated settlement. The United States should use its great influence to assure that fair and free elections open to all parties will be held in the South so that a truly representative civilian government may be established. The granting of political rights to all would offer a peaceful alternative to those who now pursue the path of armed rebellion.

DEMOCRATS

JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, JOHN A. BLATNIK, JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., PHILLIP BURTON, RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, JEFFERY COHELAN, JOHN CONYERS, JR., JOHN DOW,

KEN W. DYAL, DON EDWARDS, LEONARD FARBSTEIN, DONALD FRASER, JACOB H. GILBERT, BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI, HENRY B. GONZALEZ, AUGUSTUS HAWKINS, KEN HECHLER, HENRY HELSTOSKI,

ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, ROBERT LEGGETT, JOHN C. MACKIE, SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, RICHARD D. MCCARTHY, PATSY T. MINK, WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, ROBERT N. C. NIX, BARRATT O'HARA, EDWARD J. PATTEN,

THOMAS REES, JOSEPH Y. RESNICK, HENRY S. REUSS, BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, EDWARD ROYBAL, WILLIAM F. RYAN, JAMES H. SCHEUER, JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER, WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE, HERBERT TENZER, LIONEL VAN DEERLIN, WESTON VIVIAN, JEROME R. WALDIE, LESTER WOLFF, SIDNEY R. YATES.

REPUBLICANS

SEYMOUR HALPERN, THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN.

A Mother Does Her Bit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1966

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, the morale of our men in our Armed Forces overseas is vitally important, not only to their own well-being, but to their performance of duty. As every soldier and sailor knows, such morale is lifted immeasurably by the arrival of parcels and mail from home.

One mother who realizes this and who is doing more than her share to boost the morale not only of her own son but of all members of his outfit is Mrs. Leonard Sellers of my own district in California. Mr. Lee Chilson, who writes a column in the Chula Vista Star-News, took note of this in the issue of July 14.

Under unanimous consent I insert in the Congressional Record this heartwarming newspaper account of the activities of Mrs. Sellers in sending to the troops overseas such typically American products as hamburgers, and the joyous welcome with which her packages are received by men fighting in Vietnam:

A MOTHER DOES HER BIT

"It's hard to put down on paper how happy I and the rest of the guys were the day the Goodie box came. It brought us all a little closer to home—even if for only a few minutes." . . . "Your son Paul is lucky to have such a wonderful family. The goodie box was just great. Thank you so much." . . . "The box was wonderful. It brought back memories of home. It gets lonely over here."

Those were just a few of the quotes from letters received this week by Mrs. Leonard Sellers, 1058 Monserate Ave., Chula Vista. They came from her son and a dozen or so of his Marine pals fighting the war in far-off Viet Nam. The "goodie boxes" that brought on all the thanks were mailed several weeks ago by Mr. and Mrs. Sellers. They weren't the usual boxes of candy and cookies, though. They were filled with real American hamburgers.

We told you about Mrs. Sellers and her efforts to get the 'burgers all the way to Viet Nam several weeks ago. She packed cans of beef patties and wrapped buns in special material so they would stay fresh on the long trip. This week she received pictures and letters of thanks. She let us read them, including this one from her son:

"The box that I remember (and always will) was the box of hamburgers, and there's a little story I'd like to tell you about how we finally got a chance to eat them. Sunday at about 11 a.m. we got the word to pack up our gear because we were moving out. We got on trucks and they took us to our base in Chu-Lai. We made up field transport packs and went to the airstrip.

"While we were waiting to board the plane we had mail call. I got some letters and a couple of boxes. We opened the smaller box and ate the cookies but I knew what was in the big package. I was so loaded down with gear that carrying the box was a little difficut so a couple of the guys carried my pack and gear.

"Believe me, we really guarded that box. We handled it like it was glass. Finally we boarded our plane and flew to DaNang. We got on trucks again and they took us south to a camp. When we got to the camp it was almost dark. Most of us hadn't eaten all day.

"We opened the box. (I took some pictures and it was just about dark so I hope they came out.) I guess I don't have to tell you how fast the hamburgers disappeared. They were delicious. And you should have seen some of the other Marines coming by when they saw our gang eating real hamburgers. They couldn't believe their eyes!"

Terry Fountain, another Chula Vista youth who joined the Marine Corps with Sellers, also wrote Mr. and Mrs. Sellers about the 'burgers. "They were great. Everyone enjoyed them. Only thing missing were some pretty girls to serve them," he wrote.

And Don Schneider, the Navy corpsman with Sellers' unit, had this to say about the 'burgers he received: "They were just great. We heated them on a little stove and they brought back a lot of memories. It gets lonely out here." Schneider, who everyone calls "Doc," has been in the Navy 4½ years and is the father of a five-month-old son.

Tom Tobin of LaPuente, Calif., was on duty during the DaNang riots when his box of 'burgers came. He wrote Mrs. Sellers, "just a note to thank you so much for the hamburgers. We're busy here and there isn't much time to write. Thanks again." Tobin is the Marine who made the first request for hamburgers. "He started the whole thing," Mrs. Sellers said this week.

Florida's "Pocahontas" and Georgia's "John Smith"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, among the considerable accomplishments of my friend and colleague from Georgia, the Honorable Maston O'Neal, is an ability to spin a set of historical facts into most interesting stories.

I would like to have the above captioned article which he has written printed in the pages of the Record, for it is a most interesting story about a fascinating period in American history.

Florida's "Pocahontas" and Georgia's "John Smith"

(By Maston O'Neal)

Few Americans ever heard of the Indian princess, Malee, or of the young Georgia soldier from Milledgeville named Duncan McKrimmon, yet their story was one to parallel that of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. During the First Seminole War it was the subject of many newspaper articles and later on in the early 1800's a number of historians devoted a page or two to the now forgotten pair.

Pocahontas is well known to every modern school boy and girl. Why, the difference? Did she have a press agent, or, to borrow a phrase much used by the Supreme Court, did she "pre-empt the field" of that type of heroism?

Malee, whose name became Milly Francis, was belatedly recognized by the Congress of the United States. She was the first woman ever awarded a Congressional medal and a pension, only to have the slowly moving wheels of official Washington delay the award until three days before she died a pitiful and consumptive pauper. This was twenty-four years after she had saved the white man from execution at the stake.

The Milly Francis-Duncan McKrimmon story is offered as fact—not fiction. Tracing it out while thumbing through old books listed on the last page herein has provided fine entertainment. These books were made available by Florida State Library, Georgia Extension Library Service, the University of Georgia's rare book section, and Library of Congress, and obtained through the Decatur-Seminole Regional Library.

Duncan McKrimmon was a young Milledgeville lad caught up in the excitement of events leading to the First Seminole War. This war of the winter of 1817–1818 was not much of a war. It was too one-sided. The Indians had been rampaging the border between American Georgia and Spanish Florida while being spurred on by the British in that area who still had not gotten over the loss of the War of 1812.

General Andrew Jackson made one of his characteristically impetuous marches from Tennessee through Georgia to the trouble spot and in doing so went by Fort Hawkins (now Macon). Hartford (just across the Ocmulgee from present day Hawkinsville). Fort Early (on the Flint south of Cordele), the friendly Indian village of Chehaw (just above Albany), and the principal American bastion of Fort Scott (16 miles below present day Bainbridge and in the Jim Woodruff Dam Reservoir near the Georgia-Florida border).

A few overwhelming defeats administered to greatly inferior Indian forces and the questionable executions of two Englishmen (Arbuthnot and Ambrister) just outside the Spanish fort at St. Marks, Florida completed the war.

As Old Hickory hurried through Georgia he was joined by Georgia militiamen. Among these was young McKrimmon, a private in Captain Joseph Watters' company of the 2nd Regiment.

The trip into the wilderness led to Fort Gadsden on the Apalachicola River which had been re-built by one of Jackson's favorite lieutenants. The general named the fort for this highly respected officer who later gained greater fame when, as Ambassador to Mexico, he negotiated the Gadsden Purchase.

The troops did not remain at Fort Gadsden many days, but it was long enough for the Georgia boy to slip off and go fishing. Unfortunately he lost his way in the surrounding forest and was captured by a roving band of Indians who bound him and carried him to Francistown, an Indian village between St. Marks and the now famous Waukulla Springs.

Francistown was the village of a most influential Creek Indian chief called by the Britishers in the area, "Francis, The Prophet". His Indian Name was Hillis Hadjo, which has been phonetically spelled Hillisajo many times. The "Hadjo" was a title which Welbourne Kelley says in his recent novel Alabama Empire can best be freely translated "unreasonably courageous".

Francis, or Hillis Hadjo was highly respected by the British, and especially by Colonel Edwin Nichols, a hard loser, who had suffered part of Pakenham's defeat at the hands of Andrew Jackson in the historic battle of New Orleans.

Nichols had now recently taken Francis to London with him and had created quite a stir. The savage was lionized by London Society. He was granted an audience with the Prince Regent (later King George IV). He was given a gold mounted tomahawk, a diamond studded snuffbox and a large sum of money. As an example of the reception given him a London Newspaper reported of a Ball given on board a Russian Frigate lying off Woolwich (near London) on the anniversity of the emperor's birth "The double sound of the trumpet announced the arrival of the patriot Francis, who fought so gloriously in our cause in America". The item, with further description, was reprinted in Niles Weekly Register of Baltimore, on March 15, 1817.

Francis was now back home in Francistown doing quite a bit of strutting in a grey frock coat which seemed to be his daily uniform.

When the warriors brought in the panicky young white soldier Francis ordered him tied to a stake on the edge of the town. He was stripped of all clothing. Whether he was to have been burned at the stake (as contemporary newspapers reported), or whether he was to have been shot (as Milly herself said many years later) will probably not be definitely established at this late date, but an execution of some sort was about to take place when Milly, the youngest of the chief's daughters broke down and desperately begged her father to spare the lad.

The Milledgeville Journal later (Nov. 3, 1818) outdid itself in reporting the matter. With melodrama characteristic of that day's journalism it gushed: "the ruthless savages, having shaved his head and reduced his body to a state of nudity, formed themselves into a circle, and danced around him some hours, yelling all the while most horribly. The youngest daughter of the Prophet (who is about fifteen years of age and represented by officers of the army we have conversed with to be a woman very superior to her associates) was sad and silent the whole time—she participated not in the general joy, but was evidently, even to the affrighted prisoner, much pained at the savage scene she was compelled to witness. When the fatal tomahawk was raised to terminate forever the mortal existence of the unfortunate McKrimmon—at that critical, that awful moment, Milly Francis, like an angel of mercy, placed herself between it and death, resolutely bidding the astonished executioner, if he thirsted for human blood, to shed hers . . .".

The daughter's tears prevailed on the father as they have on countless other fathers. The chief spared the boy and took him seven miles away to Fort St. Marks where he sold him to the Spanish governor for seven and a half gallons of rum.

In the meantime General Jackson's army swung in a wide circle to invade the Mickasucky Towns near Tallahassee before descending on St. Marks. While this was happening American ships were proceeding to the port of St. Marks which they entered shortly before the general and his men arrived by land.

Lest you think that Americans have ever been honorable in warfare the ships were flying the British flag.

Although McKrimmon was a prisoner of the Spanish governor he sought and obtained permission to visit the "British" ship.

Hillis Hadjo (Francis) and a particularly ruthless Indian chief named Himolle Micco also went out in a canoe, but received a different sort of reception from McKrimmon. They were invited to the captain's cabin for a drink, and upon signal were captured there by the American jack tars. The next day, on Jackson's orders, they were hung from the yardarm—Hillis Hadjo still wearing the grey frock coat.

The "war" was soon over with Jackson chasing the Seminoles across the Suwannee River, hanging Old Man Arbuthnot, and subjecting the handsome dashing, but tactless Ambrister to the firing squad.

Private McKrimmon returned to Georgia with his unit.

Milly was destitute.

The Milledgeville Journal reported, "Now, the fortune of war has placed her in the power of the white people—she arrived at Fort Gadsden not long since, with a number of others that had surrended, in a starving condition. We are gratified to learn that a proper respect for her virtues induced the commanding officer, Colonel Arbuckle, to relieve her immediate wants. McKrimmon appears to have a due sense of the obligation he owes the woman who saved his life at the hazard of her own—he left town last week to seek her, and as far as may be in his power to alleviate her misfortunes. It is also his firm determination, we understand, if she will consent, to make her his wife, and reside, provided he can prevail upon her to do so, within the settled parts of Georgia."

McKrimmon's hometown paper later reported receiving a letter from Colonel Arbuckle dated Fort Gadsden, December 1, 1818 which said:

"Duncan McKrimmon is her—Milly, the Prophet Francis's daughter, says she saved his life, or used such influence as she possessed to that effect, from feelings of humanity alone, and that she would have rendered the same service to any other white man similarly circumstanced—she is, therefore, not disposed to accept his offer of matrimony, which has been made as an acknowledgement of gratitude. The donation presented through me by the citizens of Milledgeville to Milly, has been delivered, and she manifested a considerable degree of thankfulness for their kindness."

Historian James Parton reported in Volumn II (page 483) of his "Life of Andrew Jackson" (published 1860) that "—she yielded at last and became his wife. They settled on a plantation south of Suwanee Old Town, where they lived very happily till 1836, when McKrimmon died, leaving Milly a widow with eight children."

Parton was unquestionably wrong.

Although historical oblivion soon came to McKrimmon, Milly was moved to Arkansas (now Oklahoma) with thousands of other Seminoles. She appears to have been forgotten for nearly a quarter of a century, but again became a figure of national interest when discovered by Lt. Col. Ethan Allen Hitchcock (later a major general) whom the War Department had sent to observe the treatment accorded the removed Indians.

Hitchcock's diary, later made the basis of two books ("Fifty Years in Camp and Field" by W. A. Groffut, 1909, and "A Traveler in Indian Territory" by Grant Foreman, 1930) reports finding her, the widow of an Indian, with three children, two sons and a daughter.

After transacting other business with her, the diarist said, "I spoke of the story of her having saved the life of a white man and she at once told me the whole story. During the war (1817–18) it was "given out" that if any Indian caught a white man he had the life of the white man in his power (no chief even could save him). Milly heard a war whoop and going to the place found that two Indians had a young white man tied and perfectly naked: other Indians came around and Milly described the white man doubling himself to screen himself from the gaze of those that were looking at him and at the same time looking anxiously around as if there was no one to speak for him and save his life.

"Milly's eyes were very animated as she gave this account. She is a good looking woman now and must have been a beautiful girl. She was a little girl, she said, the size of her daughter now. Seeing the young man and thinking it a 'pity' he should be killed she went to her father and urged that it was a pity, etc. The father said go to the men who have right over the young man's life. She went to them and began to plead. One of them said he should die for that, he had two sisters killed. She told him that to kill a white man would not bring back his sisters and that he was but a boy and had no 'head' to guide him—(the meaning of this was that he was not old enough to have engaged in the war on his own judgment). Milly prevailed on conditions that the lad should have his head shaved and live with the Indians. She then went up to him and told him his life should be spared if he would permit his hair to be cut off and live as they did. She said he thrust his head out saying Yes, Yes, cut it all off if you choose. His head was then shaved, all but the scalp lock on the top and he was loosed and dressed."

Later, Milly told Hitchcock, he was carried to St. Marks and sold for a barrel of whishey (sic) to some Spaniards.

The diary continues, "Milly says they were not preparing to burn him, as we have the story published, but were about to shoot him. She says that he came back among them sometime afterwards and offered her marriage, but that she refused him, saying, she did not save his life to marry him. Milly said that on her way to this country every body appeared to know the story and gave her a great many presents, but that now she is very poor and has to work hard to get a living."

Colonel Hitchcock pushed a bill through Congress which was approved on June 17, 1844 granting her a pension of $96 per annum "as a testament of the gratitude and bounty of the United States, for the humanity displayed by her in saving the life of an American citizen, who was a prisoner in the hands of her people and about to be put to death by them: —"

Section 2 of the bill authorized the Secretary of War "to procure and transmit to the said Milly, a medal with appropriate devices impressed thereon, of the value of not exceeding twenty dollars, as an additional testimonial of the gratitude of the United States."

The bumbling and exasperating delays of official Washington brought about a sad result. On june 1, 1948 James Logan, Creek Agent, wrote a letter to Hon. William Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "I had the honor to receive on the 7th Ulto. your communication, with enclosure—relating to the Act of Congress, granting to milly—a pension. The same day I received information that she was laying dangerously ill. I immediately visited her, and found her as I was informed, in dying circumstances, and I regret to say in a most wretched condition. I immediately procured medical aid, and done all that was possible to alleviate her sufferings. I read your letter to her, (she comprehending English perfectly) at which she was so highly elated, that I flattered myself she was recovering, but my hopes were fallacious, her disease was consumption. She died on the 19th Ulto—a Christian, a devout member of the Baptist Church—. She informed me, that at the time the act was rendered which saved the life of Capt. (sic) McKrimmon, she never expected any pecuniary reward, her family were rich, she did not require it. She had become very poor—& she was very grateful for the notice taken of her by the Govt. &c."

PART II

Milly's story contains another romance that did not quite blossom and which ended in tragedy. To understand both we need to go back to the execution of Robert Ambrister at St. Marks.

This dashing adventurer was the second son of wealthy London parents. Althongh educated for a liberal profession his father secured for him a commission in the British Marines. This soon got him wounded at Waterloo with an artillary regiment. After spending a short time on St. Helena with Napoleon, Ambrister was sent to the East Indies. He had a difficulty there with another officer and wounded his antagonist in a duel, only to be suspended from his command for one year.

Returning to London to wait the end of the suspension Ambrister fell in love with a banker's daughter. He proposed, she accepted, but the wedding was postponed until his restoration to service.

Ambrister decided to kill time in the interim by visiting his uncle, the Governor of New Providence in the Bahamas where he met the old scottish trader, Alexander Arbuthnot, and Milly's father, Francis, The Prophet. The result of these acquaintanceships was an adventurous trip to St Marks.

The historian, James Parton, who reports all of this interlude in Milly's life, got it first hand from J. B. Rodgers, a soldier of Andrew Jackson's army, who was detailed to guard Ambrister during the court martial, and who later was a respected citizen of Rock Island, Tennessee.

He described the Britisher as "tall and of fine prepossessing appearance. Engaging in manner, he displayed natural abilities of a high order and a thorough education in the frequent conversations which his free and confiding nature prompted him to indulge in. Genial and whole-souled, he engaged the warmest sympathies of those who saw him during his imprisonment."

Speaking of the executions of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, Rodgers said:

"Among the spectators was a girl of seventeen who seemed to be in deep distress, and to have no one to comfort her. It was none other than Milly, the daughter of the Prophet Francis, who had been summarily hanged twenty days before. There was white blood in the veins of this beautiful maiden, as there was in those of her father. She was a brunette, with long flowing hair, keen black eyes, and finely formed person. She was dressed in the manner of white women.

"The poor girl had been extremely, though chastely intimate with Ambrister. Ambrister told me, while he was awaiting trial, that when Francis was in England, presents of dresses and other articles of female attire were given him for his daughter. When these arrived in St. Marks, Ambrister accompanied Francis to his town and remained domiciled in his house for a considerable time. There Ambrister said he had found a most interesting daughter of the Prophet, a most exquisitely handsome girl of about seventeen summers, modest and coy, not bashful but natively diffident. When the father unpacked the presents for Milly and gave them to her, she was at a loss to know how to use them. The dresses were not such fits as could have been made in Paris and London.

"In the last extremity Milly applied to Ambrister for help, and to his utter astonishment, he was quite as much at a loss as the girl, but by pinning and tucking on so beautiful a person, it was not long before Milly lost the appearance of a 'maid of the forest'. Ambrister claimed some credit for his suggestions and said that he believed that with proper practice he could become adept.

"After which it was not long before he became a decided favorite with the family and the town. Francis gave intimation that he should be pleased to give his daughter in marriage to Ambrister along with three hundred negroes. Ambrister knew he dared not refuse to treat this offer with becoming consideration and respect.

"Soon he had to escort Milly (I think the name Malee in Indian) to visit the daughters of the Spanish Commandant at St. Marks—two handsome ladies.

Milly was not long in taking steps to apply and fit dresses. When properly adjusted, with native modesty, she made rapid strides to his esteem.

"She was most beautiful, he said: he loved her for her virtue and modesty. She could talk enough English to make herself understood, and she understood the Spanish and Indian.

"Ambrister, in all his visits to the young ladies in the fort, was accompanied by Malee as his interpreter, and she often played off her little pranks on him, telling the young ladies at one time that they were married, at another time that he was in love with her but that she had discarded him, and like pranks.

"Among the presents was a velvet riding hat, with feathers, fine bridle and saddle, too large for a pony, and but for her admirable skill in equestrianism would often have brought her down. With the aid of it, however, she often outrode him, even when he was best mounted on a black pony whose spirit could only at times be conquered by the application of the Spanish curb and rowel.

"In this way Ambrister passed some time. Malee could stand on the ground and bound into the saddle and ride off with her black hair flowing in the wind before he could climb on his grey headed black. Malee's favorite gait was a gallop, hard for him to perform, but which he had to do to keep company with her.

"Ambrister declared that, except at the time he pinned Malee's dress, he was never permitted to put his hands on her. She rallied him for his leaving her and the pretty Spanish girls in the fort. All taken, Malee's appearance was unique and handsome in the extreme on horseback, particularly during the sojourn of Ambrister.

"The writer saw Malee at St. Marks on the 8th of April, the day her father was executed; but he has no knowledge of her having been there again until the 29th, the day Ambrister was shot. General Jackson's army was camped between her father's town and the fort. The army marched in the morning about four o'clock; which was known to the town; and possibly curiosity brought Malee to St. Marks with the others. As she was about to cross the bridge over the ditch surrounding the fort, she, with the others, met the platoon in charge of Ambrister, and not being able to divine the cause of the cortege, stood and witnessed the execution of Ambrister. At this, it was said, she was much distressed, possibly more than at the death of her father. It was said by the commandant's family, that Malee went to their house and there gave full vent to her feelings."

In retrospect one can easily understand how she declined the proffered hand of Duncan McKrimmon a short while later.

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LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

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Brademas, John, *Ind*	
Bray, William G., *Ind*	
Brock, W. E. (Bill), *Tenn*	
Brooks, Jack, *Tex*	
Broomfield, William S., *Mich.*	
Brown, Clarence J., Jr., *Ohio.*	
Brown, George E., Jr., *Calif*	
Broyhill, James T., *N.C*	
Broyhill, Joel T., *Va*	
Buchanan, John, *Ala*	
Burke, James A., *Mass*	
Burleson, Omar, *Tex*	2601 Woodley Pl.
Burton, Laurence J., *Utah*	
Burton, Phillip, *Calif*	
Byrne, James A., *Pa*	
Byrnes, John W., *Wis*	1215 25th St. S., Arlington, Va.
Cabell, Earle, *Tex*	
Cahill, William T., *N.J*	
Callan, Clair, *Nebr*	1200 S. Courthouse Rd., Arlington, Va.
Callaway, Howard H., *Ga*	
Cameron, Ronald Brooks, *Calif.*	
Carey, Hugh L., *N.Y*	
Carter, Tim Lee, *Ky*	
Casey, Bob, *Tex*	
Cederberg, Elford A., *Mich*	
Celler, Emanuel, *N.Y*	The Mayflower
Chamberlain, Charles E., *Mich.*	
Chelf, Frank, *Ky*	
Clancy, Donald D., *Ohio*	
Clark, Frank M., *Pa*	220 C St. SE.
Clausen, Don H., *Calif*	
Clawson, Del, *Calif*	
Cleveland, James C., *N.H*	
Clevenger, Raymond F., *Mich.*	
Cohelan, Jeffery, *Calif*	1202 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Collier, Harold R., *Ill*	
Colmer, William M., *Miss*	
Conable, Barber B., Jr., *N.Y.*	
Conte, Silvio O., *Mass*	5619 Lamar Rd., Washington 16, D.C.
Conyers, John, Jr., *Mich*	
Cooley, Harold D., *N.C*	2601 Woodley Pl.
Corbett, Robert J., *Pa*	
Corman, James C., *Calif*	
Craley, N. Neiman, Jr., *Pa*	
Cramer, William C., *Fla*	6215 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Culver, John C., *Iowa*	
Cunningham, Glenn, *Nebr*	
Curtin, Willard S., *Pa*	
Curtis, Thomas B., *Mo*	
Daddario, Emilio Q., *Conn*	
Dague, Paul B., *Pa*	
Daniels, Dominick V., *N.J*	
Davis, Glenn R., *Wis*	
Davis, John W., *Ga*	
Dawson, William L., *Ill*	
de la Garza, Eligio, *Tex*	
Delaney, James J., *N.Y*	
Dent, John H., *Pa*	
Denton, Winfield K., *Ind*	
Derwinski, Edward J., *Ill*	
Devine, Samuel L., *Ohio*	
Dickinson, William L., *Ala*	
Diggs, Charles C., Jr., *Mich*	
Dingell, John D., *Mich*	
Dole, Robert, *Kans*	6136 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Donohue, Harold D., *Mass*	
Dorn, W. J. Bryan, *S.C*	2030 Laburnum St., McLean, Va.
Dow, John G., *N.Y*	
Dowdy, John, *Tex*	
Downing, Thomas N., *Va*	
Dulski, Thaddeus J., *N.Y*	1705 Longworth House Office Building
Duncan, John J., *Tenn*	
Duncan, Robert B., *Oreg*	914 Lakeview Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Dwyer, Florence P. (Mrs.), *N.J.*	
Dyal, Ken W., *Calif*	
Edmondson, Ed, *Okla*	
Edwards, Don, *Calif*	9201 Fox Meadow La., Potomac, Md.
Edwards, Edwin W., *La*	
Edwards, Jack, *Ala*	
Ellsworth, Robert F., *Kans*	
Erlenborn, John N., *Ill*	
Evans, Frank E., *Colo*	
Everett, Robert A., *Tenn*	
Evins, Joe L., *Tenn*	5044 Klingle St.
Fallon, George H., *Md*	
Farbstein, Leonard, *N.Y*	
Farnsley, Charles P., *Ky*	
Farnum, Billie S., *Mich*	
Fascell, Dante B., *Fla*	
Feighan, Michael A., *Ohio*	
Findley, Paul, *Ill*	
Fino, Paul A., *N.Y*	
Fisher, O. C., *Tex*	Calvert-Woodley
Flood, Daniel J., *Pa*	The Congressional
Flynt, John J., Jr., *Ga*	
Fogarty, John E., *R.I*	1235 New House Office Building
Foley, Thomas S., *Wash*	
Ford, Gerald R., *Mich*	514 Crown View Dr., Alexandria, Va.
Ford, William D., *Mich*	
Fountain, L. H., *N.C*	The Westchester
Fraser, Donald M., *Minn*	
Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., *N.J.*	3014 N St.
Friedel, Samuel N., *Md*	
Fulton, James G., *Pa*	
Fulton, Richard, *Tenn*	
Fuqua, Don, *Fla*	
Gallagher, Cornelius E., *N.J.*	
Garmatz, Edward A., *Md*	
Gathings, E. C., *Ark*	
Gettys, Tom S., *S.C*	
Giaimo, Robert N., *Conn*	
Gibbons, Sam, *Fla*	
Gilbert, Jacob H., *N.Y*	
Gilligan, John J., *Ohio*	
Gonzalez, Henry B., *Tex*	200 C St. SE.
Goodell, Charles E., *N.Y*	3842 Macomb St.
Grabowski, Bernard F., *Conn.*	
Gray, Kenneth J., *Ill*	
Green, Edith (Mrs.), *Oreg*	
Green, William J., *Pa*	
Greigg, Stanley L., *Iowa*	301 G St. SW.
Grider, George W., *Tenn*	119 7th St. SE.
Griffiths, Martha W. (Mrs.), *Mich.*	
Gross, H. R., *Iowa*	
Grover, James R., Jr., *N.Y*	
Gubser, Charles S., *Calif*	
Gurney, Edward J., *Fla*	
Hagan, G. Elliott, *Ga*	
Hagen, Harlan, *Calif*	
Haley, James A., *Fla*	
Hall, Durward G., *Mo*	
Halleck, Charles A., *Ind*	4926 Upton St.
Halpern, Seymour, *N.Y*	
Hamilton, Lee H., *Ind*	
Hanley, James M., *N.Y*	
Hanna, Richard T., *Calif*	
Hansen, George, *Idaho*	
Hansen, John R., *Iowa*	800 4th St. SW., Apt. S-701
Hansen, Julia Butler (Mrs.), *Wash.*	
Hardy, Porter, Jr., *Va*	
Harsha, William H., *Ohio*	
Harvey, James, *Mich*	
Harvey, Ralph, *Ind*	
Hathaway, William D., *Maine.*	
Hawkins, Augustus F., *Calif.*	
Hays, Wayne L., *Ohio*	3424 Barger Dr., Falls Church, Va.
Hébert, F. Edward, *La*	26 Cockrell St., Alexandria, Va.
Hechler, Ken, *W. Va*	
Helstoski, Henry, *N.J*	
Henderson, David N., *N.C*	
Herlong, A. S., Jr., *Fla*	
Hicks, Floyd V., *Wash*	
Holifield, Chet, *Calif*	
Holland, Elmer J., *Pa*	
Horton, Frank J., *N.Y*	
Hosmer, Craig, *Calif*	
Howard, James J., *N.J*	
Hull, W. R., Jr., *Mo*	
Hungate, William L., *Mo*	
Huot, J. Oliva, *N.H*	
Hutchinson, Edward, *Mich*	
Ichord, Richard (Dick), *Mo.*	
Irwin, Donald J., *Conn*	
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr., *Ind*	
Jarman, John, *Okla*	
Jennings, W. Pat, *Va*	
Joelson, Charles S., *N.J*	
Johnson, Albert W., *Pa*	
Johnson, Harold T., *Calif*	
Johnson, Jed, Jr., *Okla*	
Jonas, Charles Raper, *N.C*	
Jones, Paul C., *Mo*	1111 Army-Navy Dr., Arlington, Va.
Jones, Robert E., *Ala*	
Jones, Walter B., *N.C*	
Karsten, Frank M., *Mo*	
Karth, Joseph E., *Minn*	
Kastenmeier, Robert W., *Wis.*	
Kee, James, *W. Va*	5441 16th Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Keith, Hastings, *Mass*	4517 Wetherill Dr., Westmoreland Hills, Md.
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
Keogh, Eugene J., *N.Y*	The Mayflower
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
King, David S., *Utah*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Krebs, Paul J., *N.J*	
Kunkel, John C., *Pa*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	
Langen, Odin, *Minn*	

Appendix

Retirement of Hjalmar Petersen of *Minnesota*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, Hjalmar Petersen, a Danish-born citizen, founded a newspaper in the village of Askov, Minn. in 1914, and the story of his life since that time compares with that of other famous immigrants who have contributed greatly to the political life of this nation.

Mr. Petersen was elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1930, and in the years that followed served in the State legislature, as Lieutenant Governor, as Governor, and for the past 12 years as railroad and warehouse commissioner. He recently decided not to run for reelection and at the end of this year will retire from public office.

I join with many thousands of Minnesota citizens in expressing appreciation to Mr. Petersen for his leadership and his contribution to Minnesota as a public official.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial commending Mr. Petersen, which recently appeared in the Minneapolis Star, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SAGA OF HJALMAR PETERSEN

With all the excitement over the DFL and Republican nominations for governor, the announced retirement from politics of a former Minnesota governor has gone almost unnoticed. Hjalmar Petersen, railroad and warehouse commissioner, says he won't seek another term.

As Rolvaag is doing this year, Petersen in 1938 challenged the Farmer-Labor endorsement of Elmer Benson for governor and ran in the primary. Petersen lost, 218,000 votes to 202,000. In November, Republican Harold Stassen was elected governor.

Petersen, publisher of the Askov American, was elected to the Minnesota House in 1930 and 1932. In 1934 he was nominated for lieutenant governor by the Farmer-Labor party as a running mate with Floyd B. Olson. Olson died in August 1936 and Petersen became governor.

But the party convention and the primary election already had been held and Petersen had been nominated for the railroad and warehouse commissionership. Benson, appointed U.S. senator by Gov. Olson when Thomas Schall died in office, had been nominated for the governorship. Petersen wanted to run for governor after Olson's death but Benson refused to give up his nomination.

Benson and Petersen were elected in 1936. In 1938 the party convention again endorsed Benson, and Petersen filed for governor in the primary. Defeated there, he still had four years to serve as commissioner. When that term ended the war was on and he went back to his Askov newspaper.

In 1954 Petersen again was elected railroad and warehouse commissioner, and he was re-elected to another six-year term in 1960. Now, at age 76, he is through running for office, he says, and will move back to Askov and the weekly newspaper he founded in 1914.

A conscientious and modest American, the Danish-born Hjalmar Petersen has served his state honestly and well.

Col. Lee B. Harr Retires as Center Director at Mountain Home

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I was privileged to be present at the retirement ceremony for Col. Lee B. Harr, who has served the Veterans' Administration Center at Mountain Home, Tenn., for the past 32 years.

At that time, I presented Colonel Harr with the Veterans' Administration's distinguished career citation and medal, which he so richly deserves, but which could never express the gratitude which is owed to him by the many veterans he has cared for during these three decades and by the people of East Tennessee.

An entire section of last Sunday's Johnson City, Tenn., Press-Chronicle was devoted to Colonel Harr and his accomplishments at Mountain Home, and I include in the RECORD the lead article from that section:

COL. LEE B. HARR: THE MAN AND THE PHILOSOPHY

(By Johnny Jones)

"The one thing I look back to is the satisfaction of leaving a hospital that has a heart."

Col. Lee B. Harr made this comment last week as he completed his 32 years as director of Mountain Home Veterans Administration Center.

"I have had 32 years of very happy experience here. As I look back at the years now, I see my years here at Mountain Home and the Veterans Administration Center as being the dearest years of my life."

The 70-year-old administrator has much to look back on.

RELATIONSHIPS

Harr is a native of Johnson City. Having spent his lifetime here, he spoke of the development in relationships between Johnson City and Mountain Home.

"I am proud to say that Johnson City and Mountain Home are today one and the same. Our employees feel that they are a part of Johnson City, and the citizens of Johnson City, likewise, feel they are part of the station."

The colonel came to the Veterans Administration Center desk in 1935. He was an attorney here, having interests in the Johnson City Insurance Agency and Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co. Agency.

He attended University of the South, Sewanee and the University of Virginia. A lifelong member of the Kiwanis Club, he served as president of that club in 1932 and Kentucky-Tennessee district in 1951.

His father was a well-known attorney in Johnson City.

WELL QUALIFIED

He was well-qualified to handle the affairs of veterans. Harr at that time, was a veteran. He served as an officer with various artillery units during World War I.

"The veterans always come first to me. They gave their best when they were young, and it is up to us to take care of them now that they are old.

"As I look at the 32 years I have lived on this station, I look at the whole. I see Mountain Home now as a great medical center.

"With great satisfaction, I have seen the station grow each year to where now we are very proud of the fact that we have a great hospital staffed with highly qualified medical people using modern equipment and rendering the finest service we've ever given the veterans of this country."

"No one man could have done it by himself," Harr said. "It has taken teamwork; no person on the staff has ever shirked from his responsibilities in working in a coordinating effort for Mountain Home.

KIND TO ME

"The public has been awfully kind to me. The various organizations that have offered help have all given their full-hearted support to the center." Harr included these organizations among the thousands of people who offered help to the Mountain Home programs.

Col. Harr values one memento of the many he has received as director of the center more than anything he has received.

Some months ago the domiciliary members circulated a petition to present to the national administrator of veterans' affairs asking that he extend his time before retirement for another year. Federal law stipulates mandatory retirement at age 70.

The petition met with great approval about 1,100 members signed it on their own accord, showing the great popularity the colonel amassed during his years as center administrator.

"The domiciliary members and I have gotten along just fine. This petition means more to me than words can tell.

"When I think of hom many blessings we've had, how many satisfied people we've had, satisfied patients, satisfied members, and satisfied families, the few disgruntles we've had have been forgotten.

"It will be a very happy day in my life when I walk out of this station, Friday, July 29, feeling the satisfaction of 32 years of service to my fellowman. It will be a great day knowing I've done my best, and that all my efforts have not been futile," Harr said with a sentimental tinge to his voice.

WALKING OUT

"I have been fortunate by not having to use my sick leave. I am giving up over 200 days of sick leave, and 15 days of annual leave. I would hate to think that I would have to be rolled out of the front gate. Lord willing, if I can walk out of here Friday, I'll be very happy; I am delighted that I haven't had to use the sick leave."

Col. Harr collapsed May 28 during a party at his home prior to the Memorial Day observances the next day. Very seriously ill overnight, he improved and was back on his feet in three weeks. He was treated, of course, with the finest medical attention available at Mountain Home and Memorial Hospital.

When asked about his participation and efforts on the Memorial Day services on which Harr spent many hours in the preparations, he said, "It is just my way to get the public conscious of what we owe the veterans.

"It has been a real joy, I think it has paid off because I know the public is more conscious than ever of the existence of veterans and war dead."

The Memorial Day program has developed into one of the finest in the country. Many government facilities no longer have any program for Memorial Day.

VIRTUALLY NO SERVICE

Harr said that in 1935 there was virtually no service at all. He gathered with about 50 other people around the Brownlow grave (one of the original governors of Mountain Home) where the chaplain said a prayer and the service ended.

"I decided the next year that if we were going to have Memorial Day," he said, "we should have it on a respectable, worthwhile basis. Every year since, I have worked to assure it was on this basis."

In 1937, the Johnson City Optimist Club helped persuade Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to come down. She was to review the parade, say a few words and depart.

"The traffic system broke down," Harr commented. "An estimated 50,000 people made it to see her, but we had traffic blocked nearly to Jonesboro.

A TWINKLE

"Mrs. Roosevelt really was a lovely person and we enjoyed having her here. And," he added with a twinkle in the eye, "I think she enjoyed being here, too.

"After World War II there was a shortage of gasoline and automobiles, so we decided to have Memorial Day with a local dignitary and have it on a religious basis—so we wouldn't have flocks of people we couldn't handle," he said.

"We went in for brevity, solemnity, as a reminder to the public that once a year we owed it to our soldier dead to stop and pay tribute.

"It has been that way ever since, and it has been a real joy, both for my wife and myself.

"This has been a fine place to raise a family," Harr commented. "My two little girls loved Mountain Home. We look back to many happy hours we spent together here. It has been a very happy life."

Harr had two daughters, Judy and Noel. Both were reared from youth to adulthood on the Mountain Home grounds.

"Judy tragically left us in 1953. Her children still come to see us here in the summer, and they really love it as much as Judy and Noel did.

CONGENIAL GROUP

"We've always lived as one big community, with a very congenial group of people living on the station as friends and neighbors."

Harr spoke of the renovations that had been performed since his beginning at the helm of the center.

Millions of dollars have been used to rebuild the facilities, medical care has been upgraded, and the care now offered domiciliary members is the best in the country.

Commenting on the growth of the facilities of Mountain Home, Harr said, "The old National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was built with the idea that there would never be any more veterans of wars to give care to. After World War I, we were hit by the realization that we would always have veterans in need of care."

As World War II and the Korean Conflict unfolded, the veteran population increased tremendously. Veteran care became one of the federal government's largest businesses.

OBLIGATION

"I subscribe to the theory that the government has an obligation to care for the men who leave their jobs, leave their homes, and leave their families to go out to fight in the jungles and face death. They lose out in school and in their jobs.

"I feel the government owes these men the care they are receiving now. They deserve more. Mountain Home has the facilities to offer this care and we have room to increase our capacity for the care of these veterans."

With the increasing number of veterans, Harr said, "we can do nothing but grow; we will have to expand to accommodate them.

"I say what we ought to do is to secure a new hospital," Harr asserted.

"What we've got to do is to look to the future. We've got to take care of the old, aged veterans and provide medical care for the younger, injured ones."

Within the last few years, Harr explained, a movement has been made to erect a new 500-bed hospital at Mountain Home. The planning was disrupted by the death of Sen. Estes Kefauver, and later, by the beginning of the Việt Nam build-up.

Harr believes that the hospital is within grasp at the present time. He urged area businessmen and service organizations to begin work in securing the hospital.

CRYING NEED

"There is a crying need for this hospital at Mountain Home," he said, "and as long as that need continues, the only thing we've got to do, as a community, behind the new center director, is to show the need to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and to Congressman JOE L. EVANS, Representative, 4th District, and member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. The entire Tennessee Delegation will support our efforts.

"This hospital, built here in 1903, is the oldest in the South of all the VA hospitals. Nashville has a new hospital, Memphis has a new hospital. We are the only general medical and surgical hospital in the state of Tennessee who is wanting a visit by the Space Survey Team of the Veterans' Administration. They haven't been here since 1953.

"We are entitled to a new hospital," Harr declared, "and with the concerted effort on the part of the businessmen of Johnson City and the service organizations in Johnson City and the Upper East Tennessee area, we should get into the planning stage of a new hospital in the next 12 to 24 months.

NEVER LET UP

"What we've got to do is to never let up on the purpose of getting a new 500-bed hospital here.

"We need to tie the Chamber of Commerce and the committee studying plans for a medical school in Johnson City into a concerted effort to push for a new hospital here.

"If we get a new hospital, with East Tennessee State University right across the road from us, it would be the finest talking point in the world," the administrator said.

"If we ever get a medical school authorized for East Tennessee, we've got the best claim on it of any place I know. We have plenty of medical material for a teaching hospital to work on, and at the same time, we would carry a great deal of the financial responsibility.

"We've got to keep fighting—we've got to keep growing. We can't sit still. If we do, Mountain Home will never develop to its full potential."

Col. Lee B. Harr retired Friday, leaving the hospital that he loved and the hospital that loved him. As he left the "hospital with a heart," it was felt that the Mountain Home Veterans Administration Center and the area people surrounding Mountain Home would work for the new hospital as a remembrance and a memorial to the friendly, easy-mannered administrator.

This is the least they could do for the man who had served the area with his highest efforts, often putting aside personal gain, for the betterment of veterans and mankind.

No doubt as the colonel went through the familiar front gate, which he had passed through so many times for 32 years, he felt a lump in his throat and a tear in his eye as the gate guard snapped his salute, perhaps the last official tribute the "old Soldier" would receive as Veterans Administration Center Director, Mountain Home, Tenn.

Replying to Premier Ky

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I was interested to read in the newspapers this morning that Premier Ky does not plan to run for President in 1967.

Judging by recent statements which he has made, it would seem fanciful to imagine the Premier settling for any kind of a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

Despite the pronouncements of Premier Ky, even the stanchest supporters of the administration policy have never claimed that we have a commitment to help Premier Ky "liberate" North Vietnam or China. Yet the statements of the Premier make it appear that he thinks that we should undertake such a task.

What we need instead in South Vietnam is a policy of restraint, flexibility, and deescalation. The futility and folly of the alternative course was noted in the New York Times editorial on July 30. The editorial follows:

REPLYING TO PREMIER KY

Premier Ky's call for an invasion of North Vietnam and a military confrontation with Communist China requires much more forthright repudiation than it has had from the Johnson Administration. The mild disclaimers issued by the White House and the State Department can hardly be considered a sufficient response.

But the strongest words—unless backed up by actions—are unlikely to impress the Saigon regime, which repeatedly ignored American advice during the recent political crisis. There have been too many past occasions in which official statements by Washington have proved inaccurate guides to the use that was subsequently made of American military power.

Almost precisely two years ago, Premier Ky's predecessor, General Khanh, led a Saigon rally in a shout of "Bac Tien!"—To the North! Washington issued disclaimers then. But the then American Ambassador, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, reported that Premier Khanh's desire for American air attacks against North Vietnam could give the United States leverage to effect governmental and military reforms in Saigon.

A month later, the first American air attack against North Vietnam was staged in reprisal for the Tonkin Gulf incident. The air attacks that followed the Pleiku incident in February 1965—and led to the policy of continuous bombing of North Vietnam—were also related to the political situation in Saigon.

Today, after seventeen months of bombing North Vietnam, Saigon still lacks a stable popular government; nor have decisive military gains been registered against the Communists. North Vietnam's response to the bombing—the dispatch of regular army units to the South—has been more than matched by the introduction of a quarter-million American troops into ground combat on the Asian mainland. But the military stand-off continues—at an enormously higher level of death and destruction.

The question now is what will happen if the United States build-up reaches a level of 400,000 to 600,000 troops next year. The temptation to use this huge force outside South Vietnam will be great. Detailed studies already have been made of a land invasion of Laos to cut the Ho Chi Minh trail. A land invasion of southern North Vietnam for the same purpose was urged by Premier Ky at Honolulu.

The best way to avoid this temptation—and to dissociate the United States from Premier Ky's bellicose proposals—would be to halt the American ground build-up now. American forces in South Vietnam are more than adequate for the purpose of denying a Communist victory and achieving a political settlement. Americans already are doing most of the front-line fighting, while the South Vietnamese forces concentrate on organizing the rear.

The time has come, as Senator MANSFIELD has said, to make it unmistakably clear that it is no part of the American intention to carry Premier Ky back to Hanoi on the shoulders—and over the bodies—of American troops. The American objective must remain that of achieving an equitable peace at the earliest possible moment. The search for an illusory military victory will only lead to further useless escalation of the war on both sides and, ultimately, the entrance of Chinese forces into the conflict.

In Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, herewith a recent article entitled "In Washington," by Ralph de Toledano involving the world situation and our foreign affairs. It repeatedly refers to one of our colleagues who has taken the trouble to go, and investigate on the spot, one of the situations upsetting foreign policy, or lack thereof, in today's international relations.

I take this opportunity to express pride in our colleague as is obviously inferred by the writer, and commend the entire article to others:

IN WASHINGTON

(By Ralph de Toledano)

BRITAIN, VIETNAM, AND RHODESIA

If American foreign policy were governed by the laws of logic and self-interest, America's relations with Great Britain would be undergoing what the pundits call "an agonizing reappraisal." So far, however, only a few farsighted men in Congress—Representative JOHN ASHBROOK of Ohio is one—have called for a good hard look at the injustices and inconsistencies of our relations with the British.

Those relations make little sense today. In the day-to-day business of international living, Britain walks down a one-way street, with America going along. The socialist government of Harold Wilson leans heavily on the United States to keep the British economy from collapse. The off-set payment deal, whereby the British can buy certain goods in the United States but pay by selling some of theirs to us, has been working strictly in their favor. They get American fighter planes, but they refuse to pay for it with anything that can be used by us in the Vietnamese fighting.

Wilson "disassociates" himself from United States military policy, runs off to Moscow to stir up a "peace offensive" that can only embarrass us diplomatically, refuses to send British troops as a token force in Vietnam, and to cap it all, even refuses to sell us certain munitions needed by our fighting men. At the same time, a steady stream of supplies is pouring into the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong, helping to sustain the Communist war effort against the United States.

From an American standpoint, it makes little sense that we should continue to carry water for the British in their dealings with other countries. Vietnam is not the only sore point. The British have continued to supply the Communist regime of Fidel Castro, even though the United States has repeatedly pointed out that this runs counter to our interests. Every day that Communist Cuba survives, the Western Hemisphere suffers. So, too, do some of the people of Africa. Red Cuban soldiers are contributing to the turmoil in Brazzaville, capital of the "other Congo"—the smaller state south of the former Belgian colony.

On the other hand, the Wilson regime in London has drawn the United States into its unconscionable boycott of Rhodesia, a country that declared its independence and is seeking to find its own road to a nonracial society. Rhodesia was one of the bright spots in the chaos of sub-Saharan Africa. Prosperous, well-run, peaceful, it is now the target of economic attack.

The proper course for the United States would have been to treat the Rhodesian question as something to be handled by the parties involved. But the Administration has jumped in, taking Britain's side and using its diplomatic muscle in an effort to crush what miraculously remains a nation friendly to us. Behind this has been the State Department's zeal to bow to the British at no matter what cost.

No sensible man asks for any kind of break with the British on Vietnam, Cuba or Rhodesia. If British interests are in opposition to ours, that's a fact of life which both nations can face. But the time has come for a frank statement by us of our own rights and prerogatives in the world. That statement can come only after the Administration takes a hard look at its foreign policy and at those issues that set us apart from the British.

Representative ASHBROOK, a sound, wise, and calm appraiser of the domestic and international scene, has repeatedly called on the State Department and on President Johnson to re-examine our policies and to recast them to fit today's circumstances. He has asked that the closed minds of our diplomats be aired by new ideas. Certainly the day has come when the British tail can wag the American dog only at the peril of those nations and peoples who look to the United States for protection and leadership.

To date, the pleas of Mr. ASHBROOK and others of like mind in and out of the Congress are being ignored by the Administration and its State Department. If they are mentioned at all, it is only as a means to criticize or belabor those who ask for a dispassionate review of past errors and the substitution of good sense for bad slogans.

The time for this review is now, before this country gets embroiled in "negotiations" that only add to the international mess. With the Vietnamese war going so well, the United States can lead from strength rather than uncertainty and confusion—if it wants to.

The Better Image

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we enter into the concluding days of deliberation on this civil rights bill, we recognize, I am sure, that this one piece of legislation will not solve our Nation's domestic problems. The La Grange Citizen, an independent publication serving communities in the southwestern suburban Chicagoland, had a most timely and penetrating commentary on a phase of our racial question in their issue of July 28.

THE BETTER IMAGE

In a comparison of images of the negro people I prefer the recently abandoned minstrel show, Aunt Jemima, Mississippi boat landing rhythm performing gangs, the cottonfield family camaraderie, the Al Jolson Mammy images to the rioting vandalism, gun wielding Molotov cocktail and rock throwing anarchy so much in the headlines during the past year or two.

The earlier images failed to be completely honest, and they over-emphasized characteristics that were less desirable, and omitted stressing characteristics that are laudable and possessed by a fair percentage of the negro people.

But the images of several decades ago did not deny the negro his status as a human being who could qualify for lifting himself by his own boot-straps when given the opportunities and advantages given to others. Admittedly, there were, and are, persons who do not agree with this statement of a negro's potentials.

Those who regard racial difference as proof of inferiority did not develop their biased opinions out of the minstrel show, or Porgy and Bess portrayals of negro characters. But their opinions are being supported and intensified now by the actions of negroes who take advantage of mobs to loot, shoot and behave irrationally.

Have those who desired to erase the original images of the negro reviewed their campaign? Have they ever admitted that the lovable, amiable, fun loving negro is a much more acceptable person than the unmanageable, destruction bent negro who has created terror and fear, and whose acts have changed compassion and understanding to cynical disbelief.

Do you recall Aunt Jemima and her genial presence at the pancake festivals? She was a wrong image, according to those who wanted to upgrade the negro's stature. There were 32 Aunt Jemima's throughout the country. Children, black and white, loved them, and adults found them sociable and acceptable co-workers. But they had to be sacrificed to false ideals and lost their jobs.

The question is, still will those who were so concerned about building proper images of the negro get busy and involve themselves as intensively in overcoming the new image of rioting negroes? They can if they drop their competition for leadership and use their mob inciting speeches to convince negroes that no goals achieved by mobs are secure or permanent. But the images can exist for a long time.

Guard Adds a New Dimension

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, a great deal of attention has been given to the tremendous efforts made by our Active Armed Forces to meet the ever mounting problems in South Vietnam. All of us know that our military forces have reacted in a manner typical of their heritage. They have overcome adversity and we all look forward to the future with some degree of optimism; however, a somewhat inconspicuous but tremendously important role in this military effort has been played by our Reserve Forces.

Detractors of the Reserve program overlook the fact that these forces at home are complementing the efforts of the active Army and Air Force overseas. In short, their mere existence and readiness has greatly lessened the burden on our Active Forces.

There is contained in the current issue of the magazine published by the National Guard Association of the United States, the National Guardsman, an article which succinctly and clearly points with appropriate pride to these Reserve accomplishments.

I commend this article to the attention of all my colleagues and therefore include it in the RECORD:

GUARD ADDS A NEW DIMENSION

Military leaders in Washington and Saigon are speaking with greater optimism and confidence these days. They are suggesting that the darkest days are past, that while the frustrating conflict in South Viet Nam still is far from being won, the odds have shifted to our side. Through our buildup of power in Viet Nam and at home, we have gained the initiative.

This is an appropriate juncture, then, to re-examine the numerous contributions made by the Reserve forces, and by the National Guard in particular, and to assess the implications of our performance for the future.

Three points need to be stressed:

First, by reason of a high degree of military effectiveness achieved prior to the beginning of the buildup, many Guard units were able to contribute *directly and importantly* to the American military effort right from the beginning, even though they remained in a peacetime, unmobilized status. This is typified by the Air Guard's heavy transport Squadrons, whose crews have become "commuters" to the war zone, hauling priority military cargo to Viet Nam and other overseas bases on a parttime basis while continuing to pursue their normal civilian careers.

Second, by adjusting their training programs in every conceivable way, other units have been able to take over a host of minor responsibilities from overburdened Active Army and Air Force complements here at home. This has released many men from the Active forces for more critical duties overseas. Guard units have been able to do this because of the intensive effort they have made in recent years to increase the year-around operational competence.

Third, and most significant of all, they have created a powerful striking force, well-trained and proficient, to serve as a reconstituted Strategic Reserve in case of need, and they have done this at home stations, without the disruptive consequences of a mobilizaion.

Today, in its so-called "beef broth" units, the Air National Guard can muster a potent jet strike force of 13 highly ready Groups—fighters, reconnaissance and radar control elements—and it can have them at their bases, ready to move to a war zone, in days, or in some cases, hours.

By a tremendous outpouring of time and effort the Army Guard has elevated the combat readiness of three Division forces, six Brigade forces and numerous smaller units to such a high level that they can be mobilized with a mere seven days notice, and prepared for shipment to a combat theater with only a few weeks of intensive post-mobilization training. Contrast this, if you will, with the long, perilous months required to perform a similar task during World War II and the Korean conflict.

No reserve military force in our history has ever attained so high a level of military readiness except by mobilization and full-time effort.

In performing this feat, Guardsmen in these super priority units have given the Nation's military leaders a degree of flexibility to deal with the Viet Nam affair which they could have obtained from no other source.

The cost has not been small. Units of lower priority have had to contribute trained manpower, scarce equipment and other assets to the SRF, and thus have been compelled to relinquish much of their own laboriously-acquired readiness. Individual Guardsmen have made heavy personal sacrifices of time, energy and income to make the higher readiness possible. Units assigned to the Selected Reserve Force have trained at a pace which cannot be maintained indefinitely.

But in making these sacrifices, Guardsmen and their fellow Reservists in high priority units have given the nation a critical military margin of safety. Simultaneously, they have demonstrated the validity of a revolutionary new concept of what reserve forces can and must be in this dangerous age.

By their accomplishments, they have added an entirely new dimension to U.S. military power.

On Gun Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Daily News of August 3 carried as its lead editorial some comments on gun control which I think are eminently fair and noteworthy. I submit this for reprint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The editorial is as follows:

ON GUN CONTROL

After every spectacular shooting comes a public outcry for some kind of Federal anti-gun legislation. But when the lawmakers get around to drafting the legislation about all they come up with are proposals to regulate interstate traffic in firearms, register guns purchased and take fingerprints of the purchasers.

Most rational law-abiding citizens would not object to such minor restraints if a showing could be made that they would actually reduce the number of murders or crimes of violence committed with the use of deadly weapons.

Several states have anti-gun laws. One of the toughest is New York's Sullivan Law, which requires annual registration of firearms in possession of New York residents. This causes more than a little trouble to law-respecting New Yorkers, but it doesn't seem to restrain the lawless who merely ignore it, and there seems little or no evidence that it has diminished the number of murders or armed robberies in New York.

No legislation yet advanced would have prevented young Charles Joseph Whitman from obtaining guns. He had no criminal record. There was nothing in his conduct that marked him as an unsafe person to own firearms, up until Monday when he suddenly went berserk and climbed the University of Texas Tower and started spraying death across the campus.

A law forbidding mail-order sale of guns would have deprived Lee Harvey Oswald of the rifle he used to assassinate President Kennedy—and such a law is eminently reasonable—but it doesn't mean that a man of Oswald's bent would not have laid hands on another weapon and performed the same crime at the same time and place.

There is a large and vicious traffic in hand guns, cheap foreign guns, submachine guns and hand-made weapons which should be effectively curbed. We would favor any measure which would actually prevent criminals or persons of unsound mind possessing weapons of any kind.

The only likely deterrent we have heard of is a mandatory death penalty to anyone committing or attempting a crime while carrying a deadly weapon. But the anti-gun proponents don't seem to want to go that far. They seem to think that violence can somehow be abolished by the miracle of red tape.

The Humane Society of the United States Makes Offer To Save 54 Animals From Destruction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it was heart warming to me to receive the excellent help of the Humane Society of the United States in the struggle I have been engaged in in order to save the lives of 54 lovely wild animals destined for 13 American zoos.

The statement of the Humane Society of the United States follows:

STATEMENT OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 4, 1966

Oliver Evans, President of The Humane Society of the United States, offered a solution today to the problem which has been plaguing the Department of Agriculture and the importers of 55 rare African animals. The animals, now on the high seas aboard the Dutch liner, *Maaslloyd*, are doomed to a watery grave in the Atlantic unless some compromise is reached.

In a telegram to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Evans stated: "We have been informed that Agriculture Department representatives will meet today with shipping line and importer of fifty-five African animals refused admittance to this country. Surely some solution other than destruction of these animals is possible. If Agriculture will allow entry, we offer our isolated 140 acre National Humane Education Center in Waterford, Virginia as quarantine station for sixty days. Veterinary care and all other facilities will be supplied. You may be assured of our complete cooperation."

Evans emphasized that the Humane Education Center is still in the process of construction and that there are no other animals on the site. Existing buildings would guarantee isolation and shelter for the length of time necessary to make certain that these animals are free from communicable disease.

The Humane Society of the United States has been working closely with Representative Glenn Cunningham from Nebraska to save the animals from destruction. Included in the shipment are giraffes, water buffalo, and African antelope. One particular antelope is value at over $10,000 and would be the only one of its kind in the United States.

Agriculture Department officials state that the Dutch ship, *Maaslloyd,* violated quarantine regulations by stopping at two ports in countries known to have hoof and mouth disease. The animals were quarantined, however, at a U.S. recognized overseas quarantine station before being loaded.

If the animals are not allowed entry into the United States and must be destroyed at sea, the HSUS has requested that its Director of Field Services, Frank J. McMahon, be allowed to board the ship with a veterinarian to ensure that the animals are humanely disposed of.

House Unit Finds Holes in McNamara Saving

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Defense McNamara has deluged the Congress and the American people with stacks of statistics designed to show the tremendous savings on defense efforts made during his tenure of office.

Every Member of Congress has at one time or another expressed serious reservations concerning these alleged savings. However, to date, the sheer mass of statistical data has defied thorough analysis.

Yesterday, there appeared in the Washington Evening Star a news article by a most reliable reporter which delineates the efforts of the House Armed Services Special Investigating Subcommittee in this area. The article clearly demonstrates that the alleged savings claimed by the Defense Department are more fanciful than real.

As the former chairman of that special subcommittee, I wish to take this opportunity to commend my colleague and successor, the Honorable Porter Hardy, of Virginia, who has done such a magnificent job of carrying on the traditions of this vitally important subcommittee.

In passing, it should be noted that many of the alleged savings claimed by Mr. McNamara are those based upon the procedures recommended by this same Special Investigating Subcommittee while I was privileged to be its chairman and Mr. Hardy its ranking member.

Because of the pertinency of this article, I commend it to the attention of every Member and insert it in the Record.

House Unit Finds Holes in McNamara Saving

(By Richard Wilson)

A congressional committee has ripped gaping holes in Defense Secretary Robert S. NcNamara's much vaunted cost reduction program, hailed in the Johnson administration as an example for all good government departments to follow.

Admittedly, there is much to be said on both sides of the argument for or against the NcNamara claim of having saved $14 billion in defense costs over a five-year period. The argument is an accountant's nightmare at best. It cannot be denied that McNamara has conserved large sums that otherwise might have been spent and has set a good example for other government big spenders.

But on the whole the concept that McNamara has wrought a miracle in defense costs is a delusion and a dangerous one, at that. It is a dangerous delusion because it seems to say that the more the government spends the more it saves, and for the added reason that McNamara's "savings" are used as justification for going ahead with the Great Society at home as if there were no war.

A House Armed Services subcommittee headed by Porter Hardy Jr., D–Va., has established that the biggest item of "savings" claimed by NcNamara is a 25 percent figure arbitrarrily applied to all defense contracts that have been shifted from a cost-plus or negotiated basis to a competitive bid basis. This reduction has even been claimed in the mamouth TFX plane contract awarded to the highest bidder at $400 million higher than the next highest bid.

Perhaps the outstanding, if not typical, example of cost reduction concerns the Series A Bullpup missile eliminated from defense costs at a savings of $50 million. Series B of the Bullpup then came along and is gobbling up the entire $50 million.

These discolsures would be less distressing if there had been less dissembling on how an independent firm of accountants had audited the McNamara claims and found them justified. What happened was that a firm of accountants made a general management survey and found that the techniques for cost reduction were probably reasonably based. But the firm of accountants did not confirm the authenticity of any claimed specific savings in any single project.

Accountants of the Hardy subcommittee tested out $1.3 billion of the claimed $5 billion saved in fiscal years 1964 and 1965. These accountants found that 37 percent or $449 million in claimed savings could not meet the criteria the Defense Department itself had set, another 30 percent could not be proved, and the remaining 30 plus percent could be questioned as specious.

This is probably too harsh a judgment, but it does suggest that there is something wrong somewhere with the accounting.

Now all of this is not to say that McNamara has been a bad secretary of defense, or that he has failed to avoid many expenditures that were avoidable. He should get due credit for that.

It is the superman pretense, badly supported, which offends congressmen and causes them to think they are being bamboozled by high pressure public relations methods. Each year McNamara holds a televised press conference to outline his achievements in cost reduction. Flanked by numerous charts, he tells his story with firm, competent fluency in his well known rapid-fire and non-interruptable manner. This all goes out over the nation's television stations to create the impression that the United States is getting its greatest bargain in defense in all its history and should be duly grateful.

There is neither time nor competence among his questioners for concurrent analysis of what McNamara claims in these presentations, but the Hardy subcommittee has now taken care of that if anyone will listen.

The trouble is that hardly anyone listens, and the delusion persists that McNamara is saving all this money so it is perfectly OK to go ahead with non-defense projects which have already gotten completely out of hand.

How badly these expenditures have gotten out of hand is currently illustrated by the unexpected and hidden costs of the Medicare program, which only now are coming to light. As the cost of other programs rise, the time will soon come when even McNamara cannot claim to have saved enough money to defray them.

New York Opposes Mathias Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, while we have been debating the civil rights bill on the floor during the last week, thousands of journalists in all parts of the country have been debating it in the pages of the daily and weekly newspapers. For them, as for us, one of the most crucial issues is the Mathias amendment.

Some have urged compromise and asked us to ask the American people to settle for half a loaf. Others have opposed compromise, pointing out that, while half a loaf may sometimes be acceptable, half a ship rarely is, since half-ships tend to sink. The New York Post is among those who would urge us to build a sturdy craft which will truly weather the winds of segregation.

The New York Post editorial of July 30, 1966, urging defeat of the Mathias amendment, follows:

[From the New York Post, July 30, 1966]

Where the Line Is Drawn

The housing provision of the Administration's new civil rights bill has become the symbolic heart of the measure.

The realtor lobby has mounted a massive campaign to prevent any breakthrough toward "open housing." Under this fire, both Republicans and Democrats show ominous signs of retreat. A new "compromise" formula, sponsored by Rep. Mathias, Republican, of Maryland, would in effect bar discrimination in large new apartment buildings, concentrated in the cities, but permit prejudice-as-usual to flourish in suburbs. It would do so by permitting real estate agents to represent owners who refuse to sell to Negroes. Thus the conventional, single-home suburban property would be insulated from the law and effective curbs on bias would halt at the city line.

This argument advanced for surrender is that the bill is doomed without this concession. But its adoption would destroy most of the meaning of the measure and inspire a new wave of cynicism in the Negro community. It would be a way of saying that the most respectable areas of our society still carry a "for whites only" sign.

We believe Rep. Celler, Democrat, of New York, and other key sponsors of the Administration bill could decisively challenge the retreat if they served notice that they are unalterably opposed to the Mathias move. We urge them to stand up and fight.

Stokely Carmichael: A Demagog in Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, there never has been any doubt in my mind that this person Stokely Carmichael has little to offer to the Negro race. Except for his blatant threats he would be a nonentity in the civil rights movement. Specializing on threats and wild talk, he has received a degree of press coverage which far exceeds his merit in so far as his intelligence or accomplishments would indicate.

The August 4 issue of the Washington Post carries a story which shows a real demagog in action. After preventing the orderly processes of law and order, it is reported that he climbed atop a car and told the crown that black power had prevented the arrest of a SNCC member.

Read the article closely and judge for yourself. I think we are seeing a true demagog in action:

BLACK POWER IN ACTION: ONE ACCOUNT

(Los Angeles Times)

ATLANTA, Aug. 3.—Two Atlanta Negro civil rights leaders said today that after members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee prevented a traffic arrest here, SNCC Chairman Stokely Carmichael declared:

"That's what I mean by 'black power.' This is what black people can do if they will stick together."

Dr. Otis Smith, a physician, and Dr. Roy C. Bell, a dentist, said that Carmichael and other SNCC members almost turned a routine traffic arrest into "a nasty scene that could have gotten somebody killed."

They said Carmichael and other SNCC members rushed to the scene Tuesday after B. C. Basham, a white motorcycle patrolman, stopped a car containing three Negroes, apparently all SNCC members.

An angry crowd gathered as Basham attempted to serve traffic tickets on the driver, Samuel B. Schultz, 20, a field secretary for SNCC, charging him with making an illegal turn and blocking an intersection.

Basham quoted Schultz as saying, "I won't accept the damn things because I haven't been arrested."

Dr. Smith said that as Basham attempted to hand Schultz the tickets, someone else grabbed them and tore them up.

A crowd surrounded the officer and several patrol cars were kept from the area by SNCC members who blocked the streets, Bell said.

Finally, a Negro police sergeant, Claude Dixon, persuaded Schultz to accept copies of the charges.

Dr. Bell said Carmichael then climbed atop a car and told the crowd that black power had prevented an arrest.

Here's Why

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, for several weeks now the airline strike has received top priority in our newspapers as well as our thoughts. Many, if not all, Americans have suffered some degree of inconvenience both directly and indirectly. And yet the striking machinist has perhaps suffered the greater inconvenience.

The Machinist paper of July 28 carries an editorial entitled "Here's Why" which I commend to my colleagues. I believe that the validity of this reasoning merits our sincere consideration.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert this editorial into the Record:

HERE'S WHY

When people ask you why the airline strike has dragged into its third week, tell them about the President's Council of Economic Advisers. As much as anyone, the Economic Advisers are responsible for the length of this strike.

Their position was emphasized a few days ago when the Council's chairman, Gardner Ackley, denounced a 5 per cent increase in the price of molybdenum, a rare heat-resisting metal necessary to the manufacture of supersonic aircraft.

The two principal corporations that produce molybdenum promptly roled back the price.

Government officials talked to newspapermen about the effect it would have on the nation's striking airline employees.

Once again, it is crystal-clear that the economists at the White House put wage rates in the same pigeonhole with the price of a pound of metal or ton of coal.

The concept that labor is a commodity goes way back. Because of it, labor unions were outlawed during the 19th century. In 1914 President Wilson signed the Clayton Anti-Trust Act specifically exempting labor from the anti-trust laws because, as President Wilson said:

"Labor is no longer to be regarded as if it it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected with the fortunes and happiness of a living human to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter."

Every wage earner, every worker, every union member who is human, who thinks his family is entitled to the same human considerations as other Americans, resents and rejects the concept that his labor is no different from the price commodities.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association stated it clearly last week in their resolution of support for the strikers. They said:

"Wages should be treated like other personal incomes—salaries, fees, commissions and dividends, and not like the price of an inanimate commodity like steel or molybdenum."

There has been no effort by the President's Council of Economic Advisers—or anyone else—to limit salary increases to management, to limit increases in doctors' or dentists' fees or lawyers' fees, or salesmen's commissions or corporation dividends.

In our opinion, the effort to curb wage increases wtihout also curbing incomes of other Americans amounts to class discrimination. It is both unfair and un-American.

Needless to say, the management on the airlines is taking full advantage of the situation. That is the real reason this airline strike has continued for so long.

New Avenues in Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, in further recognition of the awesome feats performed in the Gemini 10 space flight, I would like to insert three additional newspaper tributes in the Record.

They are from the Hartford Times, the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Los Angeles Times.

On their editorial pages, these newspapers speak of the achievements of Astronauts Collins and Young as indicative of the growing sophistication of our space program, and as carrying us still closer to the moon.

The Los Angeles newspaper also suggests the time is here to begin looking beyond the Apollo moon landings and to map out new goals for manned space flight. In comment on this question, I should like to point out that the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, several months ago, requested its Subcommittee on NASA Oversight to assemble facts relating to these goals and the subcommittee, under the able direction of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Teague], is reviewing a staff study which should soon be available.

The editorials follow:

[From the Hartford Times, July 23, 1966]

GEMINI 10

The skills developed and sharpened on the flight of Gemini 10 will some day soon be used in the first American flight to the moon and back.

It's the ". . . and back" part to which the flight of Gemini 10 is most important. With the capabilities of the United States' space team as of last week, it would have been possible to land a man or two on the moon. Getting them back alive involves enormous complications.

Now we know that some of the essential steps are within the competence of American scientists, technologists, manufacturers and astronauts. The present plan for the moon flight includes parking an orbiting vehicle beside the moon and leaving a man aboard while a smaller ship carries two crewmen to the moon. They'll have to dock with the "mother" section for the return trip, for the lunar excursion module will not be able to lift off the surface of that planet enough fuel for the ride back to the earth.

We know, too, that useful work outside the space ship can be done by a man provided with a protecting suit and a life support system. Major Collins has demonstrated the capability. We know that, if necessary, full fuel tanks can be parked in orbit around the earth and located, emptied and left. Just finding the Agena 8 rocket was a major feat of three-dimensional navigation.

The use of Agena 8's fuel also brings closer the day when manned laboratories permanently parked in orbit around the earth will be in use for purposes both experimental and immediately useful. A meteorological station that can watch the whole earth every day, an astronomical laboratory with no clouds to worry about, a hospital in which patients would be weightless—ideas that have tickled science fiction writers for years—now wait only for development.

We are becoming more sophisticated about space flight, and perhaps the thrill is wearing off for us groundlings. As long as all our astronauts return safely, we can expect that each successive flight will attract less intense interest than the one preceding it. The first fatal accident—and it is inevitable in so hazardous a venture that we shall have one—will remind us that man is stepping farther from his aboriginal cave than he has ever gone before in all his experience.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal, July 24, 1966]

EACH FLIGHT OPENS NEW AVENUES

We are not yet blase about space. The return of the fragile-seeming capsule from the great void around us remains a moving experience. There is still a great sigh of relief across the nation when the astronauts step onto the deck of the recovery ship, a great feeling of pride and admiration for the skill and courage and vast technical expertness that go into each new probe into space.

And certainly no flight showed more clearly the growing sophistication of our space program than the voyage of Gemini 10. Perhaps the flight did not prove that we are ready now for the try at landing a man on the moon, but it showed that we are swiftly on the way.

Despite the staggering technical problems involved in putting a capsule in precise orbit, the feat is becoming almost routine. Not only can our technicians put the vehicle precisely on the invisible track in space, but the astronauts can, with increasing proficiency, guide the vehicle, changing its attitudes, controlling its movements, even altering its course.

The Gemini 10 flight showed, too, that our astronauts are already remarkably mobile in their maneuvers outside the capsule, a capability that will increase with the development of new equipment and fuels. Michael Collins showed that he could not only control his movements independent of the capsule, but could visit and perform fairly intricate tasks on another vehicle. The importance of this capability becomes more impressive when we remember that it will take this kind or personal inspection to give meaning to agreements not to put nuclear or other offensive weapons in orbit.

RENDEZVOUS SKILL DISPLAYED

The Gemini 10 project was not the first to show that our space pilots can rendezvous with other vehicles in space. But Commander John Young demonstrated almost casually his ability to effect a meeting between two vehicles travelling at 17,000 miles an hour, engage the other vehicle and use its power while conserving his own fuel, disengage and then maneuver with still a third vehicle. This indicates that we are rapidly perfecting both equipment and techniques for a moon landing, which will require the pilots to leave their propulsion unit in space, descend to the moon's surface in a capsule of limited power and range, then return to and dock with the orbiting power unit.

The Gemini 10 flight was not without its unnecessary excitement. But the manner in which the fliers handled the two emergencies—a threatened fuel shortage and the apparent malfunction of their air supply system—showed that the astronauts are gaining confidence with their skill. Each flight chips away a bit of the frightening unknown, adds some little bit to man's knowledge.

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 22, 1966]

TIME FOR NEW SPACE GOALS

Despite problems arising from excessive fuel consumption, Gemini 10's three-day flight moved the United States a few steps closer to the goal of landing a man on the moon before 1970.

Astronauts John W. Young and Michael Collins changed orbits at will, set a new altitude record of 462 miles and became the first spacemen to succeed in chasing down a "dead" and uncooperative object—in this case, the Agena 8 target vehicle.

Unless unexpected problems crop up, there is no reason to think that this country will fail to meet the goal of landing a man on the moon in this decade.

The time is already here, in fact, to begin looking beyond the Apollo moon landings, and to map new goals for manned spaceflight.

Unless a major new program is approved and included in next year's budget, the nation's manned space establishment—representing a $20 billion investment—will begin to come apart at the seams.

Production lines for the Apollo project will begin closing this fall. By this time next year, some 60,000 to 80,000 workers now employed in the space program will be phased out. More layoffs would come later.

There is a natural temptation to welcome the approaching conclusion of the moon landing program as an opportunity for a drastic slash in space spending.

After all, this country has plenty of expensive problems here on earth—the Vietnam conflict and the War on Poverty being notable examples.

Wholly aside from the grievous effect on Southern California's economy, however, it would be a mistake to close down the manned space establishment after the initial moon landings.

The United States cannot safely abandon control of space to the Soviet Union any more than we could abandon our supremacy on the seas and in the air. And there is no sign that the Russians plan any drastic cuts in their program.

This country cannot afford, either, to give up its current scientific leadership, which is so vital to America's future economic strength in relation to the rest of the world.

Finally, we cannot long postpone a decision. Once the manned space establishment fragments, it would be an expensive and time-consuming job to put it together again.

This does not mean that the administration should commit this country to a gigantic program to land men on Mars, as some suggest. The practical value from the $50 to $60 billion investment is far too uncertain.

But Congress and administration budget-makers should give sympathetic consideration to the space agency's more modest plans for a post-Apollo applications program in the early 1970's.

This program, which could be accomplished without substantially increasing the space budget over present levels, would involve moon expeditions lasting two weeks, and near-earth orbital flights of up to 45 days.

The question really isn't whether we can afford to continue manned spaceflight beyond the first moon landings, but whether we can afford not to.

Parley on Prisoners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the onus for carrying through President Johnson's proposal of an international meeting on Vietnam prisoners is placed exactly where it belongs by the Denver Post.

The President has declared we stand ready to send representatives to a conference sponsored by the International Red Cross to consider giving fuller application in Vietnam to the Geneva convention on war prisoners. Such a meeting could possibly open the way for more meaningful contacts on larger issues in the conflict, the newspaper comments.

But the responsibility for calling a conference, the Post asserts, rests squarely on the troubled shoulders of Ho Chi Minh.

So that others may read the entire editorial, I submit it now for the RECORD:

PARLEY ON PRISONERS UP TO HO

If Ho Chi Minh meant what he said Sunday in his cable to the Columbia Broadcasting System, then he apparently has seen the folly of pursuing his brutal threat to stage "war criminal" trials for captured U.S. airmen.

We find it difficult to believe that Ho's reply to CBS ("no trial in view") was prompted by humane considerations. More likely, the possibility of strong retaliation by the United States was the deciding factor.

President Johnson and leading members of his administration have warned that North Viet Nam faced severe consequences if the Americans were put on trial. Deliberately, the President refrained from specifying what these consequences were.

Ho's fairly prompt reply to CBS' cabled questions on the trial threat indicates to us that he was seeking a way of resolving the matter before it got completely out of hand. We would not be at all surprised if Ho raised the trial threat principally for home consumption—in an attempt to raise the morale of North Vietnamese following U.S. air strikes against oil storage depots near Hanoi and Haiphong.

Whatever the reasons for Ho's change of heart on the war crimes trial, we hope that a way can be found now of bringing the matter before the International Committee of the Red Cross.

At his press conference last Wednesday, President Johnson said the United States was willing to send representatives to a Red Cross-sponsored conference to discuss with representatives of Hanoi "ways in which the Geneva convention of 1949 can be given fuller and more complete application in Viet Nam." This convention calls for the humane treatment of military prisoners and civilians.

The United States several times has informed the International Committee of the Red Cross that it intends to abide by the 1949 war code. North Viet Nam has not made such assurances.

The war on the Viet Nam battlefields is brutal enough. There is no reason to carry the barbarity further on an "eye for an eye" basis to the war prisoners held by both sides in Viet Nam.

Hanoi stands to gain as much as Washington in the eyes of the world if it agrees to bring the matter of war captives before the Red Cross. And there is no reason why such a conference could not open the way for more meaningful contacts on larger issues in the Viet Nam conflict.

The President has made clear his desire to see a Red Cross conference convened. The responsibility for calling such a conference now rests squarely on the troubled shoulders of Ho Chi Minh.

Sweeney Lauds 82d Airborne Division Association Resolutions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the magnificent resolutions which were adopted at the 20th annual convention of the 82d Airborne Division Association this past month at Atlantic City, N.J.

The 82d Airborne Division numbers approximately 40,000 members in every State in the Union who are veterans and active troopers of this world-famous airborne division.

Mr. Speaker, these resolutions are deserving of the review of every Member of the Congress and I am particularly pleased to note these combat veterans express their wholehearted approval and support of the national determination in the struggle to preserve the rights of all people.

As Congressman at Large for the State of Ohio, I am particularly impressed with the fact that the members of the organization truly appreciate the significance of the worldwide struggle against Communist aggression. It is heartwarming to note their approval and support of the President against Communist encroachment throughout the world.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, it is increasingly evident that there is a concerted campaign to take the image of God out of the public life of our nation, and

Whereas, this has been accomplished in the first instance by the elimination of all prayers and references to God in our public school system, and

Whereas, an avowed atheist is now leading a court fight to end all property tax exemptions on Church and church-school property, and

Whereas, there is a movement underway to remove Chaplains from our Armed Forces: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 82nd Airborne Division Association, assembled in Atlantic City, New Jersey, for its 20th Annual Convention, does here and now solemnly deplore this trend toward the secularization of our national, civic and governmental life,

And, we would proclaim for the public record our knowledge of the invaluable service of the Chaplains' Corps in its ministry to men in the Armed Forces at peace and in war,

And, finally we would urge upon the Department of Defense and the members of Congress to be alert to any efforts to undermine the privileged position of our Chaplains in the Armed Services in the recognition that their presence in camp and in combat is vital not only to the morale of our fighting men but also to their moral standards and religious convictions.

Whereas, the Airborne Division requires the services and leadership of the experience trooper, and

Whereas, these highly trained troopers are invaluable in maintaining a well-trained and integrated organization, and

Whereas, the differential in incentive pay for parachutists affects the morale and esprit-de-corps of the enlisted man: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 82nd Airborne Division Association in its 20th Annual Convention assembled does hereby recommend to the President of the United States, the Congress and the Department of Defense, the revision of the incentive pay scale, and be it further

Resolved, That this pay scale be in relation to the three classifications of parachutists, providing fifty-five dollars a month for the Novice, eighty dollars per month for the Senior, and one hundred ten dollars per month for the Master Parachutist.

Whereas, the war in Viet Nam is a local expression of the worldwide war against Communist aggression, and,

Whereas, the constant criticism by Congressional leadership is an aid and comfort to the Communist conspiracy: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 82nd Airborne Division Association, assembled in its 20th Annual Convention does hereby express its wholehearted approval and support of our nation's determination in the free world's struggle to preserve the rights of all people, and; further be it

Resolved, That we support the President in these trying days in his resolve to turn back the Communist encroachment throughout the world.

Dr. Peter G. Berkhout

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of deep regret and loss that I inform the House of the recent death of a man who, to many people in my State and throughout the country, was a source of inspiration and leadership.

Dr. Peter G. Berkhout, of Paterson, N.J., was the epitome of a well-founded, scholarly man. Educated first to be a minister, then to be a doctor of medicine, Dr. Berkhout maintained a consistent and ever-increasing interest in astronomy, music, education, theology, and many other fields.

Dr. Berkhout was not only a doctor of medicine, administering to the needs of the body; he was also interested in the mind and spirit of his fellow man. He was a member of the board of trustees of Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Mich., a member of the board of directors of the Eastern Christian School Association—the largest private school system in the State of New Jersey—and a leading member of the Paterson Rotary Club.

To his wife and family I offer my deepest expression of sympathy and consolation, and I share with our community in the great loss that we all have experienced.

The memory of Dr. Peter G. Berkhout will always remain as that of a man who, steadfast to his beliefs, selflessly and unfailingly served his community to the full measure of his ability.

Resolution Commending the Honorable Robert G. Stephens, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I call attention to a recent resolution commending our friend and collegue, the distinguished member of the Georgia delegation representing the 10th Congressional District, the Honorable ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR., for his effective and outstanding leadership in the area of housing and slum clearance legislation.

On July 11, 1966, at a meeting of the Georgia Association of Revelopment Agencies, at Macon, Ga., Representative STEPHENS was honored with the following resolution of appreciation for his effective leadership:

RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE HONORABLE ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR., DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Whereas many cities and communities of our nation were faced with a serious problem that threatened the health, safety and welfare of millions of our citizens, and

Whereas this problem of slums and blight imposed a great financial burden upon our cities and communities that was impossible to bear without some assistance, and

Whereas The Honorable ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR., has concerned himself with these problems and has distinguished himself as a leader in the area of housing and slum clearance by giving outstanding leadership and direction to the enactment of appropriate legislation providing the proper tools with which cities and communities may effectively deal with these problems, and

Whereas the results have stimulated individual initiative and promoted private enterprise in the revitalized areas which will eliminate the necessity for continuous subsidy, and

Whereas the Georgia Association of Redevelopment Agencies, an organization comprised of local public agencies engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Housing Act in the cities and communities, is keenly aware of the valuable service and dedicated efforts of this distinguished member of the House of Representatives: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Georgia Association of Redevelopment Agencies in session in the city of Macon, Georgia, wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Honorable ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR., for his outstanding leadership, interest and concern in providing safe, decent and sanitary housing for not only the citizens of the State of Georgia, but for the citizens of all states; be it further

Resolved that a copy of this Resolution be suitably prepared, and framed and presented to the Honorable Robert G. Stephens, Jr., this 11th day of July, 1966.

Attested to:

Georgia Association of Redevelopment Agencies
Sam J. Stovall, *Secretary.*
Wendell Sears, *President.*

Metropolitan Opera Studio at Old Westbury Gardens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the Metropolitan Opera Studio is a group of talented young American singers which was created 6 years ago by John Gutman, an assistant manager of the Metropolitan Opera, who is the director.

Recently—on July 22 and July 23—seven members of the studio appeared in two concerts at the beautiful Old Westbury Gardens where they sang a recital last summer which was so well received that the Gardens asked them to return this year and put on two concerts, one of more classical music and the Saturday night one of a more popular nature.

Both of these events were enormously successful and, in fact, the New York Times of Saturday, July 23, reviewed the first recital in the most glowing terms. The many hundreds of people who enjoyed the beauty of those Gardens no less than they enjoyed the beauty of those young voices, as well as the beauty of the singers themselves, were enthralled by the setting which included a most attractive moon that obligingly appeared above the trees. The fascination of those two events could not be better described than it was in the New York Times which said:

> The brochure for these Metropolitan Opera Studio concerts notes that "these programs are planned to combine the genius of the great composers with the artistry of our finest young performers, in an atmosphere of unequalled charm." No question about it: mission accomplished.

Under leave to extend my remarks I wish to insert the following New York Times article of July 23, 1966, describing the event:

Met Opera Studio at Old Westbury: Young Singers Appearing in Gardens Lawn Concert

(By Robert Sherman)

Old Westbury Gardens, L.I., July 22.—From May to October, visitors come to Old Westbury Gardens to see the magnificent Phipps Estate, with its art-filled mansion and 70 acres of tree-lined walks, flowered alcoves and formal gardens. There was an added inducement this evening in the form of a concert on the lawn by seven gifted members of the Metropolitan Opera Studio, and many hundred lovers of music and nature were on hand.

The manor house served as an impressive backdrop and a crescent moon peeped over the huge trees to the side, providing the performers with an idyllic setting for a program of solo arias, operatic ensemble scenes and art songs.

Musically, the program was nicely divided between familiar material (Schubert's "Die Forelle," the quintet from "Carmen," etc.) and fresh, greatly appealing songs that crop up rarely in concert programs.

The Servant Is Worthy of His Hire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, problems that face the police department of Chicago are typical of the challenges facing law enforcement officials throughout the country. Therefore, I was especially intrigued by a radio editorial of station WIND in Chicago, which was broadcast on Thursday, July 28.

Even though it was primarily directed as constructive support of the Chicago Police Department, I believe it can be fundamentally applied to our law enforcement officials throughout the country, who at this time are especially in need of appreciation and support from the general public.

The editorial referred to, follows:

The Servant Is Worthy of His Hire

We think it only right and proper that policemen who work overtime should be paid for extra duty. That is why we applaud the decision of Mayor Daley and Police Superintendent Wilson to pay the policemen who drew extra duty for their work in preventing further bloodshed and disorder during the three nights of violence on Chicago's West Side. The total amount involved is $250,000. The policemen, unlike workers in private industry or in other governmental jobs, are to be paid at a straight-time rate, rather than on a time-and-a-half, or more, basis.

The decision is a wise one and a just one. Police pay has never been as high as it should be to compensate for the work done, nor to attract as many high-caliber men as it should. Good policemen like the work they do. But they should not be expected to work long hours of overtime in dangerous situations without being paid for the extra hours, in addition to risking their lives and surrendering time they might spend with their families.

The servant is worthy of his hire. The principle of overtime pay for overtime hours has long been established in both private and government employment—with the notable exception of police work.

We believe that a precedent—a good one—has been set in this instance. We should not like to see it become a "one-only" occurrence, simply because so many officers were involved in long shifts of dangerous work in riot-torn areas. We think the principle should be extended to cover the work of other officers, who may work as individuals or small details for hours beyond those for which they were hired. Their work may not attract the attention drawn by a dramatic and long drawn-out disturbance, but it is just as vital to the welfare and safety of the public. The Chicago Police Department can expect to continue to attract qualified and competent men only so long as it is willing and able to pay for services rendered on some basis at least comparable to that of private industry and other governmental work.

The Sick Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Appendix of the Record a most thought provoking editorial entitled "The Sick Cities," which appeared in the News and Courier, published in Charleston, S.C., on Sunday, July 31, 1966.

The editor of the News and Courier, the Honorable Thomas R. Waring, has presented, in clear language, the problem that confronts some of our largest cities.

While it is difficult to define "the middle class," it is a description that all of us understand, even though we may apply variable standards. But the sickness referred to in Mr. Waring's editorial—the "flight of the middle class"—is factual and perhaps it is time the Nation concentrated its efforts on the average household, rather than constantly seek ways of adding to the tax burdens of "the average family" to support those who, for a multitude of reasons, do not attempt, or cannot achieve the living standards attained by our so-called middle class.

I commend the editorial to all who are concerned about this problem:

The Sick Cities

Reports of "deep trouble" in Congress for President Johnson's $2.3 billion "demonstration cities" program are not surprising when one considers the realities of big city life in America.

Mr. Johnson's aim is to transform selected slums in 60 or more cities. Not even $2.3 billion can achieve this purpose, as the mayors are now discovering. Bickering among the big cities is one of the surface troubles of the administration program.

The reason why massive outlays of tax funds cannot solve the problems of America's large cities are more fundamental than money. These reasons have to do with underlying social conditions. The big cities are the way they are because of the attitudes of people.

The root trouble of all big cities is the flight of the middle class. Since the end of World War II, the most solid stratum of American society has fled the central cities for the suburbs. Into their old neighborhoods have come people who have neither the income nor the ordered social habits of the middle class.

Crime has soared. Community services are overtaxed. City politics have deteriorated because of the departure of educated, responsible citizens. It is an all too familiar story.

The hope of the Johnson administration is to build new quarters for slum dwellers. Though these could make the big cities cleaner for a time, they would not really strengthen the cities. To be strengthened, cities will have to lure back the middle class or remove the dependents who seem unable to climb the social ladder unaided.

The fact is the government is using its power in ways to assure the continuing flight of the middle class. Efforts are being made to transport children from inner city areas to suburbs. This angers middle class parents, for they want their children educated with other children who have the same standards. They do not want their youngsters to be part of a sociological experiment.

Middle class people might return to the cities if they knew they could enjoy adequate police protection, if municipal taxes were not confiscatory, and if the neighborhood school system were protected. Police forces are being handicapped by police review boards hostile to strict law enforcement. City taxes are being increased to provide what the slum voters want. The neighborhood school concept is under attack from pressure groups.

The result will be an even greater dispersal of the middle class. As long as Americans are free to move their residence, they will move farther and farther out from the cities to find the environment they want for their families.

The only way to save the cities is for Big Government to come to terms with the social demands of the middle class. At present, the nation's dominant political party is keyed to the demands of the pressure groups antagonistic to the middle class. That's why the problems of the big cities are likely to worsen, no matter how many costly "demonstration cities" programs are enacted.

How Long?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1966, the Joplin Globe carried an article entitled "How Long?" which I now submit for insertion in the Congressional Record. It deals with the strike situation which often faces our Nation. The article is very pertinent at the present time and I recommend it to our colleagues.

The article referred to follows:

How Long?

In his state of the union message to Congress last January, President Johnson said he would recommend antistrike legislation that "will enable us effectively to deal with strikes that threaten irreparable damage to the national interest."

No such recommended legislation has been submitted. Instead, the President said Wednesday "we have no legal remedies left to us in government" to end the airlines strike which has since July 8 tied up 60 per cent of the nation's trunk air services, interfered with the mails and idled over 60,000 airlines workers.

This weak position was taken by the President in the face of denunciation of the arbitrary position taken by the striking machinists' union leaders by such pro-labor officials as Secretary of Labor Wirtz and Senator Wayne Morse. Secretary Wirtz called it "a farce in collective bargaining."

Strike leaders were quoted as having said earlier that they felt neither the President nor Congress would interfere with their tactics in an election year. What do you think? And how long will the American people suffer before they demand firm antistrike legislation?

Regression Under Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, many of us who have long been supporters of the civil rights movement, under its nonviolent leadership, have cautioned that the shift toward a new militancy will mean a retardation in the advance of minority groups. This thesis is well explained in an editorial in the August 2, 1966, edition of the Laramie, Wyo., Boomerang.

Editor and publisher R. R. Allbaugh cogently explains the devastating effects that result from an application of "black power," when it is taken to mean violent action. The editorial points out that true power for the Negro will come through jobs and education and a wise use of economic resources. These means offer another way out besides violence. In the end, the peaceful road to power can be the only succesful one.

In the hopes that influential civil rights leaders will take advantage of the suggestions offered, I have unanimous consent that the editorial be reprinted in the Record:

Black Will Power

"Black power" is one of the latest terms to be added to our lexicon in recent weeks.

Like many other catch phrases, it means different things to different people.

To some, the phrase conjures up the worst fears of civil anarchy, anarchy that could make recent events in Cleveland, Omaha, Baltimore and Brooklyn look like a Sunday afternoon tea.

To others, it means the strategic use of Negro voting strength to win rights and privileges which the white majority has too long kept itself.

The all important question, however, remains: "What does it mean to the younger generation of Negroes whose imagination it has captured?"

If the younger Negroes take it as a call to riot, arson, pillage and guerrilla warfare, "black power" is doomed to failure.

Such use of power could undoubtedly cause immense turmoil and tragedy in the nation's cities, but in the "big picture" it would be found to be very puny power indeed and leave the Negro far worse off than he is.

This is precisely what happened when this kind of "black power" was turned loose in Cleveland.

It was not a white man but a Negro, city Councilman Leo Jackson, who plainly labeled the riots for what they were—"a struggle, not for civil rights, but a struggle by thugs for leadership of the Negro community . . .

"A person who would sneak up in the dark of night to set fire to a church of his own people or who would try to prevent police and firemen from rescuing women and children from a fire is not a civil rights worker."

The strife in the city's Hough area was not a revolt against the white establishment, says Jackson. "You don't get 'whitey' in a predominantly Negro area. It is not 'whitey' who is being killed. It's the Negro who's being killed."

According to Mayor Ralph Locher, four employment projects, which had found jobs for some 2,000 Negroes, were in operation in the Hough area before the riots broke out.

"The city itself," says Locher, "said to those between the ages of 21 and 25 years old: If you want a job, come and get it."

It may not be a job that "whitey" would want, and it may not buy a nice home in the suburbs. But it is a beginning, and it is in this kind of beginning that the real source of power—black and white—is to be found, if only the Negro would realize it.

Poor as Negroes may be on the average, as a group they command a respectable share of the nation's wealth—millions of dollars that could be put to use buying and razing the slums they fester in and replacing them with Negro cooperatives and recreation centers, providing scholarships for Negro youngsters, creating Negro banks and businesses, buying suburban tracts and building subdivisions open to all.

This would not be a continuation of segregation on just a more affluent level. It would be the legitimate use of group power, and one which would command the respect of the white majority. It is a tactic which our other minorities have employed successfully in this country in the past.

Yet too often, as in Cleveland's Hough area, there are cases of Negroes exploiting Negroes as much as the white man ever did.

There is, of course, far more which whites can and must do to help the Negro. Disgust at the actions of a few Negro extremists is no justification for attempting to escape this fact.

But white help can never raise the Negro to full equality without the Negro's own help.

Call it "black will power."

Stockholders Should Wake Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to insert in the Record an editorial appearing July 28, 1966, in the Redfield Press, of South Dakota, entitled "Stockholders Should Wake Up." The editorial is as follows:

Stockholders Should Wake Up

The people are the stockholders in the greatest corporation in the world, the U.S. government. Just as in a business corporation, they elect the officers and directors of the "company." If the officers of our government corporation spend its money faster than income and good business practice warrant, it is up to the stockholders (voters) to express their views at annual meetings (elections).

If they don't do this, and if they accept constantly greater dividends (gifts) than the corporation's income can stand, they are headed for trouble. In the case of government, that means assessments (increased taxes) for every stockholder (citizen)—or economy to bring the operating costs of the corporation within its income.

The stockholders of the U.S. government corporation have a choice—they can instruct their hired officers and directors to cut expenses to income, or they can pay higher taxes.

The result of rising public debt, waste and demands from voters for handouts is inflation. The stockholders are getting a taste of inflation. But, they have seen nothing yet, unless they curb their own demands and those of their elected officers and directors. They still have free elections and the right to vote to express their wishes.

Prolonged Northeast Drought Demonstrates Need for Strong Federal Water Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, although a few heavy showers earlier this year may have tempted some into believing that the Northeast drought is over, the drought is actually as severe, or more so, than it was at this time last year. New York City remains, according to the U.S. Weather Bureau, in the grip of "extreme drought"; the month just completed was recorded as the driest July of the drought so far.

The drought's persistence demonstrates the need for a strong Federal Water Commission, such as I have proposed in H.R. 10244. It would be empowered to develop new water resources and to better utilize and control existing resources. It is essential that we have an integrated national policy of water conservation, water development, and water pollution control.

Mr. Speaker, the prolonged drought is described in an excellent article by McCandlish Phillips in the New York Times of August 3 which points out that the drought that began in 1961 is not over. As Mr. Phillips notes:

> The proof is inscribed in Government records and is written in yellow and brown on leaf and lawn.

I urge my colleagues to consider the following article carefully, for the situation is becoming increasingly critical in the Northeast:

DROUGHT HERE PERSISTS INTO SIXTH YEAR

(By McCandlish Phillips)

The drought that began here in 1961 is not over. The proof is inscribed in Government records and is written in yellow and brown on leaf and lawn.

Despite some appearances to the contrary—appearances that can deceive as they comfort—New York City remains in the grip of "extreme drought," the Weather Bureau here said.

Last month went down in its books as the driest July of the drought so far.

Grass in the city has turned sere in many days of intense and rainless heat. Withered fields of tomatoes and sweet corn in Westchester County have been given up as not worth harvesting.

"Ground water levels upstate are dangerously low," James L. Marcus, Assistant to the Mayor in charge of water, said of the watershed area. "The ground is like concrete."

Runoffs into the city's reservoirs have seriously diminished as the parched ground has absorbed infrequent rains.

"We're still in a drought, with much less rainfall than normal," Mr. Marcus said.

A paradox of the water supply situation is that the water stored in the upstate reservoirs is above normal—even by predrought standards—for this time of year. Yet the watershed is suffering a sixth straight year of drought.

But if things are bleak for the city, they are more so for the areas immediately to the south. In Philadelphia, where water is drawn from the Delaware River, the sparse flow of fresh water has not been sufficient to drive salt water out to sea.

Only yesterday the Delaware Water Commission—made up of representatives of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Federal Government—reported that New York City has been diverting 650 million gallons of water a day from its reserves into the Delaware watershed to push back the salt front in the river. Last year, when the city's reservoirs were lower, the greatest diversion into the Delaware was only 490 million gallons a day.

The greater outflow is apparently a result of the city's greater temporary riches, for last year the salt front reached to a point 10 miles from the Philadelphia intake, while now it is 25 miles from that point.

An irony, attributable to a shift in the prevailing winds, according to the Weather Bureau, is that "the area to the northeast of us—off the Atlantic Coast—has had abundant rain," rain that has poured uselessly into ocean.

The city normally gets seven inches of rain in June and July. Last year—the worst year of the drought—the city had 4.40 inches in those two months.

JUNE-JULY RAIN LOWER

This year the figure was way down, to 2.42 inches. Yet the public generally regards this as a post-drought summer. The normal rainfall for July is 3.70 inches. But only 1.25 inches fell here last month.

The seriousness of the water situation in the immediate coastal area was emphasized again yesterday when Mayor Thomas C. Mayers of Stamford, Conn., proclaimed a drought emergency. Mayor Mayers invoked his city's water emergency ordinance, which provides for $100 fines and 30-day jail sentences for those who sprinkle lawns or wash automobiles during periods of acute water shortages.

A similar period of emergency was also announced yesterday in Darien, Conn.

August may bring some relief. Normally it is the wettest month of the year here with 4.44 inches of rain. The Weather Bureau's extended forecast for August said "rainfall is expected to exceed normal from the Great Lakes eastward to New England."

"The percentages are with us at the moment," Mr. Marcus said, "but we may have a judgment day—well, let me put it this way, we may have another crisis later on."

In a normal year, New York City gets 42 inches of rain. In each of the last five years it had been less than that amount. The total was down by 4.04 inches in 1961; by 5.22 inches in 1962; by 8.09 inches in 1963; by 9.38 inches in 1964; by 16.28 inches in 1965.

The five-year deficit totals more than a year of rain—42.81 inches. This year the trend is still down. The city has had 17.90 inches of precipitation so far this year, 6.37 inches less than the 24.27 inches that is normal for the first seven months.

In the watershed, the precipitation deficit since 1961 is greater, now standing at 57.8 inches, about a year and one quarter's rainfall.

Runoffs into the reservoirs are down. In June, instead of a gain of 34.5 billion gallons, as expected, only 27.7 billion gallons were added. The Croton Reservoir, which usually gains 6.6 billion gallons in the month, received only 2.8 billion.

But despite these nagging shortages, the city had 397 billion gallons of water in storage Monday, or 83.5 per cent of capacity. Normal for the date is less than that—385 billion gallons, or 80.8 per cent.

The public has been practicing water thrift, Abraham Groopman, deputy chief engineer of the Department of Water Supply, said.

150 MILLION A DAY SAVED

"We saved 150 million gallons a day all through last winter because people were using water more carefully," he went on. "Even in the heat wave in July, consumption averaged 200 million gallons a day less" than normal.

"We're pumping 100,000 gallons a day out of the Hudson River at the Chelsea station, seven days a week—that's a gain," Mr. Marcus asserted. "And we're taking 490 million gallons a day from the new Cannonsville Reservoir. In December, the Delaware River Basin Commission limited us to 335 million gallons a day from that source."

National Hiking Trails Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, in July I introduced a bill, H.R. 16419, to establish a nationwide scenic trails system. Included in the proposal is a Mississippi River trail that would extend from the headwaters to the mouth of the greatest of all American rivers. A section of the river runs through the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where a trail would be a welcome addition to the recreational facilities of this growing metropolitan area.

Introduction of my bill received a favorable reaction from the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The following editorial appeared in the August 1 editions of the newspaper:

NATIONAL HIKING TRAILS PLAN

Establishment of a nationwide system of scenic hiking trails, including one along the Mississippi river from Itasca state park to New Orleans, is proposed by Congressman DONALD FRASER of Minneapolis. The idea has appeal for those who enjoy simple outdoor pleasures and appreciation of nature.

Hiking and hosteling have long been popular in Europe. Americans are more inclined to dash about the country in automobiles and airplanes, but there is a portion of the population which still looks for peace, quiet and physical exercise in recreation. There are several hundred miles of established hiking trails through the Appalachian mountain ranges from New England southward to the Great Smoky and Cumberland regions. In other parts of the nation trails are mainly in the state and national parks.

FRASER was an enthusiastic "river-banker" along the Mississippi during his youth and while a student at the University of Minnesota. These experiences prompted his introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives for a national study of scenic trail possibilities, with special emphasis on the Mississippi valley territory. His proposal calls for leadership from Interior Secretary Stewart Udall and Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, in cooperation with state and local officials.

Udall recently announced that the Department of the Interior has authorized $367,436 in matching grants for 12 urban trail projects. These trails are different than those proposed by FRASER in that they are limited to big cities and their immediate environs.

These trails will give urban residents a chance for some scenic hiking and biking in close proximity to their homes.

Any widespread scenic trail program would involve problems of land ownership and control, but compared with costs of scenic highways and highly developed parklands, the expense would be minor. Minnesota, and

Wisconsin, with their beautiful river valleys, lakes and woodlands, are ideally suited for a system of public hiking trails. As populations grow and other recreational facilities become more crowded, the lure of hiking will appeal to many.

Great Ideas World Youth Forum

SPEECH

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important and difficult jobs facing us today is preparing the youth of today to be the leaders of tomorrow.

Father Edward John Wilson, teacher of philosophy and theology at Archbishop Stepinac High School, White Plains, N.Y., has developed a stimulating program to help accomplish this.

He is organizing a world forum to expose the deprived and disadvantaged youth to great ideas that have moved society. The program is known as the International Student Forum, Inc.

In an excellent news report the aims and purposes of this new effort are explained.

I commend it to my colleagues:

[From the White Plains (N.Y.) Reporter Dispatch, July 15, 1966]

GREAT IDEAS WORLD YOUTH FORUM BORN HERE

(By Louise N. Jones)

A program to train the world's dispossessed and delinquent youth for leadership is being organized by a young Negro priest here. Prominent educators have endorsed the plan.

International Student Forum Inc. is the brain-child of the Rev. Edward John Wilson, teacher of philosophy and theology at Archbishop Stepinac High School in White Plains. The forum would give a cross-section of young men in many countries an eight-year study program devoted to great ideas that have shaped the thinking of mankind.

The study groups would come from all economic and cultural situations but chiefly "the poor, dispossessed, dropouts and those who are classified as delinquents," Father Wilson says.

The main thrust, the priest explained, will be made toward high school and college-age men from such areas as Negro and Spanish Harlem in this country; some will be reform-school inmates, school dropouts and delinquents.

Many of these young men, Father Wilson added, have leadership potential that has been turned in the wrong direction.

"Our hope," he said, "is to turn them in the right direction and enable them to lead their peers toward positive action."

Father Wilson said his proposal has been commended by Dr. Mortimer Adler of the Institute of Philosophical Studies in Chicago, and Dr. Robert M. Hutchins of Santa Barbara, Calif., former president and chancellor of the University of Chicago.

Community leaders have offered support. Roland W. Mahood of White Plains, vice president of Hanover Insurance Co., is president of the forum's board of directors. Barrett G. Kreisberg of Worthington, a New York City attorney is vice president; Israel H. Moss of Stamford, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, is secretary; and Father Wilson is treasurer. Directors are Mrs. Richard Schwarz of Briarcliff Manor, Westchester regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Owen Peagler of Hartsdale, coordinator of the State Office of Economic Opportunity; Arthur O'Keefe of Scarsdale, manager of corporate accounting for Esso Standard Eastern, Inc., Dr. Kenneth Clark of Hastings, a member of the New York State Board of Regents and head of the psychology department of City College of New York; and Mrs. Irving Meshberg of White Plains, past president of the Westchester Mental Health Association.

Much of the study material will be drawn from the Great Ideas series published by the Encyclopedia Britannica. It will be prepared by Father Wilson with the advice of educators.

All trainees will study one or two of the ideas chosen from a basic eight: authority, freedom, God, beauty, communication, education, love, government.

They will consider each idea, Father Wilson said, "in the light of its use over the last 3,000 years, in the rise and fall of nations, war and peace, strife and harmoney among men. They will also see how these ideas are being used today in their own countries and around the world."

After nine months of considering an idea, the young people will be brought together to live out that idea.

"Most important, they will strive to find ways and means to make it serve as a bond of unity, friendship and peace," Father Wilson said.

On returning home, each student will be responsible for organizing young people of his community to combat the misuse of such ideas there and to recognize the international importance of their own actions.

The young men will study a new idea each year over the eight years of high school and college.

Father Wilson envisions leaders emerging soon around the world who have "reached a rapport with other leaders, all of whom must assume the responsibility of the destiny of history."

"They will," he concluded, "form the nucleus of a world leadership that will assure mankind of a world at peace in a community of understanding."

The first step in launching the program is a fund-raising campaign to obtain $8,000. Eight young men from Father Wilson's high school classes expect to leave July 27 for a 21-day tour of Madrid, Paris, London, Geneva, Munich and Rome. Accompanied by Father Wilson and others, they will meet with government and education leaders to explain the forum's central ideas and to lay the groundwork for its European phase.

All of them are Westchester residents and as members of Delta Chi Rho, a study-service club led by Father Wilson, familiar with the International Student Forum almost from its inception. The members of this pilot group are Alfred Fenzel of Eastchester; Bertrand Herbert of Greenburgh, John Giovanetti of Harrison; Peter Consula of Yonkers; and Thomas Minck, Vincent Cartelli, Thomas Ficaretta and Rocco Martello, all of White Plains.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HUNGATE].

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, I should first like to thank my colleagues for yielding their time to me. Basically, I suppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY], the gentleman from New York [Mr. SMITH], and myself could be described as a home rule amendment. It is an amendment which would permit the local States and municipalities who have already acted on this very troublesome problem to continue to handle their own local problems at the local level until such time as the Federal Government might come in, and if such action on their part was a subterfuge, then the remedy would be in a court of law to establish that fact.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado that this proposal may be unprecedented. I think it will not be the first part of this legislation that may be unprecedented.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY]. Do the other parts of this bill have effective dates? I see none in this particular section 401 of the bill, therefore I presume it would become effective upon signature. I would ask if the State or municipality should pass a law in compliance with the spirit of this bill, thereafter would that law be effective in your opinion?

Mr. McCLORY. That is my opinion. That is the intention of the amendment.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge the support of this amendment by all Members of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MACGREGOR].

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

I believe it is obvious to a great many of us here on this floor that the enforcement of open housing and fair housing rests mostly with the States and localities where these discriminations may occur. It is for this reason that I urge the adoption of this amendment as one which will protect the rights of the States and the localities in doing away with this discrimination.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN].

Milwaukee Journal Praises President Johnson's Condemnation of Rioters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 27, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, speaking in Indiana, President Johnson declared that the Nation can abide civil protest but cannot abide civil violence.

The President did not deny that serious racial injustice exists or that demonstrations are a proper means of calling attention to them. But there are other ways to protest than by rioting.

Riots, President Johnson emphasized, do not bring reform.

In an editorial of July 25, the Milwaukee Journal gave strong support to the President's views and pointed out that democracy suffers when citizens try to bring about changes in social conditions through violence.

As the Journal said:

> Good will, not hatred, must be at the core of the civil rights movement.

I include the editorial hereafter:

PRESIDENT ASSAILS RIOTERS

The nation can "abide civil protest . . . but it cannot abide civil violence." Thus did President Johnson speak out at Indianapolis Saturday against the death dealing, property destroying rioting by Negroes in the northern cities.

The president rightly said that riots do not bring reform. Instead they bring fear and mistrust that make reform more difficult. They "tear at the very fabric of the community . . . (and) set neighbor against neighbor." Democracy suffers when citizens try to change things by violence. And, he summed up, the "alternative to self-discipline is tyranny."

The president does not deny that serious racial injustice and inequities exist. Nor does he argue that demonstrations are not a proper tool for calling attention to them. There are ways of protesting "that any civilized society can tolerate," he pointed out. Laws and lawmakers can be changed at the ballot box. Neighborhood committees can bring about local changes. Civil rights groups can mount protests within the law, as they have done forcefully. But killing and looting can bring nothing but further tragedy. They avert reform rather than foster it.

A fringe of the civil rights movement and some who want turmoil instead of progress have set back the fight for civil rights. Most Americans agree to the need to create conditions of equality in education, jobs and housing, to make all citizens equal. But most Americans are horrified over the bloody outbreaks, the senseless destruction in Los Angeles, Cleveland, Chicago and other cities.

Good will, not hatred; must be at the core of the civil rights movement.

Sugar Still Outstanding as Hawaii's Leading Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, Hawaii's continuing economic well-being may be partly attributable to the responsibility with which its major industries have been operated. An example of this responsibility in business is the Islands' sugar industry. Although the Hawaiian sugar industry brings $160 million annually into the Islands' economy, boasts of the world's highest paid sugarworkers, and is the largest taxpayer in the State, its investors have earned less than the stockholders of most corporate businesses in the United States.

The recently published annual report of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association reveals that, except for the year 1963, the Hawaiian sugar industry has consistently earned less than the average for mainland businesses. In 1964, for example, the industry earned only 4 percent on its investments, while comparable industries in the Nation earned an average of almost 10½ percent.

I now submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the newspaper article which summarizes these interesting highlights on Hawaii's sugar industry from the annual report of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The article appeared in the July 21, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

ISLE SUGAR INDUSTRY EARNS 4 PERCENT IN 1964

Hawaii's sugar industry brings about $160 million a year into the State's economy, but it sweetens the bank accounts of its investors far less than do most U.S. businesses.

In an average year Island sugar earns its investors less than they would make if they put their money to work earning interest in savings and loan accounts.

This was brought out in the annual report of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., published yesterday.

In 1964, the Hawaiian sugar industry earned 4 per cent on its investment.

But a group of 3,500 Mainland corporations, classified into 65 industrial groups by the National City Bank of New York, earned their investors an average of almost 10½ per cent.

In recent years, Hawaiian sugar earned more on its investment than the average Mainland business only in 1963—a year in which sugar prices were greatly inflated.

That year Hawaiian sugar earned almost 11½ per cent while the average Mainland business earned slightly more than 9 per cent.

In 1962, Hawaiian sugar earned almost 8 per cent, the average Mainland business almost 9 per cent.

In 1961, Hawaiian sugar earned 4 per cent, the average Mainland business about 8½ per cent.

In 1959 and 1960, Hawaiian sugar earned less than 1 per cent. The average Mainland business earned almost 10 per cent in 1959 and almost 9 per cent in 1960.

In 1958, Hawaiian sugar showed a loss of 1 per cent; the average Mainland business earned about 8½ per cent.

In an average year the report said, Hawaiian sugar has a net income of 3 per cent.

The report indicated 40 per cent went for payrolls and workers' fringe benefits, 32 per cent for materials and supplies, 10 per cent for marketing, 6 per cent for depreciation and amortization, 7 per cent for taxes and 2 per cent for rents.

The $160 million that Hawaiian sugar brings into the Island economy is about half the combined total brought in by other Hawaiian goods marketed on the Mainland the report said.

It added:

"Hawaii's sugar workers are the world's highest paid, in cash as well as in fringe benefits, many of which are unknown in other agricultural enterprises.

"Year-round employment is standard in Hawaii's sugar industry—there are no migratory workers.

"Sugar is also the Islands' largest taxpayer. Its tax bill in 1963 totalled $27 million—more than $18 million to the Federal government and some $6.7 million to the State government . . .

"It is true that sugar does not hold the same importance today to Hawaii that it once did. There was a time when Hawaii was a one-economy area—sugar being its only income-producer of any significance.

"Today, however, there are other major income-producers—the Federal government, pineapple, construction and tourism.

"But despite the tremendous growth of the Islands'-economy sugar continues to be the State's top basic industry, an industry which produces wealth from island soil . . ."

The report points out that Hawaii is the top sugar-producing State. Its 1965 output was 1,217,667 tons and in 1964 its output was 1,178,770 tons. The report said this is:

More than one-sixth of all the sugar grown in the U.S. and its possessions.

More than one-fifth of the sugar produced in the country.

More than 26 per cent of the sugar produced in the other 49 states.

One-eighth of the annual consumption of sugar in the U.S.

One-fifty-fifth of the world's sugar production.

"The per-acre output of sugar in the Islands is the highest in the world, averaging about 11 tons in 1965," the report said.

"The average has been more than 10 tons since 1953, except for the years 1958–60 which were affected by a four-month strike in 1958."

The Big Island produces more than a third of Hawaii's sugar, the report said. Maui and Kauai each produce a little more than a fifth each and Oahu slightly less than a fifth.

Hawaii's sugar plantations employ 12,500 workers, who had average daily earnings last year of $24.90—including cash earnings of $18.40 and $6.50 in fringe benefits.

"For other domestic areas, wages of field workers range from an average of about $7.06 per day in Puero Rico to about $12.56 per day in Florida," the report said.

"Hawaiian sugar workers earn as much per hour as the workers in some foreign sugar producing areas earn in a day."

The report said the net worth of the Hawaiian sugar industry is about $175 million. This is about $16,000 per employe, compared with $7,300 per employe in 1950.

Installment Credit Rate of Expansion Increased in June

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the August 3 edition of the Wall Street Journal confirms the basic thinking behind the bill I recently introduced, H.R. 16643. This legislation would give the President standby authority to impose consumer credit restrictions to slow down the overstimulated economy. This authority now resides unused with a Federal Reserve Board which relies steadfastly on the outmoded device of inflated interest costs as their only mechanism for monetary restraint.

As the article details, consumers continue to expand their installment credit and provide additional fuel for an already overheated economy. In spite of the fact that the Commerce Department tells us that personal disposable income has dropped—from an annual per capita rate of $2,287 in May to $2,277 in June—consumers continue to overextend themselves with installment loans. At the same time that extravagant interest rates are ruining the housing market, lenders are pushing automobile loans and other short-term installment loans, where the public is willing to pay the price. One indication of overextension by consumers is the significant jump—from $2,055 million in May to $2,123 million in June—about 3 percent—in personal loans.

The Wall Street Journal statistics lend further evidence to the necessity for providing standby authority for consumer credit controls where it can be utilized. Overextension of credit which fans the inflationary glow will eventually burn a hole in every consumer's pocketbook.

The article referred to follows:

INSTALMENT CREDIT RATE OF EXPANSION INCREASED IN JUNE—PACE TOPPED PRIOR 2 MONTHS BUT WAS "SLOW" IN RELATION TO '65, RESERVE BOARD SAYS—AUTOMOBILE LOANS INCREASED

(By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter)

WASHINGTON.—The growth in consumer instalment credit "picked up" in June, but the "overall tempo of the credit expansion remains slow relative to last year," the Federal Reserve Board said.

The consumer debt load in June rose by a seasonally adjusted $549 million, considerably above May's $493 million increase. While the June gain also exceeded April's $531 million, it remained sharply below the $649 million rise in March.

The increased rate of gain in June came as "sales of autos and other durable goods recovered somewhat from their recent lows," the board said.

New automobile loans, for instance, increased to a seasonally adjusted $2,419,000,000 in June, from May's $2,298,000,000. New loans to buy other consumer goods increased much more modestly to $1,944,000,000 from the previous month's $1,933,000,000, while newly made personal loans rose to $2,123,000,000 from May's $2,055,000,000.

For all types of consumer instalment credit, new loans rose to a $6,675,000,000 rate from $6,472,000,000, while repayments gained less, to $6,126,000,000 from $5,979,000,000 in May. Repayments on automobile and personal loans increased from the month before, but those on other consumer goods declined slightly.

For the full second quarter, the board said, the instalment debt expansion "slackened even further" to $1,573,000,000 from $1,784,000,000 in the first quarter, less, the board said, "than in any quarter of 1965." Much of the slack, the report said, has been in auto credit, with the movements in recent months "closely paralleling those in auto sales."

Instalment credit outstanding on June 30 was $71,194,000,000; non-instalment credit totaled $18,876,000,000. Total consumer credit at the end of June was $90,070,000,000, up $513,000,000 from a month before on a seasonally adjusted basis and up $978,000,000 without adjustment.

Short- and intermediate-term consumer credit outstanding(estimates in millions of dollars):

Type of credit	June 20, 1966	Change from—		
		Previous month		Year earlier
		Adjusted	Unadjusted	
Installment credit, total	$71, 194	+549	+985	+7, 344
Automobile	30, 402	+208	+494	+3, 122
Other consumer goods	17, 959	+177	+227	+2, 311
Home repair and modernization	3, 677	+13	+35	+101
Personal loans	19, 156	+151	+229	+1, 810
Noninstallment credit, total	18, 876	−36	−7	+1, 000
Single-payment loans	7, 901	−8	−24	+355
Charge accounts [1]	5, 908	−37	+48	+380
Service credit	5, 067	+9	−31	+274
Total consumer credit	9, 070	+513	+978	+8, 353

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[1] In addition to retail charge accounts, includes $824 million in service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home-heating oil accounts.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Salute to John J. Schaffer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the retirement announcement of Cuyahoga County welfare director, John J. Schaffer.

Mr. Speaker, I am sad to note the retirement from public service of Mr. Schaffer as I personally feel that Mr. Schaffer is one of the most dedicated and effective public servants in the field of welfare administration in the Nation. I had the honor of beginning my own career in public service as an employee of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department. During those days' I learned first hand of the effectiveness of John J. Schaffer as a welfare director. Here truly was a professional administrator in the field of public assistance programs who was sensitive to the needs of the underprivileged and approached the problems related to the caring of the indigents in a magnificient spirit of true and genuine Christian charity.

Through the years that the Cuyahoga County Public Welfare Department has operated under his leadership the department has grown tremendously and today is one of the most outstanding welfare departments not only in the Buckeye State, but in the country. Welfare Director Schaffer through the years has repeatedly displayed qualities of great leadership and the ability to inspire his coworkers in the professional welfare field to greater and greater effort. Those in the professional social welfare field who have been favored with the opportunity of working with him will be saddened by his announcement of retirement. However, under his leadership a blueprint for progress of the administration of the department has been drawn and will, I am sure, be most effectively carried out by his successor, the gifted Assistant Welfare Director Eugene F. Burns.

Mr. Speaker, as Congressman at Large for the State of Ohio, I wish to indicate the sincere appreciation of the people of Ohio to John Schaffer and to wish him good health and happiness and every success and enjoyment in his retirement.

I should like to make a part of these comments an article from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, of August 4, related to Mr. Schaffer's retirement:

JOHN J. SCHAFFER TO RETIRE AT 66

(By John Nussbaum)

John J. Schaffer, Cuyahoga County welfare director for 21 years, is retiring.

Schaffer, who joined the county as a social worker in 1935, yesterday submitted his resignation to the county commissioners effective Oct. 31, his 66th birthday.

However, he will relinquish active leadership of the department at the end of this month to make up for unused vacation time he accumulated during the last three years.

The county commissioners will formally act on Schaffer's resignation at their regular meeting this morning. Commissioners William P. (Pat) Day and Frank M. Gorman indicated the resignation would be accepted "reluctantly." Henry W. Speeth, president of the commissioners, is on vacation.

"We accept the resignation with deep regret," said Day. "He has been a tremendous aid and asset to the county in administering what is probably its toughest position."

"People in the county have been fortunate over the years of his service to have a man of his caliber, talents and ability to administer the welfare program."

During his 21 years as director, Schaffer guided the welfare department from a $13-million-a-year operation with 670 employees and about 25,000 clients to a department with a yearly budget of $48 million and 1,400 workers serving about 70,000 persons.

His resignation had been expected. He had originally planned to retire early in the year, but stayed on to guide the welfare department through the state's welfare reorganization last month. He was paid $18,650 a year.

No successor to Schaffer was announced. Eugene F. Burns, assistant welfare director who recently has been given increasing responsibility in the department, has been mentioned as a possible replacement.

The Cleveland chapter of the National Association of Social Workers last June 23 urged a nationwide search for a qualified successor, but did not rule out "persons now holding key positions within the department."

A mild-mannered but stocky man who had been a scholastic boxing champion, Schaffer has established a reputation as an untiring and persistent worker and as a sympathetic welfare caseworker.

"Cases are people," he once told a reporter, "and they are never alike. This is true even in the times of high prosperity, when the always helpless and those hit suddenly by expensive, serious illness and those finally broken down by chronic illness are just about the only people getting public aid."

Schaffer was born in Germany and was brought to this country at age 6. He graduated from West Technical High School, where he was an all-scholastic quarterback, and from Ohio State University. At OSU, where he took a bachelor of science degree in business administration, he was collegiate middleweight boxing champion and a member of the football and wrestling teams.

He turned down several offers to become a professional in boxing or football to join his father, a building contractor, as a salesman. He joined the County Relief Administration, forerunner of the welfare department, in 1935 after the family business collapsed.

He was superintendent of the Wayfarers Lodge in 1936 and 1937, was named business manager under welfare director Bell Greve in 1938 and welfare director in 1945.

"At the depth of the depression," he said, "there were 125,000 people on public assistance rolls. There were 17,000 families on public assistance just before World War II, but after the end of the war there were only about 850 persons who just could not be employed because of illness and handicaps.

"It shows that, given a job, many of the welfare clients would prefer earning their bread rather than ask for help."

Schaffer was president of the Ohio Welfare Directors Association in 1946 and president of the Ohio Welfare Conference in 1960.

His home is at 21215 Detroit Road, Rocky River. He and his wife, Maryane, have three children, Mrs. Donald Claeys of South Bend, Ind., John J., Jr., and Michael V. Schaffer.

Problems of Higher Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. CANNON

OF NEVADA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, a great deal has been said and written about the problem of higher education and the challenges faced by private and governmental sources in the enrollment explosion in our colleges and universities.

Projections by the council for financial aid to education indicate that private gifts are not keeping pace with the phenomenal growth. The problem for the smaller schools is particularly acute and I believe accentuates the general crisis which confronts education at all levels which the Congress must meet effectively. It is an area in which even Government needs all the help it can get from private sources.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial on this subject which recently appeared in the Nevada State Journal be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

Generous private contributors in 1965 gave colleges and universities their most bountiful year. An estimated $1.5 billion was given to institutions of higher learning by private sources, up from $911 million the year before.

A change in the source of contributions was noted in the latest survey by the Council for Financial Aid to Education, Alumni were the largest group of givers in the last survey; this time they ranked third, after foundations and non-alumni individuals.

Private gifts just 10 years ago were less than $300 million. The five-fold increase in this short span is but one indication of the growth of higher education, but an important one. Gifts of this magnitude, though many are tied into specific projects, relieve both the school and the student of financial pressure which otherwise might keep them apart.

Princeton received the largest amount in the latest figures, in excess of $53 million. Harvard was second with $51 million. Nine of the top 10 were private schools; only the

University of California represented public schools in the top 10.

Fifty-three major private universities in the latest survey netted 38 per cent of total financial gifts. Three states—New York, Massachusetts and California—received about a third of the total.

Projections by the council now indicate that five years hence, colleges will need an additional billion dollars in private gifts to sustain their present and anticipated rate of growth. There is also a real need among the smaller schools for a greater share of the gifts. Promoting their cause would be a worthwhile project for the council in coming years.

Rethinking the Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the minority members of the House Committee on Education and Labor have performed a valuable service to Members of the House by their excellent presentation of the minority views on the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966. The facts and examples cited in the minority report indicate that despite the expenditure of vast sums of money and despite the potentialities of some of the poverty programs, serious problems abound and little of meaning is being done to improve the lot of the poverty stricken.

The Christian Science Monitor is currently carrying a series of articles on the poverty program, and in an editorial of August 3, 1966, which will be inserted at the conclusion of my remarks, concludes that there has been a lack of meaningful progress in the poverty program and urges a "pause for stocktaking" before pushing blindly in the same direction.

Mr. Speaker, this week I introduced H.R. 16751, the Opportunity Crusade Act of 1966, which is being sponsored by a number of Republican Members of the House. As I stated last Monday when I introduced the bill, this approach plan would correct the abuses inherent in the current poverty program and would, in fact, result in a more effective and productive program for the disadvantaged. I am hopeful that the proposal will receive full and fair appraisal and consideration, which it certainly merits.

The Christian Science Monitor editorial follows:

RETHINKING THE POVERTY PROGRAM

The administration's antipoverty program is a praiseworthy example of concern for the less fortunate. But it has so far been a distressing example of seeking to do too much too soon.

Of the floodtide of Great Society programs initiated in Washington during the past year-and-a-half, few have gotten more deeply bogged down or are more desperately in need of a thorough rethinking than the antipoverty program. It is a classic example of rushing blindly forward over uncharted terrain. In Greek mythology it was possible for Athena to spring full-blown from Zeus's forehead. In Washington, however, it is not possible to produce a full program for combating one of mankind's oldest, severest, and widest problems without far more thinking and planning than was given the antipoverty effort.

Mayor Lindsay of New York has underlined the confusion and failures which dogged this program from the start when he stated that he had inherited "one of the worst" antipoverty apparatuses in the country. He also said that the federal government had defaulted on antipoverty funds promised the city. Similiar and additional complaints come from other officials and areas. Many of these will be found given in greater detail in the Monitor's current six-article series on the program.

Hindsight indicates (as foresight could have indicated) that so vast and complex a program should have begun with a great deal more thought and considerably less action. Although we understand the argument that it is sometimes quickest and best to "learn by doing," this does not seem to be one of those cases. While Washington may have learned from some of its mistakes and false starts, these have clearly had a bad effect upon the morale of those who had been told to hope for early benefits from the program. While it would be unfair and inaccurate to lay blame for this summer's spate of racial rioting on the failure of the antipoverty program to come up to its advance billing, this failure has been a factor in the deepening dillusionment felt in the nation's slum areas.

Earlier this year we wrote: "Clearly there is an immediate and strong need to rethink, replan . . . the whole antipoverty program." This does not mean that any good so far achieved need be jettisoned. But we are convinced that faster progress will be made if there is a sensible pause for stocktaking.

Dr. R. Glenn Reed, Jr., Marietta, Ga., 50th President of Kiwanis International

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, last Monday, Dr. R. Glenn Reed, Jr., of Marietta, Ga., began his term of office as the 50th president of Kiwanis International.

This is, indeed, a signal honor for Georgia and for Dr. Reed, who, I know, will provide outstanding leadership of Kiwanis International. There appeared in the summer edition of the Kiwanis magazine an interview with Dr. Reed concerning his presidency, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Appendix of the Record, as follows:

PRESIDENT GLENN SPEAKS OUT

On Monday, August 1, 1966, Dr. R. Glenn Reed, Jr., of Marietta, Georgia became the fiftieth President of Kiwanis International. President Glenn served the past year as President-Elect, two years as an International Vice-President, and four years as an International Trustee. He has been chairman of the International Committee on Attendance and Membership and lieutenant governor, treasurer, and governor of the Georgia District.

Q. How did you become interested in Kiwanis seventeen years ago?

A. I was attracted by the type of men who were in Kiwanis, in the Marietta club. Also, my father had been a Kiwanian. I decided that Kiwanis was closer to what I was looking for than other service organizations. So I held out for Kiwanis, and I was ready for them when they asked me to join.

Q. To what do you attribute your vital interest in Kiwanis? What made you want to become involved?

A. In my first couple of years in the club I became active in inter-club relations. In riding along on the trips and talking about Kiwanis, I learned a lot about it. Then, during the Korean War I was called into the Navy. While in the Navy I decided that when I got out I was going to be much more active in Kiwanis than I ever had been. So when I came back to Marietta in 1952 I was ready to go to work.

Q. What aspect of Kiwanis service attracted you most at that time?

A. My first job was as chairman of the Committees on Inter-Club Relations and New Club Building. A big job like this was new to me, but I thoroughly enjoyed it. I discovered that this is where a man really learns, by getting out and doing.

Q. Can you recall any particularly memorable times from your new club building days?

A. Yes, I can. We built a second club in Marietta. It really took us four years to get it set up because most fellows in the club didn't think there was room in Marietta for a second club—didn't think there would be the interest. We finally persuaded the Board of Directors to agree that if we could get forty men we could go ahead and build it. We reviewed over two hundred names, selected seventy-five men, and asked them to join the new club. Fifty-six accepted.

This is true of any community. There are always men in the community interested in Kiwanis—lawyers, doctors, business men—if a club wants to get out and find them. In the coming year I hope to encourage all clubs to look around and see if there is a community nearby that could have a Kiwanis club. Ninety per cent of building new clubs is going to the new town and making a start. There are many fine communities that should have Kiwanis but don't because no one has taken the trouble to help them get one.

Q. You were named as one of Georgia's "Five Young Men of the Year" in 1960 by the Georgia Chamber of Commerce. Which of your accomplishments led to this award?

A. In addition to being a Kiwanis International Trustee, I was president of the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce and president of the Northeast District Dental Society.

Q. Tell us some more about your professional activities.

A. I was on the committee that decided we should have a second dental school in Georgia. This was a highly controversial thing, especially within the dental society. Now I am on the Governor's Advisory Committee to select the personnel who will insure that this will be an outstanding dental school. I am a member of the Council on Dental Health.

Q. How do you find time for all the activities?

A. You don't find time, you take time. You establish the things that you consider to be of primary importance. But I am not taking anything else on now. I am restricting myself this year to Kiwanis exclusively.

Q. Are you engaged in other business ventures, in addition to your dentistry practice?

A. Yes. I'm also in the industrial warehouse business, and in industrial real estate. These have been very successful, and they've broadened my outlook.

Q. In the coming year, what areas will you be singling out for major emphasis?

A. I think retention of members is very important. We lose a great many men for a wide variety of reasons. I believe that when a member leaves a club it is largely because he hasn't been used properly—you've heard the expression "Use them or lose them." In all my experience in Kiwanis I've never seen a member who dropped out because he was overworked. But I do know a thousand who have dropped out for being underworked.

Q. Don't you feel that having fun in Kiwanis is also important?

A. I certainly do. I think a man should enjoy his Kiwanis club. Some men come out just to eat and enjoy the fellowship, and do nothing else. For them is is enough justification for being a Kiwanian. I see club presidents at times who are intent on weeding out the deadwood, and I am afraid that sometimes they weed out good men; all of a sudden some year a man may decide to go to work. Some project might capture his fancy. A club probably wouldn't exist if all the men were required to be workers. Some men just can't be as active as we would like them to be.

Q. You have personally created a special International Committee on Public Relations. What role do you see for this body?

A. The Kiwanis Public Relations Department in the General Office does a very good job at the top level, but the new committee will try to do more to reach the division and club levels. Ever since I've been on the Board I've felt that we've needed an International Committee on Public Relations. We do a fairly decent job, but we could do much better. It's not just a case of patting ourselves on the back; it's making the community more aware of what Kiwanis is.

Q. How would you aessess the Freedom Leadership program?

A. I am beginning to hear more and more about the Freedom Leadership program as I visit the clubs, and all the comments are good. Still, it takes time, it takes repetition to put a program like this across.

Q. Tell us about your family. Are they looking forward to your term as International President?

A. Jean is looking forward to the coming year, and to going with me on all the trips. This is one of the things she likes best about being the wife of a Kiwanian—meeting all the many fine people. We have three daughters. The oldest one, Glenda, is starting college at Duke University this fall. She wants to be a psychology major. Our second daughter, Cathy, will be a junior in high school. Our youngest daughter, Susan, is entering the eighth grade. We discussed this openly with our three daughters before I decided to run for President, because I knew it would involve a lot of time. They agreed that I should do it. We have lots of family at home to look after our children.

Q. What about your dentistry practice. Will someone else be handling it for you?

A. I'll be in town often enough to maintain my regular patients, but I won't accept any new patients in the coming year. I have an associate who will look after any emergencies.

Q. Your enthusiasm for International Extension is well known. How did it develop?

A. I really began to appreciate International Extension when I made my trip to Europe last year and presented charters to sixteen clubs. Then I was able to meet and talk to European Kiwanians firsthand about their problems and our problems, and I found that their problems are very much like ours. They want the association with us. The world is becoming smaller, and they have seen Kiwanis' success in the United States and Canada and have decided they want this type of organization. They're not interested in another social club, and neither are we.

Q. What is your prediction for the future growth of Kiwanis under International Extension?

A. I think it's primarily a matter of how effectively we build in other countries. If we are active and intelligent and aggressive, we will build the type of organization that men are looking for—even better than the great organization we have now. If we can aggressively meet the problems of today, we can look forward to a great growth, both in Canada and the United States and abroad.

We are on the threshold of tremendous growth in Kiwanis, especially in Europe. I think that within a short time Kiwanis in Europe will be of a size where Kiwanians can form their own federation and hold a constitutional convention. We are just now beginning a new era in Japan. A new club has been built in Nagoya, and Osaka is due this summer. In the Philippines we're building a new club in Quezon. I plan to visit both these areas in late August. Kiwanis has great potential in Mexico, and in Central and South America. I think that Kiwanis will continue to grow rapidly in the Caribbean area, where the population is booming.

Q. Delegates at Portland approved a dues increase of 50 cents a year per member to help finance International Extension. What will it accomplish?

A. The dues increase gives us the opportunity to build effective overseas clubs in a businesslike manner. Up to now we have moved very slowly, and it has caused lots of problems. We were severely limited by funds. We could have built a little stronger and more rapidly if we had had adequate funds, but we just didn't. With the funds available now we can administer Extension properly and see that each club receives full attention, so it can start out stronger. There is no question that if you start out stronger, you grow stronger.

Q. What do you feel International Extension will do for Kiwanis as a whole?

A. In a sense it goes back to the public relations angle. As people hear more about Kiwanis overseas, this will make Kiwanis more attractive in this country. Any time you do something new and stimulating like this, it adds a new vigor to the entire organization.

Q. What do you feel will be the future of the service club movement in America?

A. I see great things for it. A young physician told me recently that he is looking toward South America as a place to live. He has several children and is worried about the future. He says he thinks that this country has passed the point of no return in the direction of socialism, of something for nothing, of a government so big that it limits the individual person. And he is serious about it. I don't agree with him. I think this country has a great future, but only if people like Kiwanians hold the line and fight to preserve the values and ideals that have made America great. After all, this is what the Freedom Leadership program is all about—this is what Kiwanis is all about.

But if we as Kiwanians don't do our job of working to preserve these freedoms this young doctor could be right. I firmly believe that we can preserve them—and that we will!

Careful With Gun Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the recent tragedy in Austin, Tex., has revived the demand for the passage of legislation to restrict the sale and possession of firearms by the American people.

I feel that every effort should be made, of course, to keep firearms out of the possession of criminals and the mentally deranged. The problem will not be solved, however, by the passage of hastily and ill-conceived legislation which would seriously restrict the constitutional right of millions of law-abiding Americans to purchase and keep firearms. Firearms legislation must not be approached in an atmosphere of emotion.

The Gastonia, N.C., Gazette of August 4, 1966, carried a very excellent editorial entitled "Careful With Gun Legislation." I feel the editorial expresses the view of a majority of the American people regarding the control of firearms. I request that the fine Gazette editorial be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD:

CAREFUL WITH GUN LEGISLATION

The massacre in Texas that left 16 dead and 31 wounded last Monday is being used as evidence by those pushing a bill that would put stringent qualifications around the purchase of a gun.

Even the President has thrown his weight behind such a Senate bill.

As the wage of emotion spreads across the land, this is no time to pass legislation that will live to haunt us in the future.

Ever since the invention of gunpowder, man has been laying waste to man. It will always be the same.

Just as morals can't be legislated, laws can't be passed to do away with murder—either by gun or otherwise.

What can be done, however, is try to draft legislation that will help keep track of guns—where they are and who has them. Trying to keep a gun from a person by law will never do. It would only work to create even another problem—contraband arms that will be sold under the counter, in the back alley.

All firearms should be registered. To go beyond the registration of guns, however, is something that should be examined from every possible angle.

Dissatisfaction With Medicare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, the new medicare program undoubtedly will help millions of people. Judging from my mail, however, there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with this program, and there is bound to be more and more of this in the future. We will be fortunate if it does not create more problems than it solves.

Mr. President, an excellent and more informative editorial on this subject appeared in the July 30 issue of the Forum, published in Fargo, N. Dak. This editorial makes an excellent comparison between the British medicare program, which has been in effect for many years, and some of the problems we may experience in this same field. This is a most informative and enlightening editorial, which I hope every Member of the Senate may find time to read.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRITAIN BACKING AWAY FROM MEDICARE IDEA

When the United States took the big step toward free medical care for the aged by financing it through Social Security taxes under the grant title of "Medicare," just a month ago, Great Britain had had socialized medicine—everything free, cradle to the grave—since 1948. Thus, it has had 18 years experience in the great society business. The system in Britain should certainly be well established by now.

One would expect that private medical practice, private nursing home care and private doctors would have been wiped out of existence.

But this does not seem to be the case. Neil McInnes, writing in a recent issue of Barron's Weekly, says no. He reports that just as the United States stepped into Medicare, Great Britain took its first long step away from state medicine. A new company called Independent Medical Services, Ltd., started to sell to the British people for cash what they had been getting free from the welfare state.

Independent Services insures against family doctor bills and drug costs. Another private organization, a nonprofit group called British United Provident Association, sells insurance to cover the cost of nursing home care. It is prospering.

So why are the people in Great Britain willing to pay for services they can get free? Mr. McInnis says there are a number of reasons among them: a shortage of doctors; a shortage of hospital facilities and long delays in getting admission; and disgruntlement with the bureaucratic regulations of the national health service.

There is a continual departure of British doctors from England and their places are being taken by physicians who have received their degrees abroad. Last year about 1,200 doctors left the British Isles, presumably because they were disenchanted with their pay under socialized medicine and working conditions.

The United States has just embarked on a program that could soon be as broad as the socialized medicine program in Britain, and as broad as some of the programs in neighboring Canada.

There is no stopping the politicians who think it is a good way to win votes by making the medical aid available to persons over 65 available to the youngsters under 16 or to the working middle-aged who might have to scrimp a bit to pay their future medical bills unless the government does it for them.

We have seen the Social Security program itself expanded and liberalized over the years. The same thing will happen to Medicare. We can only hope that our Congress does not try to expand the Medicare program so fast that the hospital facilities and the supply of trained personnel, doctors and nurses and technicians, are overrun.

In the House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday by a teller vote of 180 to 179, the House accepted an amendment by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] to title IV of the civil rights bill before us. I supported the amendment because I believed that it was essential if we were to get any meaningful legislation in the field of housing this year.

This was the approach taken in a July 27 editorial of the Baltimore Sun, which made it quite clear that the alternative to the action taken yesterday was doing nothing at all. Under unanimous consent I include the editorial in the RECORD:

IN THE HOUSE

According to reports from Washington, the housing section of the civil rights bill now before the House of Representatives will have to be watered down before the House will pass it. There are several reasons given for this: a number of non-Southern congressmen fear the section will be as unpopular with their constituents as it is with real estate lobbyists; the language of the section is open to several interpretations; some representatives honestly feel that infringements on property rights are somehow different in this case from what they were when restaurants and hotels, instead of houses, were involved; and, finally, many representatives feel it is impossible to get the present bill's language through the Senate.

The last is quite important. Probably the House would pass the bill as it is presently written, over-riding the doubts and opposition, if there were assurance that the bill would become law. Senator DIRKSEN is so far unable to accept the bill. Without Senator DIRKSEN and his Republican colleagues, there is no chance of shutting off the certain Southern filibuster in the Senate. So that's that.

The present housing section in the bill is already a compromise. But a weak law in this case is better than no law. For Congress to end up saying nothing about discrimination in housing would be interpreted as public support of the principle of discrimination. The managers of the bill should search now for anti-discrimination language that is clear and at the same time acceptable to the Senate. It will probably be little more, in effect, than a statement of principle that the people of the nation, through their representatives, are opposed to discriminatory practices in housing. Civil rights leaders will consider this only slightly better than nothing. But it now appears that the alternative is nothing.

The Tight Money Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. CANNON

OF NEVADA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, a great deal has been said and written about the construction slump which has become more than a regional problem in our country in recent months and weeks.

A few days ago there was a meeting of homebuilders in Washington to call attention to the tight money crisis which is so severely affecting the housing construction industry. The effects of this situation are particularly acute in the State of Nevada.

Mr. President, a recent editorial in the Reno Evening Gazette points out the ill effects felt in areas where there is an oversupply of housing as well as an undersupply.

I ask nanimous consent that the editorial which recently appeared in the Reno Evening Gazette be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE BUILDING SLUMP

The Nation's home builders have become accustomed to cyclical swings in the sale of new homes. The fact that the National Association of Home Builders has called an "emergency meeting" of 800 leading builders in Washington this week is evidence that something out of the ordinary is worrying the industry.

What inspired the meeting is a five-year low in new housing starts caused by tight money. A spokesman for the group says the home builders will "press for action to alleviate the tight money crisis." After a deep 14 per cent drop in May, housing starts showed an additional drop in June. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of private housing starts in June was 1,288,000 compared with a figure of 1,295,000 units in May and 1,502,000 in April. Moreover, a steep drop in building permits foreshadows a still greater decrease in starts for the future.

Not all of the slump in building can be blamed on the tight money situation. There are many communities where the building boom has resulted in a surplus of new homes on the market.

By one estimate, the increase in the price of mortgages and the rising cost of labor and material already have increased the price of the average home by 5 per cent—more than $1,100 a house—since last summer. The home builders think the situation can be eased somewhat if legislation is passed increasing the Federal National Mortgage Association's authority to buy mortgages from banks. But any real improvement in the number of home starts clearly awaits some easing of the tight credit situation.

Convulsion in Red China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, I know many of our people have watched with keen interest the convulsions shaking the foundations of Red China as a result of the purge of antiparty groups.

We may not know for many months, or even years, the facts behind these days of terror. But I happen to be one who believes the light of freedom still burns however dim, and in the hearts of the mainland Chinese people, there is still a yearning to be free of Communist enslavement. And the bloody purges yet to come will be the totalitarian effort to stifle it completely.

Recently, the Houston Chronicle carried an excellent editorial placing this into perspective, which I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues today. It is my hope that the policymakers in the State Department will pay particular attention to the last paragraph of the editorial.

The editorial follows:

[From the Houston Chronicle, June 17, 1966]

CONVULSION IN RED CHINA

Whatever is going on in Communist China, it appears to be of considerable importance. The purge of "anti-party groups" and "revisionists" has netted numerous prominent figures and latest word is that it probably will be the greatest clean-out of "monsters," "anti-Socialist enemies of the people" and "counter-revolutionary elements opposing Mao's thoughts" that has occurred since the bloody purge of landlords shortly after the Reds seized the entire Chinese mainland.

At this distance it is impossible to determine whether dissident elements actually have been engaged in efforts to restore capitalism, as the party leadership charges. If they have, it should not be too surprising, perilous though such efforts would be in a communist nation where all power is tightly held at the top. For Red China has not done well under communism, as anyone should realize readily if he compares what has happened there with the progress made during the same years by war-devastated Japan and formerly primitive but now well-industrialized and prosperous Taiwan.

Possibly such figures as Peng Chen, former mayor of Peking, Lu Ping, ousted rector of Peking University, and now Kuang Ya-ming, rector of Nanking University, have noted the contrast and have been endeavoring to turn Red China in the direction of free enterprise. If so, one can understand the rabid campaign of denunciation that has been unleashed upon those unfortunates' heads.

But then, perhaps this is but a phase of a power struggle for the future leadership. Mao Tse-tung is 72 years old and reportedly is ailing. What is occuring in Red China may be nothing more than an Oriental version of the same sort of convulsions that took place in Russia accompanying the deaths of Lenin and Stalin.

It also is being theorized that party extremists believe the country has recovered sufficiently from the disastrous "great leap forward" of 1958–59 for greater efforts to be exacted now from the Chinese people. First, however, they must "purify" the nation of dissident elements, which means all who do not accept "Mao's thoughts" as 100 percent correct.

A period of greater madness may lie immediately ahead for the unfortunate Chinese people. If so, this is no time to appease their mad masters. Some day the Chinese people will rise up and throw them out if this and other nations do nothing to increase the power and prestige of the ruling clique.

Why I Believe in America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES D. MARTIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in these times when it is not popular to express patriotism and love of country, it is refreshing to read stirring words of pride in America and in the things for which our Nation stands.

Under permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD I would like to include an essay, "Why I believe in America," written by one of the outstanding educators in my great State of Alabama, Mr. William A. Glenn.

Mr. Glenn is a member of the staff of the Jefferson County Board of Education. His contributions to the education of the students in Jefferson County have been outstanding. His dedication to our country and to the great principles which are our American heritage have been an inspiration to all those who have had the privilege of working with him.

I commend Mr. Glenn's essay to my colleagues as an antidote to the poison of downgrading America and our sacred institutions, the injection of which seems to be the order of the day among those who scoff at the basic values which have made us a great nation:

WHY I BELIEVE IN AMERICA

(By William A. Glenn)

I believe in America because it is synonymous with freedom. American ideals are the epitome of the yearnings for liberty which spring from the human soul. American soil has been the world's proving ground for the great experiment of liberty under law. The American himself is living proof of its success.

Freedom began when God created man and breathed the spirit of liberty into his soul. The tragedy of Eden wrote the prologue for human history as the struggle to attain this freedom instituted under the governments of man. The quest for better government has been a search for perfect law. The searchway path has led to the United States upon a trail of human sacrifice.

The perfect law of liberty is written by the spirit of Jesus Christ. The desk was the Cross of Calvary, and the pen was the spear which pierced His side. The indelible ink was His blood, spilled so that all men might know this law of freedom. History confirms this is the only rule of conduct which gives endurance to any government.

America took root when our forefathers fled tyranny ridden shores and planted the germ of freedom in the soil of free enterprise. The spore of justice was fertilized by the blood of patriots, and the American embryo blossomed forth. The sunshine of Christian faith and the water of American ingenuity have nourished our nation into a full grown tree whose branches extend to all who love the shelter of freedom.

I believe in America because we have proved the Golden Rule can work in the public affairs of state. It has worked because the guiding force in our development has been the belief in our own worth and the worth of our fellow man. The stamp of compassion imprinted in American hearts is the invisible seal of our Constitution.

Our unique brotherhood of private enterprise and representative democracy has molded our natural and human resources into a republic which has stood the test of free government for almost two centuries. This is the test of whether free democratic institutions can thrive within the necessary framework of public discipline based on popular sovereignty. The story of America gives testimony that we have stood this test with dignity and respect.

Our institutions of freedom were designed by the architect of mutual trust, and the blueprint was the consensus of a free public conscience. The builder was unselfish devotion to the call of duty, and the mortar was the blood, sweat, and tears of the snug and unsung heroes who placed God and country first. The price tag is the ransom of supreme sacrifice paid by the ranks of brave Americans.

The character and integrity of our individual citizens give substance to the moral fiber which gives shape to the cloak of greatness we wear as a nation. This cloak was woven by the needle of dedicated effort in field and factory. The sovereignty of our faith is crowned by the nobility of our endeavors to give a more abundant life for all. This is the American truth which gives reality to the American dream—for it has come true in my own life.

I believe in America because we do not hide freedom's light behind walls of indifference. We carry the torch of liberty to any corner of the earth wherever the sacrifice matches the challenge. This is the heritage of opportunity we must share with all people who desire to be free if we expect to remain free our selves. The stars and stripes will continue to fly over the heads of those who hold this conviction in their heart.

I believe in America because we have kept chaste the two handmaidens of truth—religion and education. They have served the master of truth without becoming joined in unholy wedlock with the arbitrator of government. Their purity can only be assured by separation of church and state and autonomy of public education. The adultery of absolute government would defile these maidens and deal a mortal blow to our way of life they uphold in their breast of hope.

I believe that American freedoms will be the victor over our greatest enemy—godless communism. The fatal doctrine of their atheistic pronouncements will never extinguish the light which shines from our alters of prayer beside the hearth and pulpit. So long as this light guides our American destiny it will lead us away from the road to revolution with its ditches of despair.

The tower of justice for all men is the best fortress against the conspiracy of the red web. This tower must rise from our free institutions of religion, industry, and government, undergirded by the foundation of honesty. The solid cornerstone of truth's dignity must be kept intact and never replaced by the quicksand of self-seeking patronage upon which individual effort crumbles.

Our salvation as a nation lies in the wisdom of our citizens to maintain a proper balance between what they can do for themselves and what must be done for them by government. The cup of liberty was not handed to us on a silver platter; neither can we expect to preserve it on a rosy cushion of ease. No government can practice the myth of the goose that lays golden eggs and foster free economic enterprise.

Dictators are spawned by the destruction of the rights and privileges of individual liberty. The subtle symtom of rigor mortis of constitutional government is often the apathy which comes from suppression of individual initiative and private enterprise. The seeds of despotism issue from corruption of political power inherent in concentrated authority exempt from the will of the people. Our failure to recognize these danger signals gives license to would-be tyrants to seize the reins of authority away from us.

Communist exploitation advances on false promises. Therefore we must be sincere in all our public and private dealings if we are to present the image of freedom's champion to all enslaved people who look to us with hope. Our heritage is a mandate to hold ourselves above the totalitarian quagmire in order that we can rescue others. I believe we still have—despite the wailings of prophets of doom—enough fear of God, love of man, and grace of honest labor left to perform the task.

I believe Americans will out-think and outperform the communists and still preserve our basic freedoms in an atmosphere of self-respect. The dignity of our system of political competition must be maintained by a free electorate. When we reduce our people to pawns in the game of power politics we become imitators of communism. We cannot beat the communists by imitation—for we become their unwilling ally to help build the communist world with non-communist hands as spelled out by Lenin.

I believe America will conquer communism—not on battlefronts or in strife torn streets—but in the classrooms and public forums of our land. The shield of our moral courage will stop the communist darts of falsehood and fear. The weapon on triumph will be the two-edged sword of truth. If we use the sharper edge to cut out the internal blots on our national honor we won't have any trouble with the other edge in putting the servants of darkness to flight.

The roots of our American heritage still hold us tall and secure. Let us reaffirm the faith of our fathers; let us revitalize the integrity of our founders. This is my prayer for America. I believe my fellow countrymen believe in America enough to put legs to our prayers and bear us up on wings of peace. This is freedom's true foundation. This is why I believe in America.

Cal Poly and the Tournament of Roses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago on June 13, it was my pleasure to join in the discussion on the floor of the House of Representatives about one of this Nation's most famous and enduring festivals, the annual Tournament of Roses, which is held on New Year's Day in Pasadena, Calif. One of the highlights of the tournament is of course the renowned Rose Parade. Each year the competition for outstanding float is an occasion for great activity and excitement. This aspect of the tournament alone represents many wonderfully interesting stories. One of these each year takes places on the Kellogg-Voorhis campus of California State Polytechnic College, at Pomona, Calif., in the congressional district it is my privilege to repesent.

California State Polytechnic College has successfully competed in the Rose Parade for 18 years and has won a first prize in its class many times. This outstanding record is due to the energy, initiative, and ingenuity of the students at Cal Poly. Every aspect of the work is undertaken by the students, including the selection of the theme, the design and construction of the float, the growing of the flowers, and the placing of them on the float. Faculty advisers to the float committee do just that—they merely advise. All the planning and work is done by the students. The students contribute their time and it is estimated that over 3,500 man-hours of work are necesary to assemble a float each year.

The most elaborate part of the float is the placing of the flowers and this starts around December 29 and continues until early morning on New Year's Day. This year the students of Cal Poly had to place nearly 150,000 blooms of chrysanthemum, silver leaves, croton leaves, and carnations, and over 1,500 red roses on the float in the short period allowed.

Mr. Speaker, the students of California State Polytechnic College are to be commended for their industry and achievement, which has greatly contributed to the success of the entire Tournament of Roses each year and I would like to pay tribute to the students and their fine school.

Airline Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I have received dozens of letters and telegrams urging congressional action to bring the airline strike to an end. Notwithstanding my conviction that labor and management require a maximum of freedom in which to engage in collective bargaining, I am likewise concerned about strikes which adversely affect the national interest such as the current strike of the machinists' union against United, TWA, Eastern, Northwest, and National Airlines.

Representing as I do a congressional district located near the great O'Hare Airport near Chicago, I have received communications from many airline employees who are thrown out of work as a result of the walkout by the machinists. These other employees are far greater in number than the machinists involved. In addition, of course, there are millions of Americans who are inconvenienced and whose economic welfare is impaired by the strike.

In dealing with the airlines, we are concerned with a regulated industry. Its rates, schedules, profits, indebtedness and other aspects of its business and service are controlled by Federal and State regulatory agencies.

I am not advocating any specific legislative action. However, I am asserting that some appropriate and immediate action must be taken. Whether the Congress or the President is to act should not concern us as much as the interest of getting the airlines in operation again. We must submerge political considerations in promoting the national interest.

Mr. Speaker, I have communicated my support of appropriate legislation to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I indicate here publicly my support of appropriate and early action by this House. Every day of delay involves the loss of many millions of dollars in business profits and in wages, as well as in great individual inconvenience and economic detriment to the American public.

In addition to some immediate congressional action to effect assumption of airline service, I am hopeful that steps will be taken to provide effective machinery for avoiding similar strikes in this and other industries which, in my opinion, impair the entire system of free collective bargaining—and the great and overriding interest of the American public.

Two Columns by Arthur Hoppe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, again our all-American satirist, Arthur Hoppe, has developed two columns—one published on July 26 and the other on July 28, which result from his trip to Washington.

The columns follow:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 26, 1966]

A WEIRD POWER IN WASHINGTON

(By Arthur Hoppe)

WASHINGTON.—In my book, "Strange Native Customs in Washington & Other Savage Lands," I intend to include a chapter entitled, "Tribal Leadership and the Occult." For, as in most primitive societies, leadership is closely intertwined with mystic powers.

For example, the titular leader of the preeminent tribe is called the "El Beejay." He dwells in a heavily guarded palace known as The White House. While not loved by the natives, his prowess in the constant intertribal warfare is widely respected and his wrath is universally feared. This is referred to as "Governing by Consensus."

Yet, oddly enough, it is not this mighty warrior whose name is constantly on the lips of the natives. No, a new figure has arisen in their pantheon of deities—a new figure with strange powers: "The Bobby."

The Bobby dwells on Capitol Hill, a minor member of the tribe of Solons. Under "The Senility System," by which Solons eventually achieve tribal leadership, the Bobby has no place in high tribal councils. While he has demonstrated some skill in such savage arts of war as "shafting," he would be no match for El Beejay in battle. He has few favors to dispense, has made few alliances and generally holds aloof from the constant fray.

Yet such is the natives' belief in his occult powers that few dare cross him. Even the mighty El Beejay, though widely believed to hate the The Bobby, does his utmost to appease him. And no cocktail party or other savage rite would be complete without attempts to divine the Bobby's current mood and intentions.

How lucky the native who is able to say, "Well, now, I was talking to Bobby the other day and he said . . ."

The silence falls on the gathering. The other natives cluster around in awe. "How did he look?" they cry. "What did he say?" "What do you think he's going to do?" And as the processes of divination begin, the enviable native who has actually talked to the Bobby automatically rises six ranks in the complex status hierarchy. For, as in all backward cultures, the mysterious power of The Bobby is believed to rub off on those who are close to him.

Indeed, such is his power, that a legend has grown that he will lead a mighty invasion of exiles out of the East to conquer this backward land. Only the date is unclear. Some of the younger natives believe it will occur in 68, as the natives reckon years; but the older ones predict 72.

Such are the complexities of leadership in this primitive culture. And so much for those do-gooders who hope it may evolve some day into a modern, democratic society.

True, with massive technical assistance they may make it modern. But given the savage practices, the lust for personal conquest and the superstitious belief in the occult, they're never going to make it democratic.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 28, 1966]

ALL THE WAY WITH ELBIE JAY

(By Arthur Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family, starring ol' Elbie Jay—a kindly, big-hearted fellow whose only aim in life is to be loved. No matter how many heads he's got to knock together.

As we join up with ol' Elbie today, he's dog-paddlin' down the Potomac, lookin grim. That's his right-hand man, Wild Bill Moyers, a-rowin' alongside.

Elbie: I said we were going to meet each Communist challenge with a measured response and I aim to honor our commitments. (Gasp) Say, Bill, how much of my response you measured so far?

Bill: About 14 miles, sir. Two to go.

Elbie (grudgingly): You got to hand it to that Mao Tze-tung. For a fellow of 72 who was at death's door last month in the CIA cables to swim nine miles down the Yangtze . . .

Bill: But you showed him, sir, when you escalated to 12.

Elbie (frowning): Don't use that word. I was merely exercising my might and power in a limited response and he shouldn't have called me a paper carp. So then he does 15. Say, did you ask CIA about him supposed to be dying?

Bill: Yes, sir. They said it's only a question of time.

Elbie: Ask CIA an Intelligence question and you get a smart answer. Well, at least I can count on my loyal, trustworthy dear friends. Which reminds me, where's Harold Wilson?

Bill: He wishes you the very best of luck, sir, and says he'd be right in there swimming alongside of you. But he can't seem to scrape together a bathing suit.

Elbie: Poor but loyal, that's Harold. And that rich, fat fellow, Ludwig Erhard? He ought to float well.

Bill: He says he's behind you all the way, sir. About 6000 miles. But you can count on him, he says, to keep the watches on the Rhine. And any other hard goods, nuclear missiles or cash you want to send him.

Elbie: Rich but loyal, that's Ludwig. But where's all my other friends?

Bill: Well, sir, the Japanese are busy contemplating their lotus blossoms and Chinese export invoices. The Indians are for nonviolence, except on their Northern frontier. And Charles de Gaulle . . .

Elbie: Don't mention that polecat's name!

Bill: Yes, sir, but he says as a noble gesture he will make his way 20 miles down the Seine in midstream before ascending the right bank.

Elbie: A fine, loyal friend, old Chuck. And I didn't even think he could swim.

Bill: He isn't sir. He's walking.

Elbie: That no-good show-off. Always taking the easy way. What's that you got?

Bill (nervously): Bad news from shore, sir. Mao's just done 78.6 miles down the Yangtze on his back.

Elbie (grimly): We'll show him! You in that leaky rowboat, Bill, and me exercising my might and power. Right out into that storm-tossed Atlantic! But the only thing I can't figure, Bill, is where's all my friends? Bill? Bill?

Well, tune in again, folks. And meantime, as you mosey down the windin' trail of life, remember what Elbie's old granddaddy used to say:

"When a feller needs a friend, who needs him?"

Duncan Sowles, 1913–66, Florida Leader From Nebraska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, one of Florida's finest friends and adopted citizens—Duncan Sowles—passed away last week. For those of us who knew Duncan, it was indeed sad news, for this dynamic individual was a leader, a doer, who always sought to better his community. As a newspaper publisher and editor, his aim always was to utilize the columns of his publication for the betterment of his community in the best traditions of the newspaper profession. I ask that the obituary from his newspaper, the Winter Park Sun Herald, in my home city, and the following tributes be made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

BOOK-A-YEAR MEMORIAL HONORS DUNCAN SOWLES

Hugh F. McKean, president of Rollins College, and Mrs. McKean have established a Book-A-Year Memorial in tribute to the late Duncan Sowles, owner-publisher of the Winter-Park Sun-Herald who passed away Sunday.

In announcing the gift, President McKean said that Mr. Sowles became a "fine citizen of Winter Park and sincere supporter of Rollins from the day he arrived in Winter Park and his untimely death was a shock to all of us."

The Rollins official said too that Mr. Sowles had been of invaluable assistance to the college in many ways, not just as a newspaper publisher and writer.

Mr. Sowles was an active member of the Rollins College President's Council that was formed last year with a roster of some 100 outstanding business and professional men in the Orlando-Winter Park area. Both Mr. Sowles, and his wife, Ruth, were also patrons of the college, attended a variety of Rollins events such as its concerts, plays and lectures.

In boosting the college, Mr. Sowles was most generous with announcing its activities through the Sun-Herald's editorial pages and nearly every week his own spritely column, "Sowle's Searching," carried Rollins' items, McKean added.

Dr. A. J. Hanna, first vice-president of Rollins and director of its unique Book-A-Year Memorial plan, said that he knew of no more fitting memorial to the late publisher than establishing this fund to add to Mills Memorial Library's endowment for books.

Friends and associates of Mr. Sowles who wish to contribute to this memorial are asked to send gifts to Rollins College. Further data concerning the Book-A-Year Memorial may be obtained by calling Dr. Hanna's office on the campus. The telephone number is 644–3435.

FUNERAL FOR DUNCAN SOWLES, SUN HERALD PUBLISHER, HELD

Funeral services were held Tuesday for Mr. M. Duncan Sowles, 52, publisher of the Winter Park Sun Herald. Mr. Cowles died early Sunday morning at his home, 772 Granville Drive, Winter Park, of a heart attack. Burial was in Palm Cemetery.

A native of Nebraska, he was born Sept. 25, 1913 in Kearney. He acquired the Sun Herald in August, 1964, and came here from Lincoln, Neb., with his wife, Ruth, where he had been engaged in the printing and publishing business.

Joining him at the time as executive editor of the Sun Herald was his son-in-law, David Calhoun, with his wife, Anne, and their son, Duncan Van Calhoun.

Active in civic and community affairs in Nebraska, Mr. Sowles continued these activities in Winter Park, Maitland and South Seminole County.

A 1935 graduate of the University of Nebraska, he was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. After graduation he joined the International Business Machine Company where he became one of the company's top salesmen in the Chicago area.

In 1941 Mr. Sowles returned to Lincoln and joined a printing and publishing firm, The Nebraska Farmer Company. This work was interrupted by World War II and he put in four years in the Army, being separated as a captain.

Returning to the printing business Mr. Sowles rose from salesman, to assistant to the president, production manager, sales manager, manager of the printing division and finally executive vice president. He was connected with this company for 17 years, from 1947 to 1964.

Taking over the Sun Herald in 1964, Mr. Sowles launched into civic and community activities in the area. He was past president and a board member of the Maitland Civic Center, a member of the Maitland Council of 10, Winter Park Rotary Club, University Club, Sidewalk Art Festival Committee, Cultural Affairs Committee of the Winter Park Chamber of Commerce, the Racquet Club and the President's Council of Rollins College.

Under Mr. Sowles' direction the Sun Herald had just completed converting from the old letter press system of printing to the more modern offset system. Supervising the installation of the new equipment, he worked to get the new offset process operating to his satisfaction.

A member of St. Margaret Mary Catholic Church, he is survived by his wife, Ruth, daughter, Mrs. David Calhoun, and grandson Duncan Van Calhoun.

Active pallbearers were Adm. Ray Malpass, Carl Dauksch, E. G. Banks, Gen. Robert L. Cook, Gen. P. W. Edwards, Col. Paul Hayne and James Withrow.

Honorary pallbearers were Dr. Marshall Jensen, L. Pharr Abner, W. Ray Rosenfelt, Hamer Wilson, Henry Craig, Walter Nolte, James Stuart and Dan Hunter.

SOWLES SEARCHING

To those of us who were fortunate enough to have known and worked with Duncan Sowles, the impact of his death has been an immediate shock. In his life here at the Sun Herald, and that was his life, he instilled in each of us a feeling of pride and responsibility that no other man could do. He has left something for all of us to accomplish.

The communities of Winter Park and Maitland will feel the philosophy of Duncan Sowles for years to come. As a relative newcomer to the area he was often sought out by native residents for his viewpoints.

He was a man of many facets. A family man, devoted to his wife and daughter and grandson, he spent what few hours he had away from the paper with them. Every Sunday night was spent with the family. So many times he remarked what a wonderful time this was.

Mr. Sowles was a man of sacrifice. At the age of 50 he left a position of security in the midwest to make a new life in Florida. He saw the challenge of this area and went after that challenge like a man in his twenties. He took a newspaper which was nearly dead and through hard work and long hours pumped it back to life. Civic groups in Winter Park and Maitland asked for his services . . . he glady accepted. Mr. Sowles was a man dedicated to doing a superior job at anything he tried. He was a man who worked behind the scenes. He had no interest in becoming a public figure head.

His satisfaction came from the rapid acceptance by the community of himself and his family.

It will be many years before our communities forget the work and advice of Duncan Sowles. He loved this area and worked up to his death on community projects.

There is, on his desk a letter opener with an inscription. It was a gift from a former governor of Nebraska and meant a great deal to Duncan. The inscription reads, "As we journey through life, let us live by the way."

Duncan Sowles has journeyed through life and has lived. Now it is up to us to live our lives in his standards. We shall.

DAVID T. CALHOUN.

CITY EXPRESSES SORROW OVER SOWLES DEATH

The Winter Park City Commission at its weekly meeting Tuesday publicly expressed its sorrow over the death Sunday of Duncan Sowles, publisher of the Winter Park Sun Herald.

Mayor Allen Trovillion called on Commissioner Jack Smith to express the Commission's sorrow.

Commissioner Smith said, "Duncan Sowles endeared himself to many people in Winter Park, particularly to the City Commission; we have lost a dear friend."

The Commission adopted a resolution to send a letter to the family expressing its sympathy.

A Lack of Courage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in further support of the remarks I made yesterday on the floor of this body concerning the strike of public utilities, I insert herewith an editorial entitled "A Lack of Courage," by the Joplin Globe of Joplin, Mo. It is perceptive and succinct and perhaps too direct for those whom it would affect directly, yet not direct enough for those adversely affected by this longtime tieup of a vital public utility and transportation.

Let it no longer be said that Congress has "no guts" and let us proceed promptly in solving the problem at hand and with equity and justice.

I commend the editorial to all Members with reference to Senate Joint Resolution 186 now in the hands of our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The editorial follows:

A LACK OF COURAGE

What the nation was witnessing at this writing in the airlines strike impasse was abject surrender by government to the power of minority organized labor, and an abdication of sworn responsibility to the majority public interest.

This now becomes the issue before the country, far transcending the merits of the demands of the strikers in wages and other benefits. Not only has the machinists' union taken a public-be-damned attitude, but it has taken a government-be-damned posture by indignantly rejecting a settlement negotiated by the President and, in effect, defying Congress to do anything about it.

The most tragic part of all was the first reaction by Congress itself—no guts. It was not too surprising for Secretary of Labor Wirtz to recommend that Congress do nothing further. Although on the public payroll and supposed to represent the public interest, Secretary Wirtz long since has proved himself to be principally a tool of Big Labor. It is somewhat surprising, certainly disappointing that President Johnson did not promptly react by getting his dander up, something he certainly would have done had management taken such an arbitrary attitude.

But for Congress itself, the direct representatives of the people, to display such a lack of courage under such circumstances is a sorrowful, tragic situation, indeed, and a most dangerous precedent. For if selfish interest "individual rights" to strike are to take precedence over the public welfare, the path as in civil rights violence points toward anarchy as opposed to a rule of law. There is nothing in our constitutional system that places individual rights above the common welfare.

If tying up 60 per cent of the nation's commercial air service does not constitute a national emergency, we do have a national emergency on our hands now in the larger issue posed by the defiant attitude taken by the strikers.

It is unthinkable that in such a showdown test, and that was precisely the situation at this writing, national leadership would out of political fear fail to meet its responsibility to all of the people. It has become imperative that Congress speedily enact legislation ordering the end of this strike, whether by compulsory arbitration or some other means, with no more stalling or disgraceful buckpassing.

Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Mr. L. H. "Les" Kenny, publisher of the Tomah Journal and Monitor-Herald, Tomah, Wis., appears to have reached an understanding of the poverty program. I submit it for the RECORD so that the Membership and the readers of the RECORD will have a better comprehension of the ultimate result of the so-called poverty program:

On Eliminating Poverty: Sargent Shriver says that if the Congress will just provide him with $40 billion, more or less, he can eliminate poverty in this country entirely in the next ten years. At first I didn't think he could do it, but now after further thought I think maybe he can. My first reaction was that extracting $40 billion from the productive, tax-paying citizens would simply impoverish them while lifting the other type out of the poverty bracket, thus making it necessary for Shriver to start another ten-year-plan to reverse the flow of money from the newly-prosperous to the newly-impoverished. But now, noting the rapid rise in food prices, I rather think that poverty-eliminator Shriver must be counting on those who provide the first $40 billion to have starved to death during the first ten-year plan.

Ridiculouser and Ridiculouser

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs last week ordered reported the proposed Colorado River Basin bill. Among other things, this bill envisions some sort of a giant water importation scheme for the States of the Colorado River Basin. Presumably, this water would be piped over a thousand miles across five States from the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest.

Commenting on all of this, the Yakima, Wash., Daily Republic has termed this scheme, as it has developed, "from absurd to preposterous." I certainly do agree with this editorial and commend it to the attention of my colleagues. Under unanimous consent, the editorial follows:

FROM ABSURD TO PREPOSTEROUS

Absurdity has not been a notable deterrent to the passage of legislation, as a glance at almost any Congressional Record will testify. Nevertheless, it seems to us the utter ridiculousness of current water transporting proposals in Congress may in the end inspire the more thoughtful lawmakers to call at least a brief moratorium on plans to distribute the Columbia River nationwide.

From a Northwesterner's viewpoint the Colorado Basin plan to siphon the Columbia into the seven Southwest states should have been preposterous enough to make someone in Congress holler "Whoa!" Not so, however. Only last week the House Interior Committee juggled its parliamentary procedures, swallowed its conscience and voted to turn the water thievery over to the Secretary of the Interior.

Now, apparently on the theory that what's good for Colorado and Arizona may also help his state, Sen. John Tower of Texas has expanded on the water rustling philosophy to demand Columbia River water for West Texas. The senator has not made clear whether he would run a second big pipeline from the Columbia toward Texas, or merely install an elbow or a Y–valve to divert a few million acre-feet his way.

Either plan would call for a pipeline through some mighty imposing mountain ranges and across a minimum of five states. With that formidable prospect facing the engineers, and with some members of Congress evidently not squeamish about being generous with resources of the outnumbered Northwest, it occurs to us there are unlimited possibilities for shipping Columbia water here and there.

Since most of the rest of the nation has allowed uncontrolled pollution of rivers, the drought potential is enormous. New England states suffered a shortage recently, and the Great Lakes area is hampered by the filth piling up in those vast ponds. As long as Congress seems eager to subsidize interstate larceny, why not a network of gigantic siphons serving the entire nation?

If Congress follows the pattern of overbearing thoughtlessness set by the House Interior Committee, we see no reason why a similar public works project shouldn't be authorized to clear the nation of the pollution which actually started all the fuss. As a starter, we propose an overhead sewer line starting at the East River and the Hudson, fed from the Southwest's sumps and finally spewing its debris into the Gulf of Mexico. If Mexico or Latin American nations protest, why worry? Like the Northwest, they lack the votes in Congress to do anything about it.

As Congress is hit by the watershed wobblies and a touch of legislative vertigo, the results grow ridiculouser and ridiculouser.

U.S. Capitol Needs New Face

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I am indebted to my good friend, Lin Williams, of Rittman, Ohio, publisher of the Rittman Press and several other outstanding weeklies in Ohio, for a fresh look at the issue of remodeling the Capitol. Lin's editorial, which I include with my remarks, deals with the problem with refreshing logic:

U.S. CAPITOL NEEDS NEW FACE

(By Lin Williams)

The west front of the Capitol building at Washington, D.C., is badly cracked and sagging. Only an enormous cross of giant timbers holds up the masonry.

Tourists are shocked, as I was a couple of months ago, to discover that the nation's legislative halls are literally in danger of falling down.

Capitol Architect J. George Stewart, who five years ago finished restoring the building's east front, proposes a $34 million face lifting. While he's at it, Stewart wants to move the front out 44 to 88 feet to make room for some new offices, meeting rooms and dining areas.

A loud cry has come up from somewhere that the plans to expand the capitol would destroy its historic appearance, and that the building should be shored up artfully, as it is. The Washington newspaper correspondents have been giving the statements of the "traditionalists" great play. So far, however, the voices are faceless.

As near as I can tell from reading between the lines, opposition to Stewart's plans come from the Washington Fine Arts Commission and disgruntled architects. The Fine Arts experts are consulted on every other District of Columbia project, from paintings to porticos. Congress, though, has reserved to itself the management of its home. A committee of Representatives and Senators jealously guards its prerogative to change its quarters.

The invocation of tradition is laughable. The Capitol, traditionally, grows like Topsy. Major enlargements or changes in appearance were initiated in 1801, 1804, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1824, 1851, 1861, 1864, 1867, 1916 and 1958.

This nation is still a growing country and its government headquarters reflects this dynamic process. George Washington, in colorful Freemasonry ceremony, laid the cornerstone for the Capitol in 1793. Congress moved in during the year 1800 and almost immediately authorized an expansion of the building.

The present dome—the third for the structure—was built in 1861. It was made oversize for the building then existing in expectation future expansions would catch up to its heroic proportions.

Despite the top-heavy superstructure, the "traditionalists" screamed when it was decided to move the east front out 32 feet and replace the crumbling sandstone of a century earlier. Comparison photographs before and after the rebuilding fails to reveal even a tiny difference in appearance between the two facades.

If Stewart and the Capitol Building Committee err, it is in so minutely preserving the 1916 appearance. There are only three or four architects left in the world who can design in the classic Greek style. As a result, these few architects get most of the consulting and architectural jobs involving the monumental architecture so popular in Washington.

Undoubtedly, the lucrative architectural fees could be spread around more if we would accept constantly changing styles. I hold no particular brief for Greek architecture, but as that is the one we started with I'm in favor of sticking with it. The only Washington monstrosities are those that strayed from the original concept and catered to the taste of the times.

The only man in Washington that I trust with the public tax revenue is Rep. FRANK T. BOW, ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee. He doesn't care any more about a dollar than his right eye, but he's a bird dog on foolish expenditures. So I called him to chat about the west front expansion, and the opposition to it.

"Pure demagoguery," Bow snorted. "Experts can't tell where we added on to the east front, and the new expansion will not alter the Capitol's appearance. The cascade of steps leading down to the Mall won't be touched. It is a necessary and worthwhile project."

That's good enough for me. When Bow, the terror of every Washington budget department, gives an expenditure his blessing you can be sure the tax payer is getting his money's worth.

The Capitol is the number-one tourist attraction in the United States. Thousands of visitors tramp through the building every day. The halls are so crowded that you frequently have to pass sideways in order to get through. The ruckus in the magnificent rotunda under the dome is deafening. Capitol employees are harried by the surging mass of people and consequently are sometimes less than pleasant.

Every American ought to visit the Capitol. It's an inspiring and reassuring experience. But, in truth, tourists are an all-fired nuisance. At no time in the history of the building has the impact of tourism been taken into account in the Capitol's design.

Prominent in the present expansion plans are a lounge where building tours will be organized, a public dining room and adequate rest rooms.

I have visited the Capitol five times and on each occasion I am appalled at the noise and confusion made by so many people in so small a space. You can't eat in the Capitol unless you know your Congressman well enough that he will take you to the private dining room as his guest. Catering to the tourists are push cart vendors at the foot of the building steps.

Yet, I would not for one minute suggest any curtailment of visitors.

The solution is clear. Expand the Capitol to accommodate the number of people that actually use it—whether Congressmen, officials or tourists.

The dignity of the Capitol—a shrine to representative government—is now sorely compromised by the press of people. The hallowed rotunda, which should be awesome with its impressive reaches of space, has to be a staging area. Kids with crazy hats, women with shorts and halters, men in loud sport shirts are herded into groups along with the reverent and properly dressed folks. The huge dome reflects and amplifies the din. The cathedral becomes a Coney Island for want of any other place to do what has to be done.

I certainly hope Congress will not succumb to a self-seeking minority and thus fail to allow the Capitol to grow to reflect the majesty of the nation.

Water Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, pollution of our Nation's waterways is most often inexcusable. The following editorial indicates that in Chicago the U.S. Corps of Engineers has been dumping waste material into Lake Michigan. It is incomprehensible for the Federal Government to appropriate billions of dollars to control water pollution while at the same time an agency of the Federal Government is causing pollution.

The dumping wastes into Lake Michigan must stop immediately. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration should act at once to enforce provisions of the Water Quality Act of 1965, Public Law 89–234, if such action is necessary to bring a halt to this practice of the Corps of Engineers.

I introduce for the RECORD two further editorial comments on this continuing problem, one from the Chicago Daily News and another from Chicago's American. The editorials follow:

[From the Chicago Daily News, Aug. 1, 1966]

STOP FOULING THE LAKE

The pollution of Lake Michigan by the U.S. Corps of Engineers is an inexcusable abuse of one of our most precious natural resources. It must be stopped before irreparable damage is done. To that end it is high time for Illinois senators and Chicago area congressmen to demand that the federal government take immediate steps to remedy the situation.

The pollution is a by-product of the $1,000,000-a-year dredging operations conducted by the engineers to keep Chicago's key harbors and rivers navigable. The contaminated dredgings are dumped into the lake some 10 to 20 miles from the Chicago shoreline. In trying to justify the practice the engineers cite the high cost of measures that would have to be taken to prevent such pollution.

The engineers say that the construction and maintenance of closed-off dumping sites, or the use of landfill dumps, would increase present dredging costs five times—and that they simply don't have the appropriations for such an undertaking. They also insist that they do not want to dump the dredgings in the lake but that they have no alternative.

An alternative must be found.

The cure for this intolerable situation must be found in a coherent, co-ordinated antipollution policy at the highest levels of the federal government. There is no such policy now.

President Johnson and most members of Congress have spoken as one on the great need to prevent pollution of the nation's water resources and to rehabilitate those already contaminated. But it is so much hot air as long as there is neither the money nor an integrated program to get the job done.

Chicago and other Great Lakes ports should not be forced to choose between keeping their shipping lanes navigable and having their lakefronts polluted in the process. They should have navigable waterways *and* clean lakefronts.

So long as the engineers are permitted—indeed, forced—to pollute Lake Michigan, it makes a mockery of all the antipollution talk in Washington. Illinois' represntatives in Congress cannot remain silent without aiding and abetting this shocking policy.

[From Chicago's American, July 31, 1966]

MOVES AGAINST POLLUTION

Moves are under way—and they're welcome—to stop a silly situation to which we've called attention here: While Chicago and the federal government are spending millions to prevent more pollution of Lake Michigan, the army corps of engineers is dumping dredging wastes into the lake. At a federal-state conference on pollution in Chicago last week, Roger Seaman, administrative assistant to sanitary district President Frank Chesrow, called on the federal government to make funds available for spoil disposal sites so the lake dumping can be halted.

Solutions will be sought Thursday at a meeting between sanitary district officials and army engineers. The talks were arranged by Illinois Representatives EDWARD DERWINSKI [R.] and DANIEL ROSTENKOWSKI [D.], and we hope the participants will discuss what seems to us an ideal dumping site—the huge clay pits around 123d street and California avenue, near Blue Island.

The Great Lakes pollution problem goes far beyond this, of course. Industrial pollution has seriously fouled the Detroit river, the Kalamazoo river, and Green bay; ships using the St. Lawrence seaway are discharging their wastes into lake waters; pesticides from farmland runoffs have found their way into the lakes.

There are still too many pressures for pollution, not enough against it. And the problem won't be solved unless the federal government gets tough about it and stays that way.

U.S. Coast Guard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Coast Guard has just celebrated its 176th anniversary. I would like to take this opportunity to salute the officers and men of this fine organization, our oldest continuous seagoing service.

Originally established by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton as the Revenue Cutter Service, the Coast Guard started its meritorious duties in 1790 with 10 light, fast 50-foot schooners with the main purpose of protecting our coastal shores from smuggling. Activities have historically included wartime duties under the Department of the Navy and peacetime services under the Secretary of the Treasury. Both of these functions have been exemplified in the past year. July 20 marked the first anniversary of the initial arrival in Vietnam of the Coast Guard's "Market Time Patrol." In their function of detecting the infiltration of supplies to the south from the north the 26 Coast Guard vessels there cruised a half-million miles, and boarded 35,000 junks, intercepting many tons of ammunition, arms, food, and medicine, from delivery to the Vietcong.

In the past year they aided victims of Hurricane Betsy, the springtime Mississippi River floods, and the Cuban exodus—amounting to a saving of 15,000 lives and $1.9 billion in cargoes, or more than 4 times its annual budget.

As a member of the Coast Guard Subcommittee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am proud of this outstanding service and happy to note this impressive anniversary. Mr. Speaker, the Coast Guard deserves our sincere congratulations.

A Constitutional Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege on numerous occasions to share with my colleagues editorials from the Albany, Ga., Herald. This newspaper is well known for its timely and commonsense editorials and its crusade to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

The following editorial from the August 2 edition of the Herald addresses itself to the fundamental right of an owner of private property to dispose of it as he alone sees fit. I commend it to my colleagues as we approach the final vote on the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966:

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

The most intense public interest attaches to the deliberations of the House of Representatives on the Johnson Administration's 1966 Civil Rights Bill. Embodied in it are proposals to prohibit racial discrimination in the sale or rental of about 35 per cent of the housing recommendations in the nation, a revision of the jury selection system to include more Negroes on Southern panels, the institution of Federal punishments for acts of violence against civil rights workers and Negroes, and authorization for the Attorney General to act on his own initiative against civil rights violations.

The key section of the measure is that dealing with housing. As originally proposed by the White House and the Department of Justice, this clause would have forbidden outright any discrimination of any character by any property owner in the sale or rental of his property. Promptly, and quite fearlessly for an elected representative of the people of Illinois, Senate Minority Leader EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN branded this proviso wholly unconstitutional. "I'm no skilled Constitutional lawyer," he avowed, "but I see nothing in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution which justifies this kind of invasion of property rights."

The Senator, whose opposition all but guaranteed that no cloture attempt against a Southern filibuster on the bill would be successful when it reached the upper chamber, bespoke the sentiments of most American property owners and most of their real estate agents. Public reaction to the housing section as originally written was so adverse and widespread that an immediate attempt was made to dilute its application. This took the form of an amendment, quickly adopted by a bi-partisan majority of the House Judiciary Committee, which exempted the sale of one-family houses and the rental of small apartment houses (of four units or less), thus leaving about two-thirds of the nation's total housing outside the scope of the bill.

Still, to our minds, this compromise begs the issue. If it is unconstitutional to take away the fundamental right of an owner of private property to dispose of it, or not to do so, as he alone sees fit, how can it become Constitutional to define away this right for one-third of the nation's property owners? That is the question which the House Judiciary Committee, quite obviously, has dodged so artfully and therefore is submitting to the full House of Representatives this week. It is a question which addresses itself to Constitutional principle, to the basic freedoms outlined in our organic law. It is, in short, a wholly legal question.

And yet, the House is being subjected, as it has been so many times in the past, to arguments couched in sheer emotionalism, running to the effect that "if this bill fails, it will further inflame the racial situation." In sum, what the so-called liberals are saying is that unless the housing section, even in altered form, is adopted, the nation will be subjected to further Negro rioting in the densely-populated metropolitan areas which are being steadily abandoned in favor of suburban surroundings by white citizens.

Clearly, these contentions are beside the point. The point is that, for reasons which sum to shabby political expediency, the House would not be authorized to adopt any bill whose provisions contravene the clear language of the Constitution. That it has done so in the past, and most particularly in the field of civil rights, does that body of the Legislative Branch of Government no credit whatsoever.

In this particular case, the House would be well warranted in rejecting the bill which unquestionably is opposed by a majority of white Americans, most of them property owners in some category, if not housing, and by a great many Negro militants who themselves, because the measure does not meet their outlandish demands, have labeled it a fraud and a sham.

To ignore this undisputed condition of public opinion, and to blink the clear Constitutional provision that the right to own private property implies the right to dispose of it in any manner the owner sees fit, would be to default the primary responsibility of the legislator under a representative form of government—to reflect the majority will.

Recognition for a Fine American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, as Representative from the First District of Iowa, I am proud to come from an area that has produced so many notable statesmen of both political parties over the years. Among the distinguished Americans from Iowa, we are pleased to claim the late President Herbert E.

Hoover who was born in my district in West Branch, Iowa. President Hoover's contribution to our national history is immeasurable.

I am privileged to bring to the attention of my colleagues in Congress the name of still another distinguished American, Mr. James A. Farley. Jim Farley's long career in American politics and the Democratic Party has been a lively and a notable one. Mr. Farley made a significant and a lasting contribution when he worked with former President Hoover as in reorganizing the executive department of our Government. This was but one of the great contributions James Farley has made to our Nation. His other accomplishments have been varied and abundant.

Today I am pleased to take the opportunity to extend to Mr. Farley my heartiest congratulations upon his 78th birthday and my very best wishes for continued success. In doing so, I would like to have included in the RECORD, a story which appeared recently in the Des Moines Sunday Register so that my colleagues in Congress may see for themselves the notable achievements of a great Democrat and a great American:

[From the Des Moines Sunday Register, May 29, 1966]

JIM FARLEY'S DRINK PLEDGE

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Big Jim Farley will be 78 years old Monday.

He will celebrate it with his usual 78-hour work week. Since his last birthday, he has attended 125 dinners and 70 luncheons at many of which he was principal speaker.

He also traveled 60,000 miles by land, sea, and air, visiting 20 countries, including all European capitals, all Central American capitals, and the principal cities of Mexico.

He reads the box scores of every major league ball game—without glasses—as part of his habit of reading at least four newspapers every day.

He is 6-feet 3-inches tall, literally in the well-known pink, and his 205 pounds haven't varied in the last 20 years.

He has a most peculiar walk, one of very quick and very short steps. His towering figure seems to scoot through the New York winds, in spite of the fact that it is interrupted every 10 paces by someone who wants to shake his hand.

Perhaps no man since Daniel Webster in Boston has so much received the adulation of a city. New Yorkers give him the respect accorded Al Smith and the affection bestowed on Jimmy Walker.

There is an astonishing simplicity about his most sophisticated of men. He still has the clean wholesomeness of the lanky country boy who played first base for the town team 60 years ago.

He brought this same zest to politics. The Democratic Party was his team, and he gave it all he had.

From 8 every morning till 6 at night, he's in there pitching for his current team, Coca-Cola Export. He's head of it, but he puts on no airs.

He calls himself a salesman, and sell he does. His office is crowded with affectionate greetings from popes to presidents, and from mail-carriers to matadors. All look as pleased as if they had just paused to refresh.

The Hudson River was brimming with the melting snows of the great blizzard of 1888 when Jim Farley uttered his birthcry.

As Damon Runyon would have said, it's 8 to 5 it was a shout of joy at being alive.

His enthusiasm has mounted ever since. All of humanity is his team, and he's glad to be on it. He not only likes people; he relishes them.

Jim was the second of five boys. His father was a Hudson River schooner captain, sailing bricks down to New York City. He prospered. He bought two small brickyards. But just before Jim was 10, his father went out to harness the horse to go to a neighbor's funeral.

Halter was long, the horse frisky. Suddenly wheeling, he kicked Captain Farley in the chest. He died that night.

Ellen Goldrick Farley, Jim's mother, would run neither a schooner nor brickyards. Captain Farley left no debts, small assets, sturdy bodies, an honorable name, and a great mother for his boys.

Jim promised his mother he would never touch an alcoholic drink, and he never has.

He doesn't smoke either.

These are tremendous advantages for a man to bring to the hard-dealing games in the smoke-filled rooms of politics.

Of course, Jim doesn't mind if other men drink.

Farley, who never graduated from high school, has 22 honorary degrees.

He, with President Herbert Hoover, were the two distinguished members of both parties selected to reorganize the U.S. Executive Department.

He has served on New York State's sacrosanct banking commission, and its boxing commission, and is currently on its racing commission.

He can discuss as an expert whether foreign trade will expand (he thinks it will multiply) or whether Mickey Mantle is swinging too hard (he thinks he is).

Almost as a matter of routine, every major league player rounding first base at Yankee stadium waves to Jim Farley in his box by the baseline.

About 10,000 letters will pour into his office this week. The whole world waves to Farley on his birthday.

Memo to Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, this memo appeared in the Washington Post today as a full-page ad, and I would like for my colleagues to have the opportunity of reading it:

MEMO TO CONGRESS: ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA WHO HAVE NO LOBBY

PLEASE—MAKE HASTE SLOWLY

A "cooling-off" period on strike breaking legislation might be worthwhile.

It appears likely Congress will pass legislation forcing airlines workers back to work. A political situation is being allowed to override an important and basic American heritage.

Even though it may be the 11th hour, the Communications Workers of America must stoutly defend a significant element in the life of our Republic. We do this on behalf of the 410,000 people we represent as well as countless thousands outside our ranks with whom we have talked in the last few weeks.

Congress wants us to believe that a "national emergency" exists because 35,000 members of the International Association of Machinists working for five airlines rejected the recommendation of the President of their union as well as the efforts of the President of the United States to get a satisfactory agreement and are on strike for a better deal from the airlines.

What is a national emergency?

Is it when a fraction of one percent of the people of America (150,000 out of more than 190,000,000) are inconvenienced in travelling between two points?

Is it when a fraction of one percent of the business of America is forced to find new ways temporarily for transporting their goods?

Is it when vacationers who may have the money to travel to Europe by plane must now see America?

These may be aggravations but are they a "national emergency?"

All planes flying cargo and personnel going to Viet Nam or other military posts through the facilities of the Military Airlift Command, are on schedule and are being serviced by members of the same International Association of Machinists.

As a matter of fact, aren't we fighting a war in Viet Nam against oppression? Aren't we fighting for the right of the people of South Viet Nam to have a voice and a vote in determining their own affairs?

If this is true can we now say to the 35,000 machinists and, indirectly, to all of us, "Your vote, if it causes an annoyance will be legislated out of existence. Your right to have a voice is only valid if it conforms to that of Washington."?

Our founding fathers told us clearly that the price of liberty, freedom, the preservation of right, the maintenance of a Republic is vigilance, sacrifice, inconvenience and suffering. Twenty years ago, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio rejected a plea to draft into the Army railroad workers who were on strike. He recognized that the principle of free collective bargaining is a bulwark of our Republic and that Congress should not intervene in a specific labor dispute, especially when the dispute is in progress.

The lobbyless people of America have strong desires to protect the fabric of our Republic. Our discussions with some of them indicate they do not see a "national emergency" in the current airlines dispute.

They also say, "If some members of Congress see a 'national emergency' why don't they hold the kind of public hearing which would permit us to define, hence understand, what constitutes such an emergency?" Many express the view that influential people with the price to ride airlines, when inconvenienced, appear to have the voice and power to convert the inconvenience into a national crisis.

They note other things like high interest rates and money manipulation may be of crisis proportions yet no great public discussion seems to be going on in this area.

The President of the United States is carrying a great burden and no true patriot would add to that burden. Why then cast him in the role of a strike-breaker when he has so clearly said through his Chief Cabinet Adviser, "There is no present national emergency in the airlines dispute."? He must be unhappy that the workers did not accept the result of his efforts.

P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, the President of the International Association of Machinists, must be unhappy that the members of the union did not accept his recommendation.

Both of them are great Americans because they respect the right of individual citizens and members to disagree.

Let's get back to collective bargaining. Let's not cloud the issue with legislative discussion on strike-breaking machinery.

So, please, Congress, make your haste slowly.

What does constitute a national emergency?

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS
OF AMERICA, AFL–CIO,
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE,
President.
W. A. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
JOHN L. CRULL,
Executive Vice President.
J. M. MASSEY,
Executive Vice President.
GLENN E. WATTS,
Executive Vice President.

Mrs. Meadors Lunn Stricklin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read where Mrs. Meadors Lunn Stricklin, of my hometown of Florence, S.C., has been cited for her outstanding work in connection with Freedoms Foundation project.

We people of Florence, S.C., are extremely proud of Mrs. Stricklin's achievement and as her Congressman I especially want to give the other Members of Congress and the people of the United States an opportunity to read of her achievements:

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE,
Valley Forge, Pa., July 21, 1966.

MR. FRANK GARD JAMESON,
Vice President, Programs,
Ryan Aeronautical Co.,
Lindbergh Field at Harbor Drive,
San Diego, Calif.

DEAR FRANK: A short time ago we sent 60 professors and teachers home to 30 States. They spent 14 days of that time learning "how to teach the American tradition and the American Credo". Two weeks ago 58 more arrived from 35 states, and three weeks hence another group of scholars will come under our canopy for this concentrated and sincere effort.

Last year our first graduate credit program was done jointly with George Washington University. One of the quiet ones in that class was a teacher by the name of Mrs. Meadors Lunn Stricklin of Florence, South Carolina. She took what we taught to heart and put it to work in her classroom. I am sending you a copy of a letter and manuscript which I received from a mother of an 11-year-old boy, David, one of the pupils in that class.

What do you think about this?

How can we vastly elevate the growing good works of our Foundation?

I believe in what we are doing. It is showing practical results throughout the country.

How can we bring home the idea of personal responsibility which is the only true antidote for atheistic world socialism.

I await your reaction to this true story.

Warm personal regards,
KENNETH D. WELLS.

Enclosures.

A TIME TO PLANT

(By Barbara Derrick-Davis)

Mrs. Meadors Lunn Stricklin of Florence, South Carolina teaches democracy in the classroom by having her students practice democratic principles.

Usually it works.

This year it didn't.

To an outsider, a mother, coming in to oversee the class during the teacher's absence, the situation looked incredible—a self-determining fifth grade class.

The mother, met in the hall, was instructed by Mrs. Stricklin:

"I feel as if I'm betraying them by having you come today. They are perfectly responsible to care for themselves but since I'm going to be out-of-town I suppose it is the wise thing to do to have an adult sit in the class."

The mother went into the class a bit dubious, not knowing exactly what to expect—then she found out the truth of Mrs. Stricklin's statement.

The ten and eleven-year-old students walked quietly in and out of the room, each relaxed and unrestrained. Permission was not required of students who wished to use bathroom facilities, get a library book or ask a pertinent question about an assignment.

The room had the atmosphere of a university class, each child assuming individual responsibility because it was expected of him.

At one point, the class began a low murmur.

The class President arose, tapped a fingernail on the chalk board and the noise ceased.

Five minutes later, a bell rang.

The Secretary rose, climbed atop an eight-foot bookcase and set a clock forward five minutes. It was his duty to synchronize the room's clock which perpetually ran late.

At precisely 2:30 o'clock another officer got up from his seat, climbed up on the bookcase again, retrieved a violin case, handed it to a freckled-face youngster, "It's time for you to leave for your music lesson, West."

The youngster got up from his seat, took the violin, slung an overcoat over his arm, reported to the President that he was leaving and left—all without a word to the teacher!

A brown-haired, ten-year-old girl with streaming pig-tails corrected and graded papers done earlier—another lassie led recitations on current events.

Only one child seemed uncertain of what he was expected to do.

The class had been operating in this manner since the outset of the school year, but several days later things changed.

Mrs. Stricklin, South Carolina's only recipient of the 1963–64 Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation Classroom Teacher award, was lauded because of her "exceptional work in behalf of teaching responsible citizenship and understanding of the American Way of Life," but this particular day her personal pride in her fifth grade collapsed.

She had walked down the hall for a conference with the school principal, Mrs. Sally Bethea, who had nominated her for the Teacher award received last year.

From the office, the two women heard the class in robust goodtime—in violation of the trust placed in them.

Realizing eleven-year-olds were, in fact, children, Mrs. Stricklin came back into the room and warned them to be quiet, returning again to the office down the hall.

A second time, she heard a more subdued but unmistakable commotion.

The auburn-haired, mother of four, returned to the room.

"You know, of course, what you've done?" she asked quietly.

The room was silent.

"You've proven yourselves unfit for a Democracy."

The class listened, motionless.

"We've talked about the importance of each one assuming his own responsibility if a Democracy is going to work and here you've violated the first requirement of our form of government."

One child squirmed.

"For the past three days you've violated, in several ways, the rights of others. In the lunchroom, the library and music room you've been rowdy, you've argued with the Umpire on the playground and now, when I'm busy in conference, you are disturbing classes down the hall. From now on," Mrs. Stricklin breathed a quiet sigh, "no more Democracy—we'll operate under a dictatorship."

The class, one of the most creative in the school, was sober only momentarily—sure that Mrs. Stricklin would forget her threat by the following morning, but she didn't.

With a jolt, twenty-nine students discovered the next day that their elected officers were now going to be appointed, and even then they were powerless.

The President was no longer responsible for the class in the absence of the teacher but rather spies were named, in secret, to report the names of anyone who got up from his seat, for any reason whatsoever, spoke a word or made a disturbance of any kind.

The entire Executive branch, composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer were stripped of power.

The Judicial branch, composed of the retiring officers of the previous term and the teacher, which formerly determined the innocency or guilt of classmates and set their fines, was now never consulted. Rather, guilt was assumed from report by the spies and fines imposed at the will of the dictator.

The Legislative branch was also disregarded.

This branch was composed of five Representatives or Congressmen, one from each of the five rows in the class. To these five Congressmen classmates came with suggestions for changes in the class, making of new rules or amendments to old ones. These Congressmen decided the merit of suggestions given to them at Legislative committee meetings.

No more.

All the mechanics for the efficient operation of a self-determining group were chucked. Even the department of Health, Education and Welfare, which was a functioning body responsible for traffic in all areas outside the classroom, was dissolved.

For two weeks dictatorship was imposed upon twenty-nine students accustomed to Democracy.

Productivity dropped. Smiles were no longer characteristic of the class, poetry-writing Cile just didn't "feel" like writing poetry anymore and the group was like any other "average" fifth grade in hundreds of schools around the country.

Blonde, brown-eyed Clara got up from her seat to throw trash in the waste basket. She was condemned because the dictator was out and sentenced to a drastic fine. She would have to write the fifth through the twelfth multiplication tables.

Old fines, determined by the now defunct Judicial branch, were used at the complete discretion of the dictator. Fines included copying he Preamble to the Constitution, copying the Gettysburg address, listing the states and their capitols and writing the fifth through the twelfth multiplication tables.

'Mrs. Stricklin!" a member of the Legislative committee blurted out, "we think that's too much. Clara was just putting trash . . ."

"You think?" the dictator retorted, "you're not suppose to think. I'll do that for you."

Twenty-nine students sat dumbfounded. They were no longer respected, not for themselves or their thoughts. They were restricted—even in their expressions.

"You tell us when, where and what to do," one student wailed.

"Well, that should be easier for you. Now you don't have to be bothered with responsibility."

The following day, a mild-mannered young fellow leaned over to ask a classmate if he might borrow a library book. He was reported for talking. The crime: the teacher was out of the room and he was whispering.

The youngster had patrol duty that afternoon which kept him until 3:20 o'clock, twenty minutes later then the other students, but since no excuses were accepted he was fined.

He must write the Gettysburg address three times before he left school. At 4:15 o'clock he was just completing his fine.

The result: one irate mother and a disgruntled child, but the desired effect was forthcoming.

The end of the second week neared. It was Friday.

That day, the entire class was punished because they questioned the decisions of the dictator. Their fine: library books were taken away. No outside reading. All books were to remain in the class.

One child confided she was "scary because you don't know what's going to happen to you." Another would not ask questions because he was afraid "I might say the wrong thing."

Mrs. Stricklin herself looked drawn and tired, but her reward, the culmination of her positive and negative teaching was moving toward fruition.

At mid-morning, she strolled down the hall. She walked slower than usual and her face wasn't as bright.

A few moments later she returned to her class.

As she turned the knob of the door she sensed tension in the air. Something had happened in her absence. Ten-year-old Allen looked pale, Kathy twisted her hanky into a knot, and Michael squirmed.

All eyes were focused on the bulletin board, where there had been tacked a "document" that sounded strangely familiar. It read:

"We, the people of Room 118's 5th grade, here promised to abide by the rules, establish freedom and tranquility for all. We hereby declare our freedom, February 15, 1966."

"We, the people of Room 118, request our independence from our dictator, Mrs. M. M. Stricklin. We all agree that we have learned more than one thing. We have learned to discipline ourselves and a little about how a dictator runs."

Below were the signatures, all class members.

Mrs. Stricklin turned away, concealing delighted tears.

"A time to plant," she recalled, and "thank God, a time to reap that which is planted."

FLORENCE, S.C.,
May 7, 1966.

DR. KENNETH D. WELLS,
Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge,
Valley Forge, Pa.

DEAR DR. WELLS: I owe you a great debt.

My eleven-year-old son, David, has the good fortune to have as his fifth-grade teacher, Mrs. Meadors Stricklin, who studied at Freedoms Foundation last summer. What I learned from overseeing Mrs. Stricklin's class recently so impressed me I felt compelled to write and report one of the most exciting achievements in elementary education I have ever witnessed.

This eleven-year-old child has a clearer understanding of America and its form of government than three-fourths of the adults walking the streets today. Seeing this implantation in him and the other twenty-eight students who have been taught by Mrs. Stricklin is heart-warming.

To endeavor to thank you for the dedicated service offered at Freedoms Foundation is futile. I am embarrassed to attempt to acknowledge your work—much less offer to you, as my humble contribution, the enclosed manuscript. If it can be of use to you in your work there I shall be honored to place it in your keeping.

Appreciatively yours,
BARBARA DERRICK-DAVIS.

Remarks of Madam Suzanne Labin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, several of my constituents from northern Virginia were privileged to attend a luncheon this past Monday at the Congressional Hotel arranged for Madam Suzanne Labin, a dynamic French journalist, who presented a refreshingly different view of the position of at least some of the people of France on the morality of our cause in Vietnam.

While I was unable to attend the luncheon with Madam Labin due to the press of congressional business, I was given a statement which, I understand, encompasses much of what she said.

I commend Madam Labin's statement to all my colleagues for their thoughtful attention:

WHOEVER CONFRONTS COMMUNISM, WHEREVER IT MAY BE IN THE WORLD, BECOMES THE CHAMPION OF ALL THE WORLD

(From remarks of Madame Suzanne Labin, French author of "Sellout in Vietnam?")

First of all I want to bring to the American people the message that not all of France condemns the military rescue action of the U.S. in Vietnam. Many understand that it obeys, in fact, the same duty which fostered the memorable action to which France owed its survival twenty years ago. Thousands of my fellow-countrymen have signed a manifesto I have issued to support the gallant fight your boys are waging at the side of the Vietnamese to defend liberty around Saigon, and hence, everywhere.

The most heart-breaking aspect of the world-wide campaign of those defeatists who, under the mantle of a "political solution" on South Vietnam, will deliver it to the Communists, is that no one of them regrets the outcome. None of them, neither in the Elysées Palace nor during the "teach-ins" at the U.S. Universities, show the slightest vibration to the fact that another fifteen million free men are going to know a dark tyranny.

How scandalous it is to hear from eminent lips that after all, it is up to the Vietnamese to defend their own country. When France and England underwent Nazi aggression, what would have become of them if the rest of the world bad turned their backs saying: "That only concerns the French and the British"?

How sorrowful it is that, after 30 years of communist aggressions, each country, which on a given day does not find itself directly under attack, manages to forget that this attack is aimed, not only at the territory on which it is presently deployed—so that if we abandoned this territory, we could sleep in peace—but that it is aimed, through the rice fields of Asia, as well as through the suburbs of Europe, at a single target: the freedom of men.

How sad it is to see that the free world does not yet understand that liberty is the most indivisible of all causes; that, if it die at Saigon, it withers in New York. And that communism is the most indivisible of all dangers; that if it take root in Singapore, it will advance in Paris.

It is sheer illusion to imagine that Asia and Europe can fall under a communist yoke while the American people continue working, thinking, worshipping, as they like. There is no radio-active cloud possessing fallout, which so quickly and widely cover the globe, as the cloud of totalitarianism. The day communism rules Asia and Europe, the poisonous vapors of the police State will be felt intensively in Washington.

Whoever confronts communism, wherever it may be in the world, becomes the champion of all the world. Vietnam is fighting for our sons as much as for its own. That is why it has an unalienable right to be depended by all free nations.

Laudable in Every Respect

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, on July 15 the Republican Task Force on Economic Opportunity held a hearing in Philadelphia. The main emphasis of the hearing was on the Philadelphia community action program, but we also heard excellent testimony on the State poverty program from Mr. Elmer Kline, director of the Pennsylvania Office of Economic Opportunity.

Testifying on behalf of Gov. William Scranton, and Secretary of Commerce John Tabor, Mr. Kline emphasized the State's commitment to the development of the concept and philosophy of the community action program, which he described as "laudable in every respect."

His dedication to the concept, and his praise for such programs as the OIC in Philadelphia, did not diminish his candor regarding the problems in Pennsylvania, because, as he stated, "the concept itself is no guarantee."

In his testimony, which I commend to your attention, Mr. Kline pointed with specific concern to: OIC's "intentional omission of State resources and services," the failure to provide "an equitable distribution of assistance between urban and nonurban areas"; the "almost intentional bypassing of nonurban areas in OEO's list of priorities"; and the "thread of political control which has run through Philadelphia's program since its ludicrous beginnings."

Mr. Kline's testimony follows:

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE TASK FORCE ON ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. Chairman and other distinguished members of the Task Force:

It is a distinct pleasure to appear before you today to testify on the Economic Opportunity Program in Pennsylvania and specifically on the Anti-Poverty activities in the City of Philadelphia.

Both Governor Scranton and Secretary of Commerce John K. Tabor regret they were unable to participate in these hearings. It is at their request that I, as the Director of the State's Office of Economic Opportunity, testify today on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In December of 1964 Governor Scranton held a statewide meeting of interested citizens, representatives of Health and Welfare groups, and public officials to promote the implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act. At that time the new legislation was visualized as a program of potential significance for Pennsylvania communities and a useful tool in the community betterment process if properly implemented.

I am pleased to report today that on an overall basis, Pennsylvania has been quite successful in the promotion and development of programs under the Anti-Poverty legislation. From the Act's passage until June 30 of this year Pennsylvania had received a total of slightly over $73 million in federal funds. The overwhelming majority of these funds were allocated to the Neighborhood Youth Corps—$23 million, and Community Action Programs—$33.5 million, of which $10 million was for Project Headstart. In addition, close to 90% of Pennsylvania's communities are now actively participating in Economic Opportunity Programs of one kind or another. These figures alone put Pennsylvania in a leadership position among the states in achieving maximum benefit from available federal legislation.

But raw statistics can be misleading, and fail to tell the complete story. The Economic Opportunity Program is filled with pitfalls and shortcomings. Governor Scranton cited a number of these in his report to your Task Force last year. Many of these still persist. They include:

(1) The failure to adequately define the proper role of the States.

(2) The failure to properly provide for full and complete State participation in the planning, development and administration of Anti-Poverty programs.

(3) The failure to achieve an orderly coordination of local, State and Federal programs.

Let me suggest that a significant lesson can be learned from the pages of the highly successful Appalachian Program. The Appalachian Program provides a unique partnership of Federal, State and local government. The full resources and know-how of State government are brought to bear on the problems of the region, as each state is instrumental in making key decisions and effectuating programs. The Poverty Program's intentional omission of State resources and services—which provide millions of dollars in health, education, welfare and training benefits each year—is a clear injustice to the people who need help the most. The Appalachian Program's approach of a strong, active and cooperative Federal-State-local effort provides the prototype of a successful concept which should be applied to the War on Poverty.

Another major shortcoming brought to the attention of the Task Force last year has apparently grown considerably worse. The legislative mandate which requires an equitable distribution of assistance between urban and non-urban areas has clearly been avoided. As with many other programs, major urban areas have been able to mobilize their resources (and political influence) rapidly to take advantage of anti-poverty legislation. In the less urban areas it is more difficult to harness these energies and resources, but rural areas must also be assured the opportunity to eliminate their problems of poverty.

In addition, recent evidence indicates an almost intentional bypassing of non-urban areas in OEO's list of priorities. During the recent year end rush to secure funds we have had many examples where programs from non-urban communities have been bypassed, even though the guideline figure for funds, established by OEO itself, had not been reached. Moreover, at the same time the major urban areas were provided funds far in excess of their guideline limitations.

FISCAL YEAR 1965–66

	Guideline	*Grants*
Allegheny	$3,280,550	$8,140,847
Philadelphia	5,426,750	9,932,349

It is doubtful if the leadership in the rural areas will be able to rekindle the interest and support through their agency and the community for future attempts to participate in the program with this experience as a background. The development of rural agencies has been a slow, difficult experience due largely to the attitudes of the residents of the communities. Many changes in attitude on their part have been accomplished but the withdrawal of a promise at this point may cause a reversal in these gains.

The local community action agencies have experienced delays in securing funds of up to three months after securing approval of a project. The agencies are unable to meet their financial obligations and are forced to borrow funds. The starting dates are critical in many programs, especially in educational projects for summer and fall sessions which require definite scheduling of facilities to be used. I would like to turn now to the Community Action Program, and specifically its operation in Philadelphia.

For purposes of the community action concept poverty has been defined as a complex problem rooted in an extensive array of socio-economic causes and individual personality failures. To combat this complex problem a "model" community action program would provide an effective, administrative umbrella agency capable of mobilizing and coordinating the community's resources. The program this agency would administer would be comprehensive in nature, and would provide for the maximum participation of the poor.

The major elements of the community action concept are: (1) its unique administrative structure and operations; (2) its comprehensive program approach; (3) its orientation toward programs that will create opportunities through change; and (4) its innovation through involvement of the poor.

The concept and philosophy of the Community Action Program is laudable in every respect, and it provides an exciting potential as a method to combat poverty.

However, the concept itself is no guarantee. Before the concept can provide benefits to the poor, it must be implemented in an effective manner, under proper management and with clarity so that the poor themselves understand their responsibilities and degree of participation required.

There have been successes in Philadelphia. The OIC Program is perhaps the best prevocational training program in the nation, and it is a model now being copied elsewhere. And the educational programs of the schools have achieved valuable results. But these programs are primarily extensions of programs which existed before PAAC or were developed with little guidance from PAAC. Otherwise, evidence indicates that only lip service has been given to the basic concepts, while in reality the program has been mismanaged, ineffective and confusing to the poor.

On the administrative side of the ledger the PAAC organization is cumbersome, unwieldy and inflexible.

In addition, there is a serious question of whether ultimate program and decision-making responsibility is actually housed in the PAAC Board.

Program planning and development is primarily controlled by the central staff. But even here one must question the administrative competence, ability and experience. The mere fact that directives and letters are issued over the signature of persons other than the Executive Director or Board Chairman indicates a failure to assume proper program responsibility.

In addition, extremely poor communications exist between the PAAC staff, the Neighborhood Councils and the people in the neighborhoods. The result is a lack of guidance or appropriate direction in program development, and a general lack of knowledge by the citizenry of the poverty program, its potential or the services it provides. From the viewpoint of the poor themselves, the program has been a great deal of sound and fury—but it has not affected their lives, their jobs, their housing, their welfare or their health.

If the poor in Philadelphia seem cynical, it's because they have been exploited before and they know it.

Neighborhood Council representatives and PAAC staff have been dominated and intimidated by one individual who, as a political appointee of the Mayor, is seeking to nurture a quasi-political organization which can be satisfactorily manipulated. This thread of political control has run through Philadelphia's program since its ludicrous beginnings.

In almost every detail Neighborhood Councils are tightly controlled and not permitted to function in an independent manner.

As an ultimate result of the foregoing, the elected representatives in the Philadelphia Anti-Poverty program have no real authority, are instructed to refrain from seeking information or assistance from outside the organization, have little knowledge of program and policy issues, play only a minor substantive role in decision-making and are bogged down in the minutia of trivial details and bureaucratic red tape. In essence, the Neighborhood Councils which are intended as the democratic voice of the poor have, in fact, ceased to function with any degree of effectiveness.

The history of elections of the poor throughout the nation is well known to you. On the basis of its failure to achieve the desired results, OEO adopted an official policy opposed to the concept of elections in Philadelphia and elsewhere. OEO suggested on several occasions alternative methods of securing adequate representation of the poor. These were summarily rejected by PAAC, primarily because of their necessity to justify the large staff which now exists and the large organizational structure already developed, and as a method to maintain control of the Anti-Poverty Program.

PAAC went so far as to threaten marches on Sargent Shriver, deny public hearings on multi-million dollar programs while gearing up for elections, and stopping PAAC's total operations while attempting to generate some degree of measurable election success.

Looked at in this light the election results, no matter what percentages are gained, verge on being a complete sham, are totally inconclusive so far as measurable results are concerned, and are an affront to the democratic process and the intelligence and dignity of the poor.

Comprehensive Planning and Programming:

PAAC has failed to achieve the necessary degree of comprehensive planning in terms of: 1. the definition of appropriate goals; 2. the relationship of proposed programs to the problems of poverty, and 3, the relationship of the proposed programs to the poor themselves.

In November of 1965 the Health and Welfare Council of Philadelphia, under a grant from OEO, provided PAAC with guidelines for the "Mobilization of Services." These guidelines provided a preliminary analysis of needs and the basic format for a comprehensive plan to meet the grinding problems of Philadelphia's poverty.

Since that time, however, PAAC has failed to develop a comprehensive program or take the necessary steps to define program priorities. An outstanding example is found in the area of training and employment. While all the necessary resources and services are present in Philadelphia, and these include: guidance counseling and placement services, training, on-the-job training, job development services, economic development resources.

PAAC has failed to mobilize, coordinate or plan for the use of these resources and services. Certainly the area of training and jobs is of paramount importance in any anti-poverty effort. Failure to take advantage of the available resources in this area amounts to a serious omission on the part of the official anti-poverty agency in the City of Philadelphia.

Other examples of the same failure are evident in the areas of the poor's greatest needs, and these include housing, education, health, recreation, and welfare programs.

The community action concept was originally designed because in the past: (a) there seemed to be only a limited realistic understanding of the problem of poverty; (b) many of the programs were fragmented, inappropriate, or not reaching the poor; and (c) there was little serious participation of the poor in program planning or implementation.

It is paradoxical that the concept of community action now stands on the verge of failure in some communities for exactly these same reasons.

Moreover, "Poverty's Profiteers" have been engaged in a callous, obvious, and outright attempt to reap political profit and the profit of personal grandeur from a program that is conceptually sound. Until such profiteering is brought to a halt, the cost to us as a people and as communities is the incalculable and irretrievable loss of Human Resources which are vital to our Nation's well-being.

Minneapolis Student Writes on the Meaning of Democracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD the following essay by a high school graduate in my district. She is Vicki Gold, an 18-year-old student who plans to attend the University of Minnesota next September.

Vicki's essay, entitled "Democracy: What It Means to Me," won the Seventh District VFW essay contest and placed third in the State of Minnesota "Voice of Democracy" contest. I think the thoughts she expresses in this essay are an admirable testimony to the meaning of democracy.

DEMOCRACY

Less by definition than by achievement, the United States is the greatest democracy on earth. Everybody knows it, everybody believes it, and everybody says it—usually without quite knowing why.

Democracy, like liberty or science or progress, is a word with which we are so familiar that we rarely take the trouble to ask what we mean by it. It is a word which connotes different things to different people. In our definition we have only to stretch the concept to include any form of government supported by the majority and we can as easily pack a dictatorship as any other form of government into our definition. But if this is what we mean by democracy, then theoretically all forms of government are democratic, since theoretically all governments, except in times of revolution, rest upon the consent of the people. In order to discuss democracy intelligently, it will be necessary, therefore, to define it and to attach to the word a sufficiently precise meaning to avoid any further confusion.

The notion of an absolute democracy claiming complete freedom for the majority must be eliminated from our thoughts. Democracy is an ambiguous word which hides the important fact that in many of the so-called democratic countries free democracy is continually breaking down. From the Dreyfus case in France to the release of Tom Mooney in California; from the socialist leader arrested in New Jersey to the books banned in Boston and to the Evolution Trial in Dayton, Ohio. These are all signs of the prejudice and narrowness which is existing in man and preventing this condition of equality so vital to the complete democracy.

The very fact that again and again we ask ourselves and each other "What do you mean by democracy?" demonstrates our uncertainty as to what we expect. Is democracy majority rule? We are told so by politicians, labor leaders and men and women of every political occupation. Is democracy free speech, free press, and all other civil rights? This is the essence of the democratic recipe as we are told by the liberals. Then from the schools and universities comes the suggestion that democracy is a way of life, that it infiltrates all our hours, even those in which we are not at the polls or seeking the protection of our constitutional liberties. Doubtless democracy is something of all of these, but it is more, too.

What is democracy then, from the popular view point? Democracy is a term which refers to a government by the many, as opposed to a government by the one; a government by the people as opposed to a government by a tyrant, a dictator or an absolute monarch. Democracy is a culture which is the combination of many feelings of many people. Like most feelings, it is at times vague but it is always real. This feeling is older than we think. While it is true that it has been rapidly spreading through the Western World for the last 300 years, as a goal and as a desire, it's as old as Socrates. There will always be a democracy so long as men are able to think.

Democracy contributes more than any other social system to the lasting peace, progress and freedom of a people. It brings hope and inspiration to all classes and conditions of men. It is the faith which served our forefathers and led them to establish this great republic. These have been some of the reasons for concluding that there is no evidence that democracy and liberty have been outgrown and must be abandoned. On the contrary, in the present crisis of the world today, it is we who have experienced the blessings of liberty which resolve that, and I quote, "the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

"Story Anthology for Public Speakers"—The Latest Work of Dr. Morris Mandel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have had the opportunity of reading a book by Dr. Morris Mandel entitled "Story Anthology for Public Speakers."

It has been said about this book that:

Today almost everyone is a public speaker. The business man, the teacher, the student, the sales manager, the professional, the man or woman connected with any organization—all are called upon from time to time to "say a few words." The *Story Anthology For Public Speakers* has been designed and carefully edited for use by all these public speakers, as well as for the professional speaker who gains his livelihood from speech-making.

The hundreds of subject-headings in this volume, complete with detailed index, make *Story Anthology For Public Speakers* easy to use. If a good story, poem or anecdote cannot be found under the topic heading, turn to the index and you will surely find many other suggestions that will provide you with just the right piece for the occasion or subject under consideration.

As he demonstrated in his previous collection, *Stories For Speakers,* Dr. Mandel proves once again that stories can be effective tools in public speaking. His stories include speech-openers which command instant attention, poetic pieces to set a mood, and poignant illustrations taken from life and legend that make the point of the speech more effective, dramatic and meaningful.

Story Anthology For Public Speakers will add spice and flavor to *your* speeches.

As to the author:

Dr. Morris Mandel received his education at St. Johns University, Columbia University, N.Y.U., and Brooklyn College and is a diplomate of the Alfred Adler Institute of Individual Psychology. Though a prolific writer, Dr. Mandel has devoted more than twenty-five years to public and private psychoanalytical work. Presently he is a member of the American Personnel Guidance Association and is on the guidance staff of the George W. Wingate High School in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. Mandel's ten published volumes and his daily and weekly newspaper columns have secured for him a devoted following of avid readers. He has, likewise, attracted nation-wide attention as an impressive and interesting speaker who stimulates his audiences wherever he appears.

Dr. Mandel is also the author of "Stories for Speakers," "Take Time to Live," and "Heaven, Man and a Carrot."

For my colleagues whose daily existence is a round of public speeches, reading this book can only prove highly informative and helpful. It is published by Jonathan David at 131 East 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

The Port of Buffalo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, a decade or so ago, the port of Buffalo was rendered "washed up" by many who predicted that the port could not compete with the highly successful eastern seaboard. Also, it was believed by many that the port could no longer be maintained as a great water-rail transshipment point.

This pessimism has been proved fallacious by the remarkable efforts of the Niagara Frontier Port Authority. The authority is making the port of Buffalo a significant facility in the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes.

A Buffalo Courier-Express editorial, August 2, 1966, portrays the once dismal prospects of the port and relates its recent growth. As a lifetime resident of Buffalo, I am very proud of the port's significant growth. I believe that it is an indication of what perseverance and dedication can accomplish.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I commend the editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

PORT OF BUFFALO MOVING FORWARD

The Niagara Frontier Port Authority's task of making the Port of Buffalo a significant facility in Seaway and Great Lakes trade always has been a good bit like the Herculean challenge to Buffalo's pioneers who undertook to build the harbor in the first place along the sandy eastern shore of Lake Erie.

The adverse factors that beset the pioneers were hardly more considerable than those that exist today. The Port Authority has had to face influential Eastern Seaboard competition. It has had to strive to overcome the lethargy which stemmed from a general belief that the port was washed up when Buffalo lost its status as a great water-rail grain-transshipment point.

The port's geographical location with respect to Seaway shipping lanes also is not ideal, but this supposed disadvantage has been largely discounted by appraisers of the harbor's situation in rcent times. The reasoning currently is that if the business is promoted properly, the ships will come.

In the light of the conditions as they exist today, it is a source of gratification that import and export tonnage commitments combined are approximately 40 percent greater than they were a year ago. As of July 23, 35 ships docked as compared with 22 a year ago. While the tonnage of bulk and general cargo—59,938 tons—is tiny when compared with that of the great established ports, it nevertheless represents significant growth.

The winning over the past several years of the community's battle for deep-water dredging that makes it possible for the largest ships to use the harbor gives the Port of Buffalo excellent physical accommodations for the carriers. Cargo-handling by stevedoring crews is reported to be among the best. More unloading equipment is to be acquired.

No one knows for sure what the future holds for the Port of Buffalo. But the effort to make it a bright future seems to be producing modestly favorable results. Hardly more could be asked in view of the dismal prospects for the port a decade or so ago.

Bert Vincent of the Knoxville News-Sentinel Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, many thousands of readers of the Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel wil miss "Strolling" with Bert Vincent, who retired last week from that paper and who is a resident of Dandridge, Tenn., in my district.

Bert's column always appeared on page 1 of the feature section, up in the left-hand corner, and in it, he always related interesting stories in his own superb way.

We all will miss our good friend, but we wish him a retirement filled with happiness and good health.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article from the Knoxville News-Sentinel and an editorial from the Johnson City, Tenn., Press-Chronicle, which pays tribute to Bert for his 38 years of service to the people of that area.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel, July 31, 1966]

BERT QUIETLY "STROLLS" OUT

(By Carson Brewer)

Bert Vincent got up and walked quietly out of the News-Sentinel newsroom Thursday afternoon.

It wasn't until much later that someone found a note from Bert that said in part:

"I'm plumb sick over thoughts of leaving. Been here too long—38 years. So I'm just slipping out the back door. I want no farewell parties, no gifts and no good-bys. And, no tears. I cry easily."

Somebody else, reading copy on Bert's Sunday column, which has been appearing on the left side of Page One of the Sunday Magazine for more years than most people remember, came to this final paragraph:

"Now, here the last—So long, all of you. I'm taking off. Likely will be gone for quite a while. No, I'm not sick. I'm not going to Hot Springs. Guess it's mostly laziness that's the matter with me."

To Bert's way of thinking, it may be "laziness." But those who work with him know better. The arthritis that brings pain to his joints also hampers his movements. It's a task to walk a block, to put on a coat. Or to type a column.

BUT THE WEARINESS RETURNED

Yet, he did it for years. When the pain and weariness got particularly bad at times, he'd go to Hot Springs to be soaked and soothed and relaxed by the warm waters. He'd perk up. He'd start mailing back columns. And pretty soon, he'd be back at his desk. He'd show the old zest as he ripped open the letters that never stopped coming from his fans.

But the weariness would come back. And there was the monotony of having to stay too much in the office. Maybe the worst thing arthritis did to Bert was to steal his freedom to go wherever he wished. He can't drive any more.

Before the arthritis invaded his joints several years ago, Bert roamed a good deal. Up into the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina he went. And to Kentucky. He stopped and talked with people on court house lawns. He drove up dusty side roads all over East Tennessee and talked with boys fishing in branches, with women in bonnets and aprons and with men who squatted ("hunkered," Bert might have said) in the shade of a tree while the plow mule rested. Almost nobody was too shy to talk with Bert. Nobody feared he would hurt with what he wrote.

HE HELPED OUT WITH TROUBLES

They told him stories of hants and whopper sunflowers and watermelons, about mountain ballads and old fiddles, about two-headed calves and vegetables that grew in the shape of people.

But they told him much more than tales of oddities. People told him their troubles. He helped them if he could. He helped find missing relatives. He helped start a thing called the Wheel Chair Club, which provided the chairs for those who needed them.

He became concerned several years ago about the old people at Maloney Home, because they had no church building. He wrote about it, not once but many times. An estimated 75,000 readers contributed money, materials or help in some way to build a church. The County Commission three years ago officially named it Bert Vincent Chapel.

AND COUNTLESS GIVE-AWAYS

More than anybody else, Bert was responsible for starting the Cosby Ramp Festival. At times he grew a little irked with it because it threatened to become more of a politician's platform than a place for eating ramps and drinking sassafras tea and pickin' and singin'.

Bert hates to see things hurt, particularly animals. He's helped the Animal Shelter. And he's been the go-between for those who wanted to give away and those who wanted to receive umteen thousand cats and dogs.

There's one thing about Bert that other newspaper people probably realize a little more keenly than do his readers: He's a fine writer, a word craftsman. His writing flows easily, so naturally its excellence may be overlooked. His is the short sentence built of simple words. But they are the right words, in the right sequence. They tell the story he wants to tell in the mood he wants to tell it.

One would guess that Bert hates to stop doing this thing he does so well.

But the hardest part probably is breaking this special relationship he has had with thousands of readers for half a lifetime. From his column today, you can see he couldn't quite bring himself to do it.

But he decided some months ago that he had to quit soon. And he decided one hot, weary day last week that the time had come.

So he just wrote a note and got up from his typewriter and walked out.

[From the Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle, Aug. 2, 1966]

THE STROLLER RETIRES

Through the years thousands of East Tennesseans have read Bert Vincent's column, "Strolling," in the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Last week, in the words of one of his associates, Bert "got up and walked quietly out of the News-Sentinel newsroom" and it wasn't until much later that someone found a note that said in part:

"I'm plumb sick over thoughts of leaving. Been here too long—38 years. So I'm just slipping out the back door. I want no farewell parties, no gifts and no good-bys. And, no tears. I cry easily."

That was the way Bert wanted it, and that is the way he did it. In his leaving, East Tennesseans will lose one of their best friends and boosters. His legions of "fans" will miss him sorely. For Bert lived close to the people. They told him their troubles. They told him of oddities around them and about tall tales they had heard. He could open his mail any day and find column material heaped up and running over.

We are sorry Bert is saying "30." Let it be recorded that he said it like a champion.

The Treasury Takes Aim at Municipal Industrial Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I was gratified to learn that Secretary of the Treasury Fowler at a press conference Monday indicated that his Department is moving swiftly to develop ways to stop rampant abuses of the municipal bonding privilege.

Among the most blatant of those abuses is municipal industrial financing, the practice of issuing tax-exempt bonds to build industrial plants and other facilities for private companies.

Municipal industrial financing has been condemned by organizations as diverse as the Investment Bankers Association of America, the National Association of Counties, and the AFL–CIO because of a general recognition of the harmful effects of the practice.

Acting on a similar recognition, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Reuss] and I have introduced bills designed to curb this abuse. Subsequently, a number of other Members of Congress have also introduced such legislation.

It was, therefore, interesting to note that the Treasury Department currently is evaluating bills which have been introduced into Congress in order to determine whether their provisions will adequately restrict municipal industrial financing.

It is my hope that this determination can be made speedily and that the Treasury Department will soon make its recommendations to the Congress. Each day that municipal industrial financing is allowed to continue means money out of the pockets of the American taxpayer.

In order to further acquaint my colleagues with Secretary Fowler's recent statement, I include at this point an article from the Daily Bond Buyer of Tuesday, August 2, 1966:

Tax Exemption Abuse Is Treasury Target—Department To Propose Corrective Action

(By John Gerrity)

Washington.—The Treasury will disclose shortly, probably within the next 10 days or two weeks its administrative and legislative proposals to correct alleged abuses of the tax-exempt privilege in industrial aid financing and to curb arbitrage arising out of the use of tax-exempt bonds to finance the acsuisition of higher interest-bearing Federal Government securities.

First clear indication of imminent Treasury action, both administrative and legislative, came Monday when Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler told a press conference that the department was moving swiftly to develop "definitive" ways to stop "the extension of the tax exemption . . . at the expense of the nation's taxpayers."

SIMILAR POSITION

Secretary Fowler said the Treasury is moving toward "a position in line" to end the abuses of tax exemption that he outlined last June 16 at a White House conference of state legislative leaders.

At that conference, Mr. Fowler singled out arbitrage, industrial aid financing, and the sale of tax-exempt bonds by governmental bodies "to finance commercial enterprises which operate in competition with private enterprise."

Secretary Fowler's brief reference to forthcoming corrective proposals was further amplified yesterday by Treasury officials. They said that tentative plans call for a three-step approach to "dealing with this highly sensitive subject of tax exemption."

IRS RULING

The first step, it was explained, would be the issuance of a technical ruling by the internal revenue service on a tax question raised by the Ohio Development Financing Commission, which plans a $100 million tax-free bond offering to purchase U.S. Government issues.

William Losoncy, Treasurer of the Commission, yesterday said his organization was standing pat on its planned offering, pending the IRS ruling. If the ruling is adverse, Mr. Losoncy said, the Ohio commission will abandon its present plans in favor of another, which is still undetermined.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS

The second Treasury action will be a departmental evaluation of a variety of restrictive measures that have already been introduced in Congress by Representatives Henry S. Ruess and John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, Eugene Keogh of Brooklyn, L. H. Fountain of North Carolina, and Clement J. Zablocki of Milwaukee.

Treasury officials said they were being subjected to "heavy pressure" for favorable comment on the bill suggested by Representative Byrnes, ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Byrnes bill, introduced last March 1, would "remove the tax exemption for interest on state or local obligations issued to finance industrial or commercial facilities to be sold or leased to private profit-making enterprises."

TREASURY DRAFT

After the evaluation has been made, the third and final step now planned by the Treasury tentatively calls for the publication of its own proposed draft of corrective legislation.

The official Treasury draft would incorporate some of the proposals made in earlier bills in respect to industrial aid financing, but would also suggest restraints to curb arbitrage and to limit the use of the tax exemption to finance commercial activities that compete with private business enterprises.

Treasury officials indicated that the three-step package was virtually ready to be put in action, starting with the new IRS ruling, subject to final "policy" clearances.

DELAYED ANNOUNCEMENT

It was also understood that the Treasury had deliberately delayed announcement of its proposed actions in respect to tax exemption until after Congressional primaries were held in Arkansas.

The Treasury didn't want to make any moves that would needlessly embarrass Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills, who successfully retained his seat for the Second District of Arkansas last Tuesday.

If Mr. Mills had been forced to take an official stand on schemes to end abuses of tax exemption before Tuesday's primaries, it could have cost him important support at the polls since Arkansas ranks third among the 50 states in the dollar volume of industrial aid financing.

Secretary Fowler's comments on industrial aid bonds, which touched off yesterday's fuller explanation of procedures by Treasury officials took this form, as reported in the official transcripts of Monday's press conference:

TRANSCRIPT

Question. Mr. Secretary, is the Treasury going to send up any legislation on industrial revenue bonds this session?

Secretary Fowler. I do not know whether it will be in the form of legislation or not. The Treasury is very actively studying this particular subject and developing more definitive position in line, and carrying through, with some of the earlier statements I made several weeks ago at the state legislative conference.

Question. On the industrial bonds, that means you are going to act administratively rather than legislatively?

Secretary Fowler. We are examining both areas.

Question. Will that be through Internal Revenue?

Secretary Fowler. Yes.

INSUFFICIENT LAWS

Treasury officials, amplifying the Secretary's comments about "both areas"—administrative regulation and new legislation—said that present tax law did not now provide a sufficient statutory base for new regulations to cover the two of the three major areas of so-called abuse.

Presumably, present tax code does provide a base to permit the IRS to issue a ruling on arbitrage. But there is nothing in Federal law today that denies a state or local government use of the tax-exempt privilege either to issue industrial aid bonds or to finance commercial type activities.

It is these two areas that new statutes are required. However, the Treasury would very likely want to bolster forthcoming the IRS ruling on the Ohio Development Financing Commission with a new law that would also contain some restraints on advance refundings by state and local governments.

Ambassador Mauro Baradi Awarded the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on July 14, 1966, the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama assembled to present to His Excellency Ambassador Mauro Baradi of the Republic of the Philippines the foundation's highest honor—the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma. This presentation was made in recognition of His Excellency's distinguished career as a lawyer, diplomat, statesman, humanitarian, author, educator, editor and scholar, and for his untiring efforts for the establishment of international peace and universal brotherhood.

My distinguished former recipients, friends and admirers were gathered at the presentation to honor Ambassador Baradi. The presentation address was given by Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American provost of the foundation. I present herewith for insertion into the Record the highlights of Dr. Bayern's speech:

Ambassador Baradi, you have been voted the highest honor of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic. We of the Foundation are well aware of your outstanding services to mankind. You have untiringly exerted your efforts toward the establishment of international peace. As one of the world's leaders of Freemasonry, you have helped to bring about universal brotherhood. All these, in addition to your other merits and accomplishments, come within the framework of the aims, ideals, principles and purposes of the Foundation.

Therefore, Ambassador Baradi, we have gathered here today to honor you as a lawyer, diplomat, statesman, freedom advocate, humanitarian, author, educator, orator and scholar.

This foundation—named after the soldier, statesman, martyr, patriot and former President of Ecuador is dedicated to the perpetuation of justice, truth, and friendship among peoples and nations; to achieve these goals, General Alfaro devoted and laid down his life. Whenever there was a threat to the peace of the Western Hemisphere, he was the dynamic leader who brought about a peaceful settlement of such disputes. General Alfaro sowed the seeds for Pan American understanding and cooperation. In 1907 he called a peace conference in Mexico City—in which the United States participated—for welding all the Americas together and to preserve for the Western Hemisphere the Pan American unity of freedom loving people. Were General Alfaro alive today, he would be a zealous supporter of the work and program of the United Nations.

This Foundation was organized to perpetuate and further the political and moral values of the Americas advanced by General Alfaro.

The public and private life of Ambassador Baradi comes within the framework of this kind of service to humanity.

In recognition of this fact, the Ruling Body of this Foundation grants you, Ambassador Baradi, its highest honor—The Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma, which you richly deserve in recognition of your outstanding service to mankind. You now join the elite and select group of humanitarians who have been similarly honored in the past, including the President of the United States Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice President Hubert Humphrey, ex-Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight Eisenhower, the late Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover and John F. Kennedy, Senators Michael Mansfield and Everett Dirksen, Congressman Richard L. Ottinger and the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

These men typify the calibre of those who have heretofore been honored by this Foundation and whose ranks you join today.

Following Dr. Bayern's speech the presentation of the award was made by Dr. Jacob Samuel List, chancellor of Philathea College, London, England.

Ambassador Baradi acknowledged his acceptance of the medal and diploma with the following speech:

By unanimous vote, the Board of Dignitaries of this Foundation has granted me its highest honor—the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma. I consider this as yet another tribute to my country, the Philippines, and to its people. It is a rare privilege to be the recipient of the Grand Award, especially when one takes into account the achievements of General Alfaro, former President of Ecuador, whose name the Foundation bears; he who espoused justice, truth and friendship among peoples and nations, who promoted moral values with personal integrity, and who established in Latin America schools of learning, hospitals and other institutions for the common good. Alfaro, like other men of his calibre, will long be remembered. His consuming passion was to serve his fellowmen whom he considered as brothers and friends so that together they would live in an atmosphere of genuine peace and mutual understanding.

Nor is the influence of such benefactors as Alfaro confined to the Americas alone. In places far and near we find men of heroic mould dedicated to the same liberal ideals as those of Alfaro's.

There was José Rizal of the Philippines—national hero, martyr and patriot, father of his country. Rizal's name is synonymous with Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. For fearlessly exposing the abuses of a colonizing power and for vigorously advocating much-needed reforms for his people, Rizal was publicly executed by the cruel hand of tyranny. But in his death, the Filipino people—undaunted—continued their fight for freedom. Eventually, and under the United States tutelage, our people became sovereign and free. Today, the Philippines is a show-window of democracy in the Far East and the first modern republic in Asia and Africa.

One of the original members of the United Nations, the Philippines strongly believes in the world organization's purposes which include the maintenance of international peace and security, and the development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. Bearing these things in mind, and as a humble citizen of the Philippines who has been afforded the opportunity to serve the nation abroad for many years, I avail myself of this occasion to reassure our brothers and friends, ladies and gentlemen, that I shall continue to propagate the noble principles for which Eloy Alfaro stood. Indeed, I shall redouble my efforts toward the realization of the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God.

Harvest Labor: Continuing Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, an adequate labor supply to harvest agriculture products is becoming an increasingly acute annual problem.

A recent survey of the shortage of competent harvest labor appears in an article in the July issue of the Virginia Department of Agriculture Bulletin. Because this is a regional problem with far-reaching national implications, I insert it as of probable interest to many Members:

Farm Labor Shortage Is Reported for Harvest Time

Shortages of farm labor being experienced and reported in most agricultural producing states currently exist as well in Virignia, according to the Virginia Employment Commission. Many factors contribute to this condition—the Viet Nam conflict, Federal anti-poverty programs, and increased competition from industry and construction, to name a few. All are attempting to recruit from the same labor supply. The kind of workers sought are the very same individuals normally utilized in agricultural pursuits. Year-around workers and general farm hands hired for the entire season are becoming most difficult to locate. Harvest hands, both local and migratory, are disappearing from the scene.

The heavy loss of fruit damaged by the frost and cold of May 10–11 is not expected to reduce significantly the number of workers needed in the commercial apple growing areas. Although many orchards report a partial loss of fruit set, the number of workers required for harvest will still approximate that needed for a normal crop.

Seasonal labor crews recruited to harvest vegetable crops are arriving late and short of the required number of workers needed. Many crews also are being delayed in leaving their commitments in southern states due to late maturity of the crops.

The requirements for labor in the critical apple harvest cannot be evaluated intelligently until all damage reports are received. However, it is expected that those workers that are available will be shopping for the best crop where the potential for piece-work wages are greatest. Local and migrant labor now expected to be available in September is not considered to be sufficient to harvest the apple crop. The VEC is continuing the search for workers as ordered by various growers.

Another trouble spot concerning labor is the historic shortage experienced on the Eastern Shore for the harvest of the fall bean crop. This harvest commences in September at the time when all states on the Eastern Seaboard are involved in their fall harvests.

The critical period for harvest labor in Virginia is generally after school commences in the fall. However, youth are the primary source of labor available under current employment conditions during the vacation period. A considerable amount of publicity is being distributed to encourage college and high school youth to make themselves available for summer jobs in agriculture.

Because of the difficulties in obtaining a labor force for the harvest season, growers who have not already lined up enough workers to meet their requirements are urged to do so as soon as possible.

Persons interested in obtaining employment during harvest time should contact their nearest VEC office for details. Housewives, farm boys and girls, and part-time farmers are especially being actively sought for this type of employment.

Self-Defense, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the continuing agitation for antigun legislation is now beginning to be balanced by calmer voices which point to the danger of disarming the public. Particularly is this true in a nation like ours where crime is rampant. I submit for reprinting in the Record an editorial from the State, an outstanding South Carolina newspaper, on this subject:

[From the State (Columbia, S.C.), July 16, 1966]

Self-Defense, 1966

Just one gun could have made the difference between life and death for the eight student nurses who were brutally slaughtered this week during a terror-filled Chicago night.

One gun, and one girl with the capacity and courage to handle it, could have provided protection for eight nurses who now lie dead in Chicago. The blame is not Chicago's, for similar madmen and murderers have butchered helpless victims in towns and cities all over America. But in far too many instances, the butchery has been made easier by local ordinances which prevent the law-abiding citizen from owning so much as a pistol for defense.

The blame rests upon a society grown so soft that the criminal is coddled by the courts, pampered by social reformers, and feared by the ordinary citizen. Convicted felons are turned loose on the populace by indulgent judges. Criminally insane patients simply walk away from treatment centers. Young punks are slapped on the wrist and released from custody because of their youth—as though adolescent mad dogs are not as deadly as older ones.

The police can do only so much. In Chicago, even as the nurses were living out their final hours in mortal dread, the police were battling to preserve law and order—and, indeed, their very lives—against the onslaughts of rioting Negro mobs.

So it goes over the face of America. A thin blue line of undermanned police seeks to protect society against criminal elements which daily grow bolder. It is not just in Chicago and New York and Philadelphia—it is here in Columbia, and in Charleston and everywhere.

Unless and until the politicians, from President Lyndon Johnson on down, stop tolerating—if not actually inciting—public disturbances and disregard for local laws, the situation will get worse.

Sooner or later, the people of the United States must awaken to the threat which is literally at their doors. They must insist upon law and order, and they must provide both financial and moral support to the forces of law and order.

In the meanwhile, the rules of common sense and the law of self-preservation require that the common man provide some measure of protection for himself and his household.

It is fantastically ironic that the law of the jungle should have to be applied in the age of space exploration and nuclear energy, but human nature still involves inhuman conduct. And so long as the social forces are tipped in favor of the criminal, the private citizen has every right to equalize the balance with that proved equalizer—the lawful gun.

David Hodges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most outstanding civic and community leaders whom I have been privileged to know is David Hodges of Woburn, Mass.

Dave, who is the father of a fine family of five children, and runs a successful insurance business in Woburn, also finds time to direct a number of major city fund-raising drives. In addition, Dave has been a long-time Republican, one of my principal campaign coordinators, and a former member of the Republican State Committee in Massachusetts.

Audry Lynch, writing in the July 27 issue of the Woburn Daily Times describes Dave Hodges' many activities. Dave is truly a model of civic spirit and under unanimous consent I include the article in the Record:

[From the Woburn (Mass.) Daily Times, July 27, 1966]

Man About Woburn—Davld Hodges Devotes Spare Time to Civic Projects; Is a Strong Booster of Individual Responsibility

(By Audry Lynch)

"At this point when I meet people on the street they don't 'Hello", they say "How Much?'" quips David Hodges, owner of an Insurance Agency on 64 Pleasant Street, Woburn.

Mr. Hodges thus describes the fact that he is well-known for his various charitable and civic ventures. This humanitarian tendency appeared at an early age and Mr. Hodges became a champion war bond seller ($7,000 in 60 days) when he was in the seventh grade.

Modestly Mr. Hodges declines to take much credit for his various fund-drive successes and instead attributes this success to the charitable climate of Woburn. "In Woburn people still believe in being good neighbors and helping one another in time of trouble", he explains. Some times this spirit of concern extends beyond people in the immediate city. Mr. Hodges became aware of this when an out-of-town friend was killed in an unexpected accident. He personally conducted a fund drive to aid the widow and children and was able to present a $1,000 check to the family. "I sold 200 tickets alone to members of the Woburn Lions Club and they didn't even know the man," he says.

Compelled by this sense of charity Mr. Hodges recalls that he has been active in all the major fund-raising drives throughout the City in recent years. One of his favorites is the Woburn Scholarship Fund organized 9 years ago to assist needy students. The financially sound Fund gives away about $10,000 yearly to cover about 40 scholarships. He particularly enjoys the Fund because, "you can see the direct results immediately and 100 percent of the funds collected go directly to the students."

As a past Secretary of the Lions and a past editor of its weekly bulletin, Mr. Hodges has also been most active in the drives sponsored by that organization. In fact he was a cochairman of the first successful fund drive that the Lions ever organized.

Mr. Hodges' charitable activities have covered a wide range. He is a retired chairman of the Red Cross and a former Chairman of the Advanced Committee for the Red Feather. He is also on the Board of the Woburn Branch of the YMCA.

Why does he work so hard on these drives? "I came from a humble background and have found success here", he explains. Woburn has been good to me so why shouldn't I try to do all I can for the City?" He has been a past Director, Vice President, and Membership Chairman of the Woburn Chamber of Commerce. As Chairman of the Sub Committee on Sites he was largely responsible for the site chosen for the new Court House.

The sense of commitment extends to church and government. As well as community. A self-made businessman, David Hodges also employs a practical approach to religion. He serves as Chairman of the Prudential Committee (raises the necessary annual funds for maintenance) of the First Congregational Church.

On the local political scene Mr. Hodges unabashedly admits to being known as "Mr. Republican". In his sphere his sense of duty is a three-pronged affair—country, state, and party. He is a retired member of the Republican State Committee and has served on the ByLaw Committee for the State. In the Brad Morse campaign he acted as the Regional Coordinator and he worked actively for Brooke, Volpe, and candidates on the local level because, "I'm not afraid to take stands." According to Mr. Hodges, his basic motivation can be summed up in the words, "I'm a believer in individuality for God, Country and Community."

Despite this heavy schedule of activities Mr. Hodges is a dedicated family man who makes time for family-centered activities. Almost every week end, winter and summer, the Hodges leave their home at 16 Winter Street to spend time at their farm in New Hampshire. He and his wife, Joanne, and their 5 children, Barry, 14, Patty, 12, Nancy 4, and Janice 3 and David, Jr. 5 months, 2 cats, and 1 dog enjoy these trips. Hunting, fishing, skiing, horseback riding and swimming are jointly shared family activities. His trim athletic figure is a tribute to these intrests and Mr. Hodges reports that, "My teenage son is proud of the fact that I run a mile every day."

An ambitious man, Mr. David Hodges' formula of "liking people and being yourself" has resulted in the creation of a successful insurance agency where he employs 6 people besides himself.

He graduated from Woburn High School. ("I was a nothing in high school. You couldn't even find me in the Yearbook") and then took a 4-month course at Maryland Casualty Insurance School in Baltimore, Maryland. He was in the service for two years and saw active service in Korea for 14 months. Next he worked for an insurance competitor in Woburn for 4 years. He has also owned his own construction business and another insurance agency in Lexington.

With a large family, thriving business, and a spirit of community service, it is not surprising that Mr. Hodges is a "contented but not complacent" man. Happily he can say, "I'm pleased with my life and I hope nothing changes."

Aiken Atomic Energy Plant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the entire Nation and indeed the free world can be proud of the splendid accomplishments of the atomic energy plant in Aiken County, S.C.

Materials being processed there are essential not only to defense but to our space and astronautics program. cobalt 60 now being produced at the Savannah River plant is widely used in industry and medicine. Research being conducted could well result in a fantastic new era for all industry and science.

Mr. Speaker, only recently it became my honor to represent Aiken County in the Congress. A few days ago it was indeed a pleasure to visit for the first time the Savannah River plant. I was tremendously impressed with the dedicated, efficient personnel and the plant facilities. Du Pont's contribution to national defense and to the progress and welfare of the United States is well known. Du Pont's dedication and devotion to peacetime uses of the atom as well as defense is manifest everywhere at the Aiken plant. Both the Atomic Energy Commission and Du Pont are enthusiastic and optimistic about the production of these materials for peace and for the defense of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking the Congress to approve the Budget Bureau's recommendation of $2 million for the isotope laboratory as an addition to the present plant laboratory. This will be a supporting research facility to further study materials for peacetime purposes.

Mr. Speaker, the outstanding manager of this great plant, Nat Stetson, delivered a timely and excellent address recently at a luncheon in Aiken given in his honor. I commend this great address to the attention of the Congress and to the people of our country:

Remarks by Mr. N. Stetson, Manager, Savannah River Operations Office, AEC, at a Luncheon in Aiken, S.C., on July 21, 1966

As you know, the Savannah River Plant depends on funds appropriated by the Congress for its year-to-year operations. The Washington Headquarters of the Atomic Energy Commission submits an annual budget to the Congress after consultation with the Bureau of the Budget. This budget is examined by the appropriate Committees in the Congress, after which operating funds are appropriated. In turn, the Commission advances funds to its various contractors throughout the country for underwriting various production and research programs. At the Savannah River Plant, the funds are advanced to the Du Pont Company, which operates the facilities for the Commission.

For the Savannah River Plant, Congress has been asked to appropriate, for fiscal year 1967 which began July 1, a total of around $97,000,000. This $97,000,000 is for normal operating expenses, salaries, equipment, and renovating and updating of facilities, as required. Annual wages and salaries are running around $50,000,000. Operating funds for the Plant vary by some degree from year to year but we do not foresee at this time any great changes in the years ahead.

I mention this because, as you recall, we shut down one of our five nuclear production reactors in 1964 as a result of the Governments decision to cut back on Plutonium production. This created some uncertainty in the communities near the Plant that other cutbacks might come, thereby further affecting Plant employment. Continuing studies are made, of course, on the need for nuclear weapons materials. In view of that, I would like to say something on the vitality and stability of the Plant.

The 1964 cutback provided a real opportunity at Savannah River for exploring in depth our capability for producing radioactive materials for peaceful uses while continuing to fulfill our weapons mission. Savannah River is already the World's largest producer of Cobalt-60 which is used in industry and medicine. The Plant is also the major production site for Plutonium-238 and Polonium-210 which are reliable heat sources used for the production of the electric power needs for space vehicles. This means we cooperate closely with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. To give you some feeling for the significance of Plutonium-238 let me remind you that three weeks ago the material made at the Plant passed its Fifth Anniversary of reliable electric power production in space in the Transit satellite, used by the Navy to signal tracking stations around the World. A recent demonstration of high flux operation of one of the production reactors indicates that we can investigate a broader spectrum of possible products than was previously feasible.

As you can appreciate, the facilities at the Savannah River Plant are highly versatile tools. This has come about due to the initial intent to build a plant with capability for the production of Plutonium-239, Tritium, Uranium-233 and Polonium-210, and to a large degree to the highly flexible and versatile features provided in the design by the Du Pont Company, our Contractor. So, at this point in time we are fortunate to be able to exploit facilities, which were originally intended only for weapons material production, for the production of radioactive materials for peacetime uses of national interest. This is an area of interest about which both the AEC and Du Pont are enthusiastic and optimistic, and we foresee some useful programs in the future. This does not mean that we will have any large-scale physical expansion of facilities, but it does mean that the facilities we have will probably be utilized to the best possible advantage.

For example, one of the items in the proposed 1967 budget is a $2,000,000 Isotope Process Development Laboratory which will be an enlargement of the Savannah River Laboratory, the supporting research facility for our operations. The construction and operation of this Isotope Process Development Laboratory will mean we will have a necessary tool for the development of plant scale processes for producing various radioactive materials and development of methods for safe shipment or encapsulation for direct use. It will permit a broader research and development base for exporing the potential of the Savannah River Plant for the production of a variety of reactor produced materials for peacetime purposes, such as in heat and power sources for space vehicles, and under-the-sea vehicles, and in various heating devices.

As the Laboratory comes up with new ideas for economic production of radioactive materials for peacetime purposes—and we anticipate demand for these materials will grow—it will in turn mean increased utilization of our reactors in the Nation's peacetime atomic energy programs. This will of course diversify the production activities and therefore contribute to the stability of the Plant. While our present mission continues to involve primarily production of materials, for nuclear weapons, it is conceivable that some day we might be concerned with the production of peacetime materials.

Let me assure you that the stability of the Savannah River Plant is one of our prime objectives, and in addition the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington is sympathetic with our efforts to assure maximum utilization of our facilities. The favorable action by the Commission concerning our request for funds for the Isotope Process Development Laboratory certainly reflects this attitude. While adjustments may come from time to time in the direction of our programs, all in all we feel optimistic about the Plant's future operations.

As you recall, the Du Pont Company, our contractor, had a peak operating employment of 8,480 persons in June of 1956. Today, employment in Operations is 5,582, and appears relatively stable. The Atomic Energy Commission's staff at the Plant currently totals around 217, and together with employment of around 500 in the Du Pont Construction Division, our work force now totals around 6,500 persons. This also includes personnel in the Forestry Management Program, which is operated for the Commission by the U.S. Forest Service, and personnel at the University of Georgia Ecological Laboratory on the Plant site. Under the forestry program, we have planted 90,000,000 pine trees on around 80,000 acres and are selling pulp and saw timber to private users on a high bid basis. Currently, the book value of the pine plantations totals around $20,000,000, which is about $1,500,000 more than the Government paid for the Savannah River Plant site.

AEC officials at the Plant have had continuing discussions with various leaders in the Aiken Community on various aspects of plant operations and some of the potentials for private industry. We want to encourage even greater liaison between the Plant and Aiken, and, of course, Augusta, and other communities in this section. We intend to keep community leaders advised and up-to-date on our peacetime work and we solicit your cooperation and interest.

When, and if, new programs or major changes in Plant operations, are decided upon, the Atomic Energy Commission, under its policy of keeping the public advised, will announce such changes to the Public. If you have any questions, or need clarification on any matter at any time, please get in touch with us.

I want to stress that the support and interest of such leaders as you are important. It is to the Community's advantage and to the Plant's advantage that your interest is evidenced.

Lawyers for the Poor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, with permission, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial, "Lawyers for the Poor," in the New York Post of Tuesday, July 26, 1966.

The New York Post reports, and welcomes, endorsement by the board of governors of the Trial Lawyers Association of the antipoverty program to furnish legal services to the poor.

The lawyers' association thus joins the American Bar Association in supporting what is referred to as the "neighborhood law offices" system.

Speaking editorially, the Post finds it encouraging that the spirit of collective good has inspired both organizations to back this worthy system.

[From the New York (N.Y.) Post, July 26, 1966]

LAWYERS FOR THE POOR

Speaking for 25,000 lawyers, the board of governors of the Trial Lawyers Assn. has voted its endorsement of the "neighborhood law office" system to provide legal services to the poor. By this act, the board reversed the position of its officers who fought the system as wasteful and inferior. The TLA has seconded the action of the national American Bar Assn. that endored the idea last year.

The neighborhood system is the child of the old legal aid. But, as Ed Spare, director of the Center on Social Welfare Law at Columbia's School of Social Work and former director of the first publicly financed program of this kind, observes, "The new plan is more firmly financed and has far greater horizons."

The money comes from the Office of Economic Opportunity, providing the necessary finances for a legion of full-time lawyers scattered across the country. The offices are highly accessible, since they are right in the neighborhood, and are made highly visible. The lawyers—most of them drawn to the program out of genuine zeal—seek out cases, very often with an eye to testing law and establishing meaningful precedents.

It is understandable why some individual lawyers are not pleased to see full-time salaried advocates take cases that might otherwise provide private fees. But it is encouraging to note that the spirit of collective good has inspired both the American Bar Assn. and the Trial Lawyers Assn. to back the neighborhood system.

National Drum and Bugle Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 20–27 is National Drum Corps Week. All over the Nation, in the cities and towns where members of drum and bugle corps live, hundreds of thousands of Americans will join together in celebration.

Drum and bugle corps are for the young people of America; young men and women who eagerly support the motto: "Pageantry and Patriotism on the March." Their enthusiasm and high spirits are truly admirable as they combine their individual talents to bring pleasure to their State and local communities.

The art of the drum corps is an expression of order, color, symmetry, and beauty. It is an art which demands the highest measure of discipline; it is rigid and exacting. At the same time, its emotional impact is unequalled, with its brilliant color, pulsating rhythm, and brassy blare of syncopated jazz.

The group spirit of the young men and women who participate in drum and bugle corps all over America is truly admirable. They willingly devote many hours of their spare time in order that each appearance by their group meet the high standards they set for themselves. In their loyalty to their corps, and in their pride in the performance of their marching routines, these young people exhibit the finest qualities of American youth.

Participation in drum and bugle corps instills a sense of patriotism, responsibility, and maturity in America's young people. Therefore, I am sure that my colleagues join with me today in offering our commendation and full support to National Drum Corps Week.

Culver Notes Contribution of Linn County Engineer, W. G. Harrington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of County Engineers has elected its new president, W. G. Harrington, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. Harrington has served as Linn County Engineer for the past 7 years, and in that position has made an outstanding contribution to the growth and development of the second largest county in the State of Iowa.

I know Mr. Harrington and have had the opportunity to discuss with him various matters concerning the exercise of his responsibilities. His selection by the county engineers of the Nation is fit recognition of the important role he has played not only in Linn County and Iowa, but, through his writings and publications, throughout the Nation.

It is with pride that I bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives an article about Mr. Harrington which appeared in the Cedar Rapids Gazette of July 19, and with permission granted include it at this point in the RECORD:

COUNTY ENGINEERS ELECT HARRINGTON NATIONAL PRESIDENT

Linn County Engineer William G. Harrington Tuesday was elected president of the National Assn. of County Engineers at the National Assn. of Counties Annual Regional Problems Congress at New Orleans.

Harrington, 43, of 308 Jacolyn drive NW, has been county engineer since 1959.

He received his bachelor of science in civil engineering at Iowa State university and was county engineer in Cedar county from 1953-54 and in Scott county from 1955–57.

He was district engineer in charge of secondary roads from 1957–59 for the Iowa Highway Commission.

Harrington is the co-author of a technical publication "Maintenance Guide Manual", now being distributed in more than 3,100 counties throughout the nation. He has had more than 40 technical articles published.

Horton Cites Potential Privacy Invasion by Proposed Central Data System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking and only minority member of the Special Subcommittee on the Invasion of Privacy of the Government Operations Committee, I am acutely aware of the concern which has been created by the proposal for a computer data center, the subject of our subcommittee's hearings on July 26 to 28. I was particularly impressed with the editorial "Too Personal by Far" which appeared in the Wall Street Journal this morning. This article accurately accounts the concern of our subcommittee's capable chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. GALLAGHER], and of a Congressman ROSENTHAL, and myself.

Because of the precautionary value of the editor's comments, I want to bring it to the attention of my colleagues. The text of the editorial follows:

TOO PERSONAL BY FAR

"Monster," "octopus," "a great, expensive electronic garbage pail"—these are among the choicer epithets members of Congress are hurling at the Federal Government's plan to set up a central "data bank" containing lots of information on each and every one of us. In this newspaper's view, the scheme deserves the abuse.

The proposed National Data Center is being pushed by the Budget Bureau ostensibly for the sake of efficiency; centralizing, coordinating and expanding information in the files of various Federal agencies would make the stuff easier to handle and get at. Which, according to a good many opinions expressed at the recent hearings of a House subcommittee, is a large part of the trouble.

The group's chairman, Rep. CORNELIUS GALLAGHER of New Jersey, noted that the pooled information could include a man's schooling, grades, personality traits, credit rating, income, employment and "practically any other aspect of his life." Such a wealth of information in Federal hands is frightening enough, Mr. GALLAGHER thinks, but to make it worse computers are untrustworthy guardians for it.

As a couple of witnesses explained it, the machines lack judgment; they can't take account of changes in people or their motivations or extenuating circumstances in their behavior. Yale Professor Charles Reich observed that information gets less reliable the further it gets from its source in time and distance and is ultimately "petrified" in computers.

The more fundamental objection, of course, is that a central data bank would be a flagrant invasion of privacy and hence an affront to individual liberties. Both Congressmen and several witnesses cited the danger of its getting out of hand and being used for evil purposes.

Federal spokesmen naturally are concerned to change the unfavorable image of their pet project; a Budget Bureau consultant, for example, insisted that the public's idea of the data center computers as some kind of all-seeing Orwellian Big Brothers is nonsense. The rebuttals, though, are anything but reassuring.

Thus the consultant argued that the machines could be told not to blurt out confidential information and could be taught to disguise identities with a special code and sort out trick questions that pose as statistical inquiries but are actually intended to elicit information about individuals.

The disturbing thing about the explanation is that if the machines can be taught all those lessons, somebody has to do the teaching—namely, Government officials would be programing the computers. In other words, if the officials were so inclined they could reverse the safeguards allegedly built in. Depending on who was in control, the machines could indeed become Big Brothers.

We do not suggest that many officials would attempt to abuse the power. Yet the fact is that even as it is, Federal agencies have been known to harass individuals or businesses, just as some of them have not been above electronic prying and other violations of privacy.

In any event, it is a cardinal requirement of a free society that the people do not entrust their liberties to the whims of men in power but rely rather on wise laws to protect them from oppression. Unfortunately, this principle has been much eroded in recent years, and its degeneration tells a good deal about what is wrong in the relationship between individual and Government today.

What is chiefly wrong is that the people have permitted their Government to grow so excessive in size and power that it can hardly help being a threat to them even if it doesn't want to. A Government that taxes so hugely and harshly must acquire a vast amount of information about the citizens. A Government that seeks to subsidize practically every segment of the population must acquire still more. No one can safely assume the information will not be harmfully employed.

Bigness being the trend, we see little likelihood that the Federal obsession with accumulating personal information will be curbed in any near future. But at least it need not be further encouraged. Congress should promptly and emphatically dispatch the Budget Bureau's incipient octopus.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to let my colleagues know my personal expression of concern about this proposal. I am extending my remarks to include the statement I made at the opening of our subcommittee's hearings on the computer data center:

STATEMENT AT THE OPENING OF HEARINGS BY THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVASION OF PRIVACY OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman the mission of this Subcommittee, investigating instances of individual privacy invasion caused by or contributed to as the result of Federal Government action, is important and timely. Clearly, our experiences and endeavors of the past year, have proved this point. And, I feel your exposition of the Subcommittee's work sets forth with special significance the wisdom of Chairman DAWSON in chartering this Subcommittee.

Privacy, as a fundamental freedom of the American citizen, is an unquestioned Constitutional right. That this Subcommittee, through examination and exposure, has curbed a brand of overzealousness on the part of certain Government agencies to overlook this right in personality testing is a notable example of the inherent protections to be found in our Federal system of checks and balances.

As significant as those earlier hearings were, I have become convinced that the magnitude of the problem we now confront is akin to the changes wrought in our national life with the dawning of the nuclear age. Proposals to gather in one central location or in one giant data bank all the information which Federal agencies amass on the citizens of this country are sufficiently filled with possibilities for privacy invasion that I believe it is eminently proper for our Subcommittee to conduct this investigation.

These data bank concepts are a product of modern technology. Today, the computer is a central figure in our society. The increasing rate at which it will change our lives exceeds the imagination, exceeds even the imagination of the computermen who foster it. Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, Dean of Science at MIT and former science advisor to President Kennedy, has said:

"The computer, with its promise of a million-fold increase in man's capacity to handle information, will undoubtedly have the most far-reaching social consequences of any contemporary technical development. The potential for good in the computer, and the danger inherent in its misuse, exceed our ability to imagine . . . We have actually entered a new era of evolutionary history, one in which rapid change is a dominant consequence. Our only hope is to understand the forces at work and to take advantage of the knowledge we find to guide the evolutionary process."

We will be fortunate if we are able to keep these processes "evolutionary" and not "revolutionary."

Assuming the best for a moment, let us regard our computer systems as good and fair and the computerman behind the console as honest and capable. Even in these circumstances, there is danger that computers, because they are machines, will treat us as machines. They can supply the facts and, in effect, direct us from birth to death.

They can "pigeon hole" us as their tapes decree, selecting, within a narrow range, the schooling we get, the jobs we work at, the money we can earn and even the girl we marry.

It is not enough to say "It can't happen here"; our grandfathers said that about television.

Now, let us compound the concern. Assuming a computerman who was dishonest, unscrupulous or bent on injury, there would be nothing sacred. We could be destroyed!

Admiral Hyman Rickover has expressed a fundamental concept concerning these problems; he states that we must realize that the power of these computers is *technology*, and technology must serve man; man must never blindly accept technology, he must take up the challenge and control it. It is a force he has to master and use to his benefit.

The Admiral exhorts us to be faithful to individual basic values, to preserve our right of privacy and independence and to bend this fantastic new technology to our principles. It is the function of law givers, in Admiral Rickover's view, to set the limits within which computermen can operate. He makes it clear that this is not a limit on science or knowledge but only on our use of knowledge and technology.

The concept of such control is ancient. Fire controlled is our friend; uncontrolled it is devastating. The wheel is man's servant and yet his greatest exterminator. The computer is another two-edged sword. It will take more than the controls of the "horse-and-buggy" days to use computers for our benefit and yet keep them from making shreds of human dignity, privacy, and and freedom.

To provide an example, despite the flood of technical language some government consultants use to camouflage their recommendations, the fact remains that a central data service bank would require:

One, that confidential information now in government files would be forwarded to a new group and use for other purposes than it was originally given; and

Two, that a new group would have the code and would know the names, addresses and background of the people submitted the confidential information.

Tying the two together would be an easy matter.

It is held that personal dossiers are not intended, but no thoughtful computerman can deny that they are a logical extension of present plans. I am pleased to say that computermen as a group are deeply concerned with the problem of controlling information storage and retrieval so that no one ever will be able to take away our basic freedoms through these means.

One last point: the argument is made that a central data bank would use only the type of information that now exists and since no new principle is involved, existing types of safeguards will be adequate. This is fallacious. Good computermen know that one of the most practical of our present safeguards of privacy is the fragmented nature of present information. It is scattered in little bits and pieces across the geography and years of our life. Retrieval is impractical and often impossible. A central data bank removes completely this safeguard.

I have every confidence that ways will be found for all of us to benefit from the great advances of the computermen, but those benefits must never be purchased at the price of our freedom to live as individuals with private lives.

Trouble in Ward 1

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the civil rights bill, which we have before us, we hope to further meet the problems in the area of elections.

Everybody's civil rights suffer when government corruption is permitted to bloom with the full sanction of local officials. One of the great blights on the city of Chicago is the notorious political structure in the first ward. I enclose a copy of an editorial telecast in July by station WBKG of Chicago, which merits review:

TROUBLE IN WARD 1

When is somebody in authority really going to investigate conditions in Chicago's First Ward?

Much has been published and said about the so-called tie-up between politicians and mobsters in the ward. But it seems no one has nerve enought to really try to prove what has been charged.

There are allegations that mobsters dictate the fate of political candidates. Shakedowns and mobster invasion of legitimate business have been hinted. Names have been named and accusations have been made.

To date, there is more shadow than substance.

We believe the people of Chicago are entitled to know what is going on in one of the more important areas of the city.

Is it true that political pressure has forced law enforcement officials to shy away from the situation?

Can it be that the crime syndicate is now so powerful in the First Ward that the mob is untouchable?

These, and other questions have gone unanswered for too long.

Isn't it time we had some answers?

The Leaguers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, during the last decade we have witnessed a mushrooming growth in the number of active civil rights organizations. And only 2 years ago the Johnson-Humphrey administration riveted national attention upon the plight of the poor by launching the war on poverty. All this is definitely to the good; however, when large-scale, Nationwide programs come into being there is always a tendency to overlook and forget the pioneering efforts of those few who were struggling to cope with massive problems long before national awareness had been aroused.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an all-too-real example of such forgetfulness, and to express my sincere hope that the Leaguers, a Newark Negro self-help agency, may be allowed to perform its services to the very maximum extent possible.

There appeared in the Newark Star-Ledger on July 23 a very well deserved editorial tribute to the Leaguers, which I now call to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Newark (N.J.) Star Ledger, July 23, 1966]

A POOR EXCUSE

Perhaps the most frustrating problem of the anti-poverty program has been the difficulty in finding groups that are truly representatives of the deprived populace.

The repetitive plaint of "who speaks for the poor?" has baffled and thwarted concerned officials at every level of government, including the federal poverty project itself.

There is a dearth of responsible, bonafide groups of long standing that have worked with the poor. It is a small core of selfless and dedicated groups; they have been waging the war against poverty long before the massive social awakening in this area. It has been a lonely struggle, in the shadows and recesses of the deprived areas, carried on with virtually little recognition, devoid of acclaim.

Sixteen years ago, long before the desperate search began to find spokesmen for the poor, a knowledgeable, hard-working civic leader formed a Newark group called The Leaguers. It was a social service agency conceived to fill a yawning void in helping Negro youngsters.

It was honed and nurtured by the determination of its founder, Mrs. Mary Burch. The Leaguers became a vital, viable component of the community because Mrs. Burch insisted that any aid extended to youngsters should be earned by performing tasks for some social agency. "They have to learn how to give if they are to develop into responsible adults," says Mrs. Burch.

The Leaguers have come on bleak days because of an insufficiency of funds in the anti-poverty program. The United Community Corp., Newark's anti-poverty agency, has had to omit the group from its funded programs, along with other cutbacks.

It is an action that has a special irony when it is arrayed against the achievements and the record of this unpretentious group. It is an agency that had demonstrated its worth and value to the community before the anti-poverty program became a way of bureaucratic life. With genuine credentials of performance, it is to be hoped that UCC will be able to obtain funds in the near future for The Leaguers.

This impoverishment of funds could be deeply hurtful to Newark's anti-poverty program, hitting a group that has a demonstrated ability and capacity in helping youngsters from deprived families.

We Must Stop Choking Our Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the major obstacles to mass transit legislation has been our traditional reliance upon the car and the highway. Rather than facing up to our pressing urban mass transit problems, the Congress has voted large appropriation after large appropriation for highway construction.

To ignore mass transit is lunacy, for highways cannot solve urban transportation problems alone. Without ample mass transit, our cities are being choked to death. I have long recognized this fact and have sponsored a number of bills to aid mass transportation. Among these are H.R. 12850, which would authorize grants to assure adequate commuter service in urban areas, and H.R. 12852, which would permit a State to use funds from the highway trust fund for urban mass transportation.

An article in the August 1966 issue of Reader's Digest by James Nathan Miller, entitled "We Must Stop Choking Our Cities," expresses the same concern. It concludes that our big cities, tied up in endless ribbons of expressways, are clearly suffocating. Mr. Miller finds the only solution to be a revision of our present attitudes toward mass transit.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider in the near future the Mass Transportation Act of 1966. We must take meaningful action then or consign our cities to strangulation. I urge my colleagues to consider carefully the urgent situation described by the following article:

[From the Reader's Digest, August 1966]

WE MUST STOP CHOKING OUR CITIES

(By James Nathan Miller)

(NOTE.—Tied up in endless ribbons of expressways, our big cities are clearly suffocating. We could do much to save them by revising our lopsided and ineffective system of federal aid to urban transportation.)

How close are our cities to liberal bumper-to-bumper curb-to-curb automobile saturation? Ponder two cases:

Last January, during New York City's transit strike, Manhattan was choked with an almost stagnant mass of cars from river to river. Yet the traffic volume generally represented increases of only one third over that of a normal business day.

And Boston. Suddenly on the afternoon of December 30, 1963, the city found itself jammed solid. On street after street, block after block in an ever-widening circle, nothing moved. Cars coming into the downtown area could not get off the expressways, so clogged were streets with the mass of cars trying to get out. It took until 9 p.m. for police, working from the outskirts in, to peel off all the succeeding layers and free the jam.

What caused it? Just a snowfall a couple of days before that had narrowed driving lanes a bit, plus a day of pleasant weather that persuaded a lot of people to drive to their offices or to downtown stores.

These examples are merely a preview of things to come if we continue building highways into our cities at the present rate. For today we're producing cars one and a half times a fast as we're producing babies, and in some cities 40 percent of the usable land area is already devoted to driving and parking. Of Denver's 338-acre downtown core area, 150 acres are devoted to the automobile. The car monopolizes 40 percent of Boston's central business district—and 50 percent of Los Angeles. Nationally the amount of city space we devote to cars is second only to living space: 40 percent for homes, 28 percent for cars.

HOW TO UNCORK?

Our cities are not approaching a transportation crisis; they are in the midst of one. Consider Atlanta, which has been building expressways for years. In 1958 this city was so clogged with cars that during rush hours downtown entrance and exit streets operated at 11 percent above their theoretical capacity. Atlanta has now built 81 miles of freeway, has an additional 34 miles under contract and 42 more miles programmed. And the situation is still so bad that a radio traffic reported in a hovering helicopter pleads with listeners to stay off the expressways.

A recent cartoon showed one such announcer broadcasting: "The situation—in all directions—is hopeless. That is all."

Will more highways uncork Atlanta's bottleneck? Probably not. Already, 54 percent of Atlanta's downtown land is devoted to the car. And, according to one rule of thumb, every new three-lane mile of expressway into a congested business district requires 8 to 12 acres of new parking floor space.

Meanwhile, all over the country, the freeways both proposed and under construction will tear up valuable real estate and wipe millions of dollars off city tax rolls. As one transportation official says, "We have made the coverleaf our national flower."

The highways are also slicing away huge chunks of our cities' history and individuality. San Francisco is now physically cut off from much of its fine old waterfront by the shadow-casting skeleton of a two-level elevated highway. A six-lane expressway is threatening New Orleans' historic French Quarter. New York and Los Angeles are crisscrossed with "Chinese walls" of steel and concrete—huge structures, in some cases four layers high, that spew noise and smog and cut off neighborhood from neighborhood. Even when sunk below ground level, as in Detroit, these highways cut up the cities as effectively as rivers.

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER CAR

But, some ask, don't commuters' cars on the urban expressways pay their way in tolls, gasoline taxes and license fees? No, say transportation experts. There are two reasons:

First, these roads have to be made abnormally wide. To accommodate rush-hour traffic, a city highway requires many more lanes to carry a given amount of daily traffic than does a rural highway. Thus these city roads are specifically and expensively designed as *commuter* roads—but the commuter pays no more for his trip on them than anyone else. (In fact, he sometimes gets special reduced toll rates.)

Second, these extra-wide roads must go through the world's most valuable real estate. Thus they cost about six times as much as rural expressways. For instance, the 52-mile Delaware Expressway through Philadelphia will cost $350 million—exactly the same cost as the 313-mile Keystone Shortway now being built across the entire state of Pennsylvania. There is a single mile in the Philadelphia expressway that's now estimated at $70 million—and may go to $95 million if the city succeeds in forcing the highway department to cover it with a concrete lid. Though urban expressways will comprise only 14 percent of the Interstate Highway mileage, they will cost 45 percent of the total.

Thus, the commuter is being subsidized.[1] How much is the subsidy? Prof. William Vickrey of Columbia University estimated that an addition specifically required to handle rush-hour traffic on a projected Washington, D.C., highway would cost an additional $23,000 *for each commuter's car*. Based on Professor Vickrey's studies, the Regional Plan Association in New York City estimates the subsidy to urban rush-hour motorists as ten cents a mile per car. This is the equivalent of paying each motorist the full cost of gas, oil and depreciation for all his commuting travel!

RUBBER TIRE AGAINST STEEL RAIL

There's nothing wrong with government subsidization of an essential public service. But the private car is not an efficient method of providing the service. A moving car, with the empty buffer area around it, consumes about 800 square feet of space—the equivalent of two large living rooms—but during commuting hours carries only about 1.7 people. So three expressway lanes, crowded with cars for a full mile, contain *at most* a thousand people—or the equivalent of a six-car, double-decked commuting train.

The fact is, rail transportation at rush hours is up to 40 times more efficient than cars as a passenger carrier. The only way to make a highway lane comparable to a rail track is to fill it with a continuous stream of high-speed buses traveling four to five seconds apart. Yet we go on building expressways. Los Angeles County, which now boasts nearly 400 miles of freeway, has another 622 miles already scheduled for construction—$145 million worth budgeted for this fiscal year alone.

WHO WANTS WHAT?

We keep building these expensive expressways because we have been the victims of a self-fulfilling assumption: namely, that people *prefer* to drive to work. This idea gained currency in the 1950's when the railroads, seemingly headed for bankruptcy, were forced to find a scapegoat. "We lose money hauling commuters," they moaned, and then did everything they could to curtail rail service. Public transit systems, too, were old and archaic. So the ideal alternative seemed to be the glamorous new superhighways.

Since 1956, we have poured billions of the federal taxpayers' dollars into city highways. The federal government pays 90 percent of the cost of a highway if it is part of the Interstate System, 50 percent if it's not. Yet (until two years ago) no federal money was made available for mass-transit buses, subways or commuter railroads.

The result of such lopsided financing has been a lopsided transportation system. In Boston, Philadelphia and New York, the subways and many commuter railroads struggle along with obsolete equipment. In Los Angeles, which has more freeway miles than any other city, lack of public transportation facilities was a major cause of unemployment in the Watts area, scene of rioting; Watts residents without cars could get to jobs in others parts of the city only with tremendous difficulty. Three years ago San Diego had 300 buses; this year it's down to 239.

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[1] See "Our Car-Strangled Cities," The Reader's Digest, July '65.

So, lacking good alternatives, people do prefer to drive to work. But would they prefer the car if *they had a decent choice?*

WHISK THEM DOWNTOWN

For years I have seen firsthand proof that the answer is no. My home is near the Harmon station of the New York Central Railroad, a major stopping point for all its mainline passenger trains. Service is fast and frequent, with seats for everybody and delivery right into the middle of Manhattan, 40 miles away. Result: Though two major highways are only a few miles away, virtually all commuters go by train. They *prefer* to read the paper or play bridge on the train in the morning, to snooze or have a drink in the bar car in the evening. Real-estate agents tell me it's one of the community's strongest selling points.

Today, evidence is starting to come in that the same would be true wherever a community had the choice. Since 1958, for instance, the Philadelphia area has been improving its services with modern railroad cars, speeded-up schedules, reduced fares, new station parking lots. And, says Stuart Saunders, chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, commuter traffic on one of his lines has risen 250 percent in three years.

In Chicago since the mid-1950's, the then money-losing Chicago and North Western Railway has boldly invested $50 million in a program to woo back passengers. The result? Communter traffic has been rising about four percent a year. Last year the railroad made a profit of $1,387,000 from commuters.[2]

San Francisco Bay Area gives the most spectacular refutation of the people-prefer-highways assumption. In 1962 the three Bay Area counties voted to base their commuting future on rails. Now they're building a radically new rapid-transit system that will whisk residents downtown at speeds of up to 80 miles an hour, with designed seating for everybody, in trains that during the rush hours depart every several minutes. Though it will cost about one billion dollars—most of which they'll have to pay themselves with an increase in the property tax—they voted it in by a 60-percent majority. (Then last year they voted to turn down $240 million in federal funds for a downtown expressway.)

But San Francisco also illustrates the biggest obstacle to public transport. Although $90 million in federal mass transit funds has been applied for, that represents only eight percent of the cost. If the city had taken the easy way out and built highways, the federal government would be paying 90 percent.

AN END TO LUNACY

And that is the crux of the matter. We are penalizing cities that try to find a non-highway solution. This is why so many of them continue to build mile after mile of highway. And it's the reason we should change the law, to provide for *balanced* federal aid to urban transportation—highways where needed, but trains, subways and buses, too.

President Kennedy called for such a change in 1963, and this year two bills have been submitted to the Senate. One calls for direct federal subsidies to help cover the losses of commuter railroads. The other would make available for the development of mass urban transportation the money now reserved for highways. Though neither bill is given much chance in the present session of Congress, they represent an awakening to one of the most urgent problems now facing the cities: We must put an end to the lunacy whereby we make it "pay" a city to destroy its own land and beauty in order to construct the least efficient mechanism for bringing its workers in and out. We must reverse the trend toward making our metropolitan areas what New Jersey highway commissioner Dwight R. G. Palmer warns could become "one big spaghetti bowl of highways."

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[2] See "Heavenly Way to Run a Railroad," The Reader's Digest, May '63.

Disrespect for Law Contributes to Crime Rise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues share my own deep concern over the continuing increase in our Nation's crime rate.

Recently, in Houston, Tex., one of our country's great attorneys, Leon Jaworski, discussed this serious problem in a talk before the Downtown Rotary Club. Many of my colleagues know this great man, who has contributed his many talents to our country whenever called upon to serve—from the war crime trials in Nuremberg to his current appointment to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. My deep friendship for Leon is exceeded only by my respect for his ability and integrity, and I respectfully commend to my colleagues and the American people the excellent summary of his remarks as reported by the Houston Chronicle of July 31, 1966:

DISRESPECT FOR LAW CONTRIBUTES TO CRIME RISE

(Leon Jaworski, a prominent Houston attorney and civic leader, is a member of President Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The following is a portion of an address on the problem of rising crime which he delivered Thursday before the Downtown Rotary Club.)

On July 26, 1965, a concerned President announced to his people the establishment of a Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to study the entire spectrum of crime in our nation and to recommend ways and means of bringing about its reduction and prevention.

He named the attorney general as chairman and appointed from a cross-section of professional and business life 18 members to serve with him.

In advising me of my appointment to this commission, the President stressed particularly that "the mounting crime rate and the unprecedented increase in the incidence of juvenile delinquency are matters of deep concern to me and to most Americans."

. . . The full impact of how deplorable the situation was did not reach me until the first meeting of the commission. There I listened to a narration of numerous appalling facts and figures but nothing jolted me so much as the stark report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that in 1964, 58.8 percent of those arrested for "serious offenses" ranged in age from 10 to 19, and 73.6 percent of these arrests were of persons in the 10 to 24 age bracket.

Included in the category of "serious offenses" are homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, auto theft, larency of property over the value of $50, and aggravated assault.

FIVE ANSWERS SOUGHT

I heard the President challenge the members of the commission to find the answers to these five specific questions:

Why one-third of all parolees revert to crime.

Why one man breaks the law and another living in the same circumstances does not.

Why drug addiction is increasing among young people.

Why organized crime continues to expand.

Why juvenile delinquency knows no economic or educational boundaries.

J. Edgar Hoover, the efficient director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told us that "the first six months showed crime still on the upward trend. In fact, since 1958, crime has increased almost six times faster than the growth of our national population."

Much progress has been made in the work of the commission and I am heartened by the depth of the research already completed and that now is in the mill.

What the final result of the commission's study and the text of its recommendations will be cannot be foretold for much remains to be done. . . .

I have a genuine concern for the strengthening of our law enforcement processes and at the same time preserving the rights of the person charged with crime.

Similarly I have a deep interest in the rehabilitation of the criminal.

WHY THE FIRST OFFENSE?

But what arrests my attention most is the cause of the commission of that first major offense—especially by the young person.

In the end, it will not be the enactment of new legislation that will control juvenile delinquency. To be sure, the narcotics traffic, for example, makes its contribution to youth crime as well as adult crime. . . .

But the growing crime rate among the youth of our land cannot be traced to narcotics or to alcohol or the automobile or other instrumentalities alone, in my judgment. The attitude of the public toward crime will aid more than all else to bring about a change.

I am sure that it is understood that I am merely expressing my own views and not those of the commission in these comments. These personal views include the belief that we are living in a society that is entirely too tolerant of law violations and law violators.

Even in our own experiences, we are inclined to view with indifference the commission of petty offenses of one kind or another by ourselves or members of our family. Yet we expect our children to be a generation obedient to the law.

Dr. George Beto, director of the Texas Department of Corrections, whose judgment I prize highly, told me not long ago that he thought the juvenile delinquency problem was attributable primarily to the deterioration of the home.

In his words, "The home is not the haven of refuge it once was."

Our studies may bear him out. It may be that parents are becoming increasingly derelict in not implanting in their children a keener sense of right and wrong.

It may be that not enough time is devoted to family discussions on the subject of respect for law. Perhaps the school can be of greater assistance in this regard. Our studies may tell.

CHANGED PATTERNS

Changed patterns of life of our society by urbanization and greatly increased personal mobility may underlie the youth problem. If so, there must be created changed patterns to combat these aggravations.

We may find that a way of coping with some of the unfavorable conditions contributing to juvenile crime is by concerted parent-teacher associations and kindred organizations. We are told that dropouts in school, idleness and poverty all represent fertile fields for the breeding of crime among the youth. . . .

When I asked Homer Garrison, Jr., the highly respected director of the Texas Department of Public Safety, for his views and suggestions on the causes for the rapid increase in the crime rate he listed prominently as one of the primary causes "a generaly free-wheeling society enjoying unprecedented prosperity without sufficient regard for responsibility, particularly proper youth development."

Because of the need of passing on highly controversial issues of great public interest, the Supreme Court of the United States, and to a lesser degree some other courts, have become the targets of sharp adverse criticism. Some of the Supreme Court's much discussed decisions, we all know, have been highly unpopular in some places.

DISAGREEMENT

To disagree with the court's decision and to offer constructive criticism is the unquestioned prerogative of every citizen. In fact, I consider it a responsibility of the informed citizen to do so.

Not long ago I came out on the short end of a five to four decision and I still don't know how to rationalize the opinion of the majority with the Constitution.

I do not hesitate to voice my respectful disagreement with that decision. But the criticism of too many of us is not fair or objective, but purely emotional.

If there is dissatisfaction with court rulings, under our system of government the people have their orderly recourse by resorting to appeals, legislation or constitutional amendment, depending on the subject involved and the court making the ruling objected to.

Let us take a look at the recent Miranda decision in which the Supreme Court set out guidelines for interrogating and the obtaining of confessions.

Perhaps the critics may fairly claim that the pendulum has swung too far in that decision, but it has not been too many years ago that in actual practice it had swung too far in the other direction.

The constitutional rights of citizens against self-incrimination were being violated in too many instances and this is what produced the reaction.

That the recent Supreme Court decisions as well as the new Texas Code of Criminal Procedure will require adjustments in law enforcement methods is clear but whether it constitutes the blow to law enforcement that some claim is not so clear.

I have great admiration for the resourcefulness of our law enforcement officials and although the task of proving guilt in some cases may now be more difficult, I am confident that a little extra effort on their part will go far to overcome the handicap. . . .

CANCEROUS SELECTIVITY

The attitude of selectivity as to which laws or court orders to obey and which to defy is cancerously dangerous to our system of government under law.

To rest upon or hide behind the claim that if one's conscience speaks the contrary, justification exists for ignoring laws or decrees is but to say that the rule of law is not to be the governing yardstick of our society's conduct. If this philosophy is to be adopted, where are we?

If the civil rights leader, for example, in good conscience disobeys a law or decree because it offends his moral belief of what is right then why should not his antagonist also be free to exercise this prerogative? And if both integrationists and segregationists, as these designations are commonly used, are to be exempt from obedience of laws on conscientious grounds, why should not the exemption extend to the bookie in Texas who in his heart can see no moral wrong in the placing of bets on horseracing or to the tavern operator in our state whose conscientious beliefs lead him to no moral differentiation between the sale of whiskey by the drink and the sale of a fifth by the liquor store.

The conscientious objector to the income tax may find this philosophy quite appealing.

DANGEROUS BUSINESS

This line of reasoning can be extended ad infinitum and to major crimes, as well. The inevitable result, whether this attitude be confined to misdemeanors or include felonies, is to weaken the foundation on which our system of law and order rests.

It goes beyond such weakening, in fact, for it tends to destroy our moral concern for what we now consider wrong and evil, for if one type of law now considered to be wicked is to be violated with indifference and impunity, soon another will fall victim to this practice. A moral callousness to the preservation of what we now consider to be right and decent, reminiscent of the days of the fall of the Roman Empire, may well follow.

So long as a law or a set of laws are on our statute books, it is dangerous business to subject them to mass violations. For common disrespect of one law is sure to breed an attitude of disrespect for other laws and if law after law is to wither on the vine of disrespect, society will be retrograding to the law of the jungle.

Freeman on How To Win Votes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, an editorial titled "Freeman on How To Win Votes," which appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune for August 1, 1966, is another illustration of how disillusioned the American farmer has become with administration policies.

Despite the administration's desperate campaign to win back the confidence of farmers, I agree with the editorial when it said:

> And it isn't likely that all of them (the voters) are going to be put off in their questioning by the ducking that candidates for Congress try.

The editorial follows:

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Aug. 1, 1966]

FREEMAN ON HOW TO WIN VOTES

A reporter for the Chicago Tribune was mistakenly ushered into a meeting where Agriculture Secretary Freeman advised Democratic candidates for Congress on campaign techniques. One candidate asked how to field questions on climbing living costs. Freeman said:

"I've been trying to figure out an answer to that question for six years. Slip, slide and duck any question of higher consumer prices if you possibly can. Don't get caught in a debate over higher prices between housewives and farmers. If you do, and have to choose a side, take the farmer's side. It's the right side and, besides, housewives aren't nearly as well organized."

Whether or not Freeman was conducting his class at the behest of the President, his statements indicate that the administration is beginning to worry about inflation, and probably chiefly because the voters are worrying about inflation. And it isn't likely that all of them are going to be put off in their questioning by the ducking that candidates for Congress try.

They'll want plain talk. Even better would be more effective action in Washington.

Constituent Mail Against Title IV Housing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am sure many Members have received letters from constituents who are opposed to one or more sections of the 1966 civil rights bill, but I am also sure that for the most part the opposition is concentrated against the open housing section of title IV.

Our office has received hundreds and hundreds of letters and telegrams as well as one petition signed by over 400 in opposition to the bill. We have only three communications in support of H.R. 14765. There were many well expressed thoughts. The objectives were clearly stated in a logical manner. I have asked consent to put these in the RECORD to share these thoughts with other Members.

In reply to my people I have explained I supported every civil rights bill over the past years. I have taken the time to point out there may be moral considerations in the present effort, but I have added Congress has no authority to enforce morality. It must be voluntary.

My objection to title IV is that the proposal is unconstitutional. It violates freedom of contract. I cannot see how the commerce clause can support such a bill. Once a new home is completed, it is impossible to regard it as a part of interstate commerce. I cannot see how the commerce clause can support such a bill.

Many have asked me about the Mathias amendment. As far as I can see, it is simply the original proposal in a smaller dose. If the original bill is unconstitutional, the Mathias amendment is equally unacceptable.

There follows below some excerpts from correspondence received by our office. These quotations should prove the concern of the people of the Fourth Missouri District about the enactment of the housing section of the civil rights bill:

> Many consider amendments and watered-down versions as diversionary tactics to get a foot in the door to open it up for more stringent legislation in the future . . . There is also a grave question on constitutionality of the bill . . . There is a simmering undercurrent of feeling against this legislation . . . I think that this will be one of the biggest issues of the year—even bigger than Vietnam.

> I have long believed in the desirability of civil rights legislation relating to public facilities and prohibiting public laws which

tend to create restrictions against any particular class of citizenry. However, in my opinion, the proposed legislation will serve no such purpose, but will, in fact, create a dangerous situation . . . It will undermine the institution of private property, which has long been one of the bulwarks of our form of society. It would invade the right of privacy, which I think is the inherent right of every citizen of this country.

Surely it is my right to sell or rent my home to whomever I choose, without the fear of a lawsuit or some form of retaliation . . . Is this not forced rather than fair housing?

Ownership of one's home according to his individual choice is one of the prime goals of all responsible people. I and most responsible Americans consider H.R. 14765 to be a forced, not fair, housing bill, depriving us of a basic individual freedom, the choice to dispose of or rent our property as we choose. If this bill is passed it will bring the greatest tragedy to our nation that we have known since the Civil War was fought.

I wonder what comes over the minds of men who are voted into these lawmaking positions that they would pass laws to take away freedom from their fellow men who helped put them in office. I hope and pray Messrs. Edward Long, Stuart Symington, and William Randall are not of this caliber.

Property owners have taken pride in the ownership of their homes, and often wish to choose the buyers. There are many white families who are known to be undesirable . . . A property owner should be able to say whether or not he chooses to rent or sell to them.

The 1966 so-called Civil Rights bills, S. 3296 and H.R. 14765, take away far more rights than they give and will ultimately be an albatross around the neck of people of every race, religion and national origin.

No matter how you amend the housing section to include or exclude certain people, the principle is wrong. The right to private property is being jeopardized when anyone (big operator or individual homeowner like myself) cannot freely choose how they are going to dispose of their property based on available offers regardless of what other people think they should do.

It seems, slowly, one by one, our government is taking away our freedoms. This last bill would really be the climax.

Legislation which demands immediate compliance, rather than educational processes could well mean injury and humiliation to people whom we have claimed as our friends for many years, and in whom we have an abiding respect and admiration . . . certainly equal opportunity is a wonderful objective and I for one, would not want to deprive any one of it, but is the proposed method set out the best way to accomplish the desired end? . . . This is not altogether a question of integration, or trying to limit another because of race or color, but more a "standard of living" problem where people try to maintain a certain "standard of neighborhood" and that includes people of every color and belief . . . In our business, when a home is listed, we go to the neighbors with the information so they may have opportunity to assist the selection of their new neighbors.

My objection is not against Equal rights, but I oppose the unequal right of one citizen to force another against his will to dispose of his personal belongings, even at considerable loss.

Title IV would force a home-owner or other residential property owner to sell or rent his property to persons other than those of his choice . . . I doubt that I have ever read a bill which is so destructive of the rights of private property ownership as is this one . . . we must recognize that bias or prejudice are spiritual defects which no secular law can cure . . . This is my home. At least, I thought it was.

We protest a law that gives one person the right to force another to enter into a contract against his will. We protest this attack on the freedom of choice in disposing of private property. Race relations will be retarded, not advanced, by this bill. Equal opportunity in housing is making progress under the influence of voluntary efforts of church, school, and people of good will.

We do object to the rights to force an unwilling owner to enter into a contract at the expense of the owner's individual human right.

I know of no quicker way to discourage home ownership than to legislate conditions causing the forced sale and thus putting an extreme detriment on the shoulders of the homeowner. . . . The forced sale or rental of property is not a question of race, color, or creed but a question concerning the basic freedom of decision which should rest with the owner of such property.

It is high time that Congress gives some consideration to the people who have saved their money after taxes and purchased property, for they are the bulwark of this country and always have been. It is almost inconceivable that Congress sponsors a measure which is overwhelmingly opposed by the people.

The people of Kansas City are watching. Our home is very dear to us and our freedom will be gone if such bills as this one are passed. Please be firm and stand up for the rights of Americans.

In the final analysis I still want to be free to choose my own way of life without having a dictatorial government telling me what I must and must not do. It certainly seems to me that in an effort to satisfy the colored element of the country that many of the basic freedoms that our wonderful country was founded upon are being taken away. I am not against the colored people but I think that this bill is harmful to all Americans.

Please do not vote our right away to exercise "Freedom of Choice" in contracting for the sale or rental of property. . . . In trying to overcompensate to the minority, you will be taking their right away as well as the right of the majority.

I do not feel this to be fair legislation in any sense of the word. I do not believe it will benefit the colored races, rather it will widen the gap because of the friction and hatred it will cause.

This bill proposes to strip the individual of his right to consummate a sale or rental of his real estate—this is not "Fair Housing"—it is the opposite—prejudicial and socialistic.

A likely result, if approved, would create chaos, rough waters ahead, with implications of dangerous probabilities. Private rights and the enjoyment of the fruits of individual labor will disappear.

As a property owner and an American citizen I still feel I should have the right to dispose of my property as I see fit. Just because my skin is not black is no reason to discriminate against me either. . . . We're pretty sick of the lawlessness and disorder created by so-called leaders of non-violent organizations in this country.

This bill, as we understand it, takes away every basic and important freedom from all, including the minority groups it is supposed to help.

There are many elderly landlords who have worked years to get to be self-supporting by operating a rooming house consisting of small apartments and rooms. These elderly people cannot get old-age assistance because they own property and if they receive Social Security, it would be a very small amount which would not help very much so if they were forced to rent to undesirables this would be tragic and heartbreaking to them as it is about all they can do to have a livelihood if they are able to screen their tenants, and collect their rents promptly.

This bill, as we understand it, takes away very basic and important freedoms from all, including the minority groups it is supposed to help.

Please oppose both the original version and "watered down" version. Both are most repugnant to persons of my acquaintance and in my neighborhood. We consider both versions most unfair and prejudicial to the rights of home owners.

I cannot conceive of a red blooded American submitting to a forced contract, can you Sir? If this can be done in regard to a man's home, what would prevent this in any area? . . . The right to own property is a basic human freedom, that enables a man's home to be his castle, one of the freedoms that has given our country strength, character, and greatness above any other. We must not give it up! Property rights have been denied in communistic Russia, Cuba, etc. Do we want this?

The Civil Rights Bill, H.R. 14765, contains sections which are full of dynamite for the Real Estate Man, the Home Builder and the Lumber Dealer. Title IV, section 408, makes it possible to involve a builder in lawsuits by irresponsible parties before a Board that is Judge, Jury and Prosecutor, all three. . . . When the people are no longer free to decide to whom they wish to sell their property plus being made subject to unlimited lawsuits for any charge of discrimination, their inviolate right to enjoy or dispose of property is all but destroyed.

I am writing this to express my opinion regarding legislation that I feel is infringing upon the personal right of a citizen to handle their own affairs without a lot of Federal harassment and restrictions. Most areas have already lost their neighborhood schools to senseless shifting and bussing of children all over the districts, by force, with no choice, except moving away and that would be only temporary.

I feel that it is a terrible thing to impose on the people who have built up the country and the economy on the sound basis on which it has stood for so many years in the Community of Nations. That, to my mind, is undermining the rights of men guaranteed by the founding fathers.

We believe in civil rights, but we can not see where this is going to help. It seems to us that this bill would leave no civil rights for the property owner. It hardly seems to us that negroes are the only people in the United States with rights.

Frankly, civil rights should work both ways and we are beginning to feel ours are being taken away. I wish Mr. Johnson could actually realize the feeling of the average citizen. Nothing but hatred will ever be gained by trying to force persons to associate with others than they choose.

We are concerned about the human rights of all people—but feel that this bill as now written, would destroy the very concepts our freedoms were founded on, as well as the incentive and initiative that make America great. Freedom of choice has been an inherent right since the beginning of time—and we feel that good race relations can only be harmed through the passage of this bill.

We are gradually losing our freedom, please vote against this bill. Please save our wonderful America, our home of the free.

Too many of our basic freedoms have already been eroded and if this is allowed to pass it appears the right to own and manage private property will also be destroyed.

Proposed amendments to this bill give certain exemptions to owners of single family dwellings . . . . This places the entire responsibility for integration on property owners with heavier investments in larger buildings without any consideration for what millions of white tenants can and probably will do to these owners. Mortgage payments must be met regardless of vacancies. This legislation could bring about mass mortgage foreclosures against owners of five, six, or more units, thereby affecting the economy . . . Millions of white tenants are the unknown factor in this situation . . . It will take time, education and tolerance to accomplish housing integration, not arbitrary laws. Let's educate the Negroes. I am willing to help pay for that . . . I have no personal prejudices against Negroes. As I have said, I'll sell them anything I own to get the money, all they have to do is just as I did—get some education, work hard for forty years and don't expect something for nothing, and try to earn the respect of their fellowmen.

Title IV would deny us the freedom to contract with a person of our choice in the sale or rental of our home, or a room therein . . . If you sanction the passage of these bills, it also constitutes discrimination against ordinary, common, working people who have denied themselves many many things—that a great number of persons consider ordinary necessities, just to get a roof over their heads to call their own. Why shouldn't they have some choice in the sale and rental of what is their own, inasmuch as they have slaved to get it?

Putting it mildly, enactment of this bill would create a police state in our country, and would absolutely destroy any freedom of choice.

Certain basic rights must be kept by the individual even if a minority group has to suffer because of it. Bit by bit, big government (with good intentions) has taken small freedoms away from the individual and frankly I am fearful that someday there will not be any freedoms left.

Through hard work and saving money, I was able to buy an apartment building in Kansas City. I did not ask for help from the government or from President Johnson's poverty program. This building is mine. I intend to keep control of who I rent apartments to, and if I decide to sell, it will be to whom I consider a good, substantial buyer.

To force housing for some citizens, and deprive home owners of their basic privilege of selling or renting to a person of their choice, is denying that part of our citizens one of the basic freedoms provided under our Constitution.

After all, there are many things to consider when selling a home other than race or religion. As an example, suppose you are selling a home adjoining one owned by your parents. Wouldn't you wish to sell to someone you felt would make them congenial neighbors, rather than being forced by some government agency to sell to someone—perhaps with a large noisy family. Rights of some Americans must not be protected by taking away basic constitutional rights of other Americans.

In my book the clamor for its passage is strictly a political minority maneuver and has no moral or religious value.

The Federal Government is NOT paying for our property, and as long as we continue to do so, we demand the right to enter into a contract with a person of our choice in the sale or rental of our home. This Federal forced housing would destroy our basic rights.

My reason for opposition to this bill does not lie in the fact that I do not wish to exclude neighbors solely on the basis of race or creed, but lies in the fact that I do not believe that the government has a right to force me to sell or not to sell any property to whomever I desire.

It is my opinion that this bill would grant one minority group a so-called right by destroying a basic human right that belongs to all persons, according to our Constitution . . . good race relations would be set back by this attempt to deny people the freedom of choice.

It would seem we are removing the rights of all Americans to give to a few. I believe progress in race relations will only be retarded and hindered by this bill. This bill can only be considered an attack on the human right of freedom of choice in disposing of private property.

This bill favors a minority at the expense of the majority in this country and runs absolutely counter to the central philosophy of government in the United States . . . Passage of this legislation would only cause a set-back in the effort to improve race relations . . . This legislation really constitutes forced housing, and serious repercussions among property owners would surely follow its passage . . . Property rights are a vital part of our American heritage and must be preserved.

I am fully against the passing of such a bill and also the recent amendments offered that only dilute the full meaning but not the results . . . I do not believe this basic fredom can legally or peacefully be taken away from any of us, minority or majority.

My home is my castle, although modest, it is something my wife and I have worked for all of our life. If Congress sees fit to tell us how we and our neighbors have to dispose of our homes, if we should decide to sell, then there is no longer freedom in this land, and eventually even the Negro will have lost what freedom he has gained through legislation.

It is truly wonderful how this country is adjusting to equal opportunity in housing. Time, not laws, will make the transition without billions of dollars in depreciated home values. We freed the slaves 100 years ago and now Congress is going to enslave the white property owner with enforced housing. This is a further step and by far the biggest step in the final creation of a Totalitarian Government.

Speak up and speak up loud against passage of the legislation mentioned above in behalf of the people who placed their trust in you and your high office.

This is a vicious and unfair restriction which would deprive all owners of their basic rights in the management of their property. . . . I cannot protest its passage too strongly. It would be a national calamity to pass such legislation.

Anyone could sue the owner, but the owner could not sue or force anyone to rent or buy his home. This is not and cannot be called equal rights. There is no such thing as ownership of anything when the other fellow can force you to share it with him.

If this bill, which is sponsored by well-meaning fanatics, is passed, it will take away the rights of more people than it will help. I can go along with such rights in public places, but when I am denied the right to choose a renter or buyer for my private property, bureaucracy is going too far.

This bill sounds more like Russia. We have always been Democrats but this bill makes us wonder if we are not on the wrong side.

I sincerely believe that far greater results in racial and religious equality can be made by the voluntary efforts of churches, schools, and people of good will. . . . In the service I bunked next to a Jew and across from a Negro and I shook hands with them because they earned my respect.

I feel that racial relations cannot be advanced by forcing legislation of this sort on people. This only leads to more hatred and resentment. Improvement of racial relations can be accomplished only in a gradual manner over a long period of time and cannot simply be forced on the people all at once.

I feel that we ordinary people should have our rights protected too. . . . I am as much in favor of civil rights for the Negroes as anyone, but I don't think the wrongs of the past can be corrected overnight through legislation.

H.R. 14765 would appear to represent the greatest encroachment on private rights ever conceived by the Federal Government. . . . If such legislation can be justified by federal edict, then there appears to be no limitation to the powers which can be assumed by the Federal Government. . .

We are told there is a bill pending in the House . . . which to my understanding is designed to divest us further of our liberties, with more federal takeover.

Title IV of the proposed civil rights legislation . . . seems to be going too far in taking away the rights of property owners. If we have to take anyone who comes regardless of our wishes and those of other tenants, I think we would be losing a basic right of ownership.

This is not a matter of racial discrimination alone for there are many of our own race that are a disgrace to humanity and we want the privilege and freedom of disposing of our own property and also of choosing renters who will be acceptable not only to us but to their neighbors.

My work and my own vote have helped make you my voice in Congress, and for the first time I'm asking that my voice be heard . . . . I look forward with eager anticipation to seeing your name in the "against" column when the votes are counted on H.R. 14765. As small property owners, we simply cannot afford to be weighted down and throttled by such an un-American dictatorship as this bill would subject us to. If you vote "yes", would you please appoint me as the local czar at $$$ per year?

Once we lose the freedom to sell or rent to a person of our choice, I am sure the building material and real estate business of this country would suffer a great loss.

I and my husband are against this so-called fair housing bill. We believe progress in race relations will be retarded, not advanced by this bill. Equal opportunity in housing is making progress under the influence of voluntary efforts of church, school, and people of good will.

I doubt that I have ever read a bill which is so destructive of the rights of private property ownership as is this one.

Title I: One of the worst features requires jurors to give information on race, religion—may be used to pack juries. Title III gives too much power to the Attorney General. This will enable him to persecute the innocent and harrass those who oppose the administration. Title IV—Un-American and anti-Labor: If it weren't for the hands which work, the nation would come to rot and ruin. The hands keep the nation going. I have rights and *mine* are being abused. Everyone I know feels that more than enough civil rights legislation has already been passed without giving full consideration to its effects.

The future of such legislation would be that anyone could be hauled into court to prove that any act performed by him was unbiased.

We want to be able to have freedom of choice in contracting for the sale or rental of our property . . . The government keeps taking a little more "rope" each year in the individual rights and affairs of businessmen. . . . You are permitting a minority group to sway your thinking . . . Step back a few feet and look over the woods so you can see the trees.

The normal comment that people around me have made relative to this measure is: "What is happening to our freedom?"

I could have lawsuits brought against me for alleged discrimination and in most cases of this kind, I would be judged guilty until proven innocent, which violates everything our law stands for.

Even though we can appreciate the need for certain aspects of the Civil Rights Bill, this invasion of private property seems to be far beyond anything that is necessary.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 29, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, it has become a habit to force through Congress each year a so-called civil rights bill. Once again Congress is being forced to bow and subvert itself to the will of the mob. This is the third time in less than 2 years that Congress and the country are being blackmailed and stampeded by threats of violence to pass ill-advised and unconstitutional legislation. The present bill with its sweeping provisions is only the latest in what seems to be an endless torrent of demands from organized pressure groups. During the past decade there have been four major civil rights bills passed by the Congress, each proving the utter failure of the previously passed bill. When will it end? What will be the effect on our form of government? What will happen to trial by jury? What will happen to the right to own property?

All of these so-called civil rights bills make a sham of our democratic ideals in favor of mobocracy. They are undermining good local government and local officials. They are undermining local school boards and officials and are having a disastrous effect on education of our boys and girls in many areas of our country. School officials and local school boards are harassed and hounded by Washington to the point that many are resigning from positions they have held for a lifetime.

Our present Constitution, which has served and continues to serve us so magnificently, is the product of a compromise between the necessity for a powerful and effective National Government and a strong local and State government. Throughout our history one of the most important characteristics of our form of government has been the diffusion of the various powers and functions of government to local city, county, and State governments. Over the years we have carried out the public business, under our Constitution, while at the same time we have protected and made secure the rights of the individual.

This has been accomplished primarily because all powers were not based in a strong National Government. So long as we have strong local and State governments, no dictator, no emperor, no Duce and no Fuhrer can amass the concentrated central power necessary to impose perverted and wicked schemes of racial, religious, and class oppression. No dreadful machinery of coercion could be established that would in time be turned against the very minority it was established to protect. There has been and there will continue to be instances of persecution, but so long as we have 50 different State constitutions and free local government there can never be any mass persecution of any race, of any religion or class.

But once the massive strength of a strong centralized Federal bureaucracy is committed to an unwise and unjust power grab, there is little hope for an oppressed minority.

Time and again the road to dictatorship of the right and of the left has been paved by the consolidation of political power into the hands of a few and an all-powerful central regime. History tells us that institutions like the judiciary and educational institutions which ordinarily and traditionally would be expected to oppose and become a counterforce to the ruling dictatorship would instead be the first to be brought under control to be used at the whim of the all-powerful head of state. Similarly a constitution established to protect the individual and his property can so easily be aborted into an entirely different constitution, having its meaning twisted and perverted as a result of the emotional clamor of a well organized minority.

I do not say, Mr. Speaker, that dictatorship is around the corner for the United States should this bill, or parts of it, be passed. Our traditional aversion to an all-powerful Central Government may be strong enough to adapt to the results of such unwise legislation as is now before us. But it would be folly for us to ignore the long-term effects of this gradual process of constitutional erosion.

The bill now before us, H.R. 14765, is one whose long-term dangers to the Constitution are matched by the immediate burdens that the bill would place on property owners and on the State. In the guise of protecting the rights of Americans, it lets loose forces that could well destroy these rights. It establishes special rights for a few at the expense of the many. It was drafted and considered in haste, under the pressure of emotional outcries and mob violence.

Title II of this bill would tamper recklessly with the world's most just jury system in order to remedy a few alleged miscarriages of justice whose repetition could better be prevented by the voice of public opinion and the true sentiment of the people. This section amounts to Federal control over State jury system. The significance of this radical change in the delicate balance of powers should not be obscured by our regret and revulsion over the minuscule percentage of cases in which justice has not been granted.

Aside from the dubious constitutionality of the section, it would impose difficult and awkward procedural burdens on the State. Trial lawyers could obstruct criminal prosecutions with all types of assertions of discrimination in selections of juries—whether on the basis of religion, sex, ethnic group, economic status, or whatever. And may I add that these obstructive tactics could be utilized by lawyers all over the land, not just in one section.

Title IV, the so-called fair housing section, is a frightening abridgement of the rights of private property and of the privacy of the home. Its ill effect is in no way tempered by the fact that it cannot do what it would promise. Many experts have pointed out how slums and ghettoes exist in some of the large cities that have long had fair housing laws. So as an experiment to cure social ills by legislating morality, this bill would fail of its purpose. Title IV has little basis in the Constitution. The right to own and freely dispose of one's home is an important bulwark of individual freedom. It requires an almost superhuman distortion of the Constitution to justify this blatant infringement.

The proposed exemptions to title IV desperately offered by proponents of this bill, do nothing but emphasize its overall unconstitutionality; for the number of housing units one owns or the frequency of sale has nothing to do with the constitutional issues involved.

As in other sections of this bill, the procedural difficulties that would result from passage are as bad as the constitutional erosion. The homeowner, the broker, and the lending institutions would be continually harassed by minority groups claiming all types of discrimination through the many procedures that would be made available.

If this bill should be passed, Mr. Speaker, it will be but another in a growing list of dangerous, worthless bills whose pulling and tugging at the Constitution only stimulates the demand for still more radical legislation.

Who can say what precedent has been set by these instances of stretching and tugging at the Constitution? Who can predict for which emotional and ill-defined cause the next intrusions upon our constitutional framework will be made?

I mention precedents and other causes because it is becoming painfully clear to many sincere advocates of civil rights legislation what has long been clear to opponents: these bills cannot accomplish what they purport to do. And these intrusions make it easier for other organized blocs—whether they be economic, geographic, religious, or whatever—to effect major and unexplored revisions of the constitutional framework. The Constitution can evolve magnificiently, but can only be destroyed by repeated demands for radical revision.

Again, I cannot predict with any certainty which other causes or groups will use the precedent of radical revision once the cause of advancement of minority groups is recognized not to be a fit subject for national legislation.

But I do see how false, misleading, and dangerous have been the promises of irresponsible leaders that more and more civil rights legislation would be a panacea for our domestic problems. The recent disturbances in our large cities have complex causes; but certainly high among causes is the realization among certain groups that recent legislation has not been the answer for their betterment.

I would submit that the answer now for minority groups in America is much the same as it has been for each of the other once-disadvantaged groups that have made our society into the richest and most productive nation on earth. The answer lies not in an endless torrent of civil rights legislation, but rather in creative employment of the traditional American values of hard work and individual advancement.

I am not unmindful of the very real and important differences in the group histories of the various religious or national groups that have developed this Nation. However, the potential parallels need not be ignored. All Americans, regardless of race, color or creed can share in the rewards and the responsibilities of national life. But this has never been accomplished by heavy-handed, special legislation. That only frightens and provokes racial enmity; and sets up a dreadful machinery of coercion that may in time be turned against the very minority it is supposed to protect.

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Appendix

U.S. Maritime Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, last month the AFL–CIO Martime Trades Department held a 2-day conference in Washington, D.C., which was identified as the "S.O.S. Conference," the initials standing for "Save Our Shipping." In the course of that conference, Mr. Archibald E. King, Chairman of the American Maritime Association and president of Isthmian Lines, Inc., delivered an important address on the condition of the U.S. marchant marine. Mr. King's remarks highlight a problem of growing importance—the need to revitalize the American merchant marine. I commend this statment to the attention of my colleagues and ask unanimous consent to have its text printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF ARCHIBALD E. KING BEFORE THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SAVE OUR SHIPPING

Ladies and gentlemen: The first thing I must do today is to express gratitude and congratulations to the American Committee to Save Our Shipping for their sponsorship of this vital Conference, also to thank them for extending to me the opportunity to participate here. Next, they should be commended for their use of the distress signal identification to dramatize the dire emergency confronting the American Merchant Marine at the present ime. The sad plight of our merchan marine industry is well known to all of us who have any connection or interest in this industry so there is no good purpose served by another recital by me of the low state to which we have fallen due mostly to governmental apathy or, perhaps, misguided philosophy. The simple fact is that compounded negligence has reduced the American Merchant Marine fleet to a very dangerous level. Immediate remedial action is essential to avoid disaster for this industry accompanied by severe hazards to our well being as a Nation through the unfavorable impacts upon our National economy as well as our National defense programs.

The Committee invited me to make some brief remarks today as Chairman of the American Maritime Association, however, I shall presume upon the good nature of all concerned to illustrate the overwhelming necessity for real action now to save our merchant marine by references to the company of which I am president, Isthmian Lines, Inc., as well as to its affiliate, State Marine Lines, Inc.

With regard to the American Maritime Association, the membership consists entirely of companies owning and operating unsubsidized American-flag vessels and this group owns over 200 such vessels, with a gross registered tonnage in excess of two million tons, which represents an important part of the existing American Merchant Marine fleet. Isthmian, as a member of the American Maritime Association, owns 24 of the aforementioned vessels, additionally, States Marine Lines owns 25 unsubsidized vessels. The membership of AMA includes owners of dry cargo liners and tramp vessels, tankers, bulk carriers, also special types as represented by Sea-Land and Seatrain vessels.

It is a tragic but rather widely known fact that the fleets of AMA member companies consist mostly of World War II built vessels. These are being broadly identified around the world now as over-age vessels with costly implications and repercussions upon the owners. The problem of so-called over-age vessels has been highlighted in recent months by the actions of cargo insurance underwriters in world markets imposing heavy penalties on cargo owners untilizing such vessels.

The action of cargo underwriters has had the result of driving cargoes away from vessels on which the penalty was imposed and often thereby forcing business on to foreign flag vessels, so many of which are less than 20 years of age. This adverse circumstance is not limited to unsubsidized vessels but has detrimental effect also upon the majority of the American-flag vessels owned and operated by the subsidized lines. Largely as the outcome of a visit to London late February by a group representing American owners and talks there with the leading British marine underwriters, some interim relief was achieved but it is crystal clear that in another two years or so this problem will confront all American owners in a much more aggravated manner.

The only hope for a solution to this particular problem is to move forward with a sufficiently large number of newly constructed vessels under the American flag to remove the existing cloud of mass obsolescence and over-age of our merchant marine fleet.

We in Isthmian and States Marine consider our existing situation is a classic example of inaction by the Maritime Administration in that we have been forced to take action that we did not really want to take but which we have to take in order to survive businesswise. At the request of Marad, we filed on August 7, 1963 revisions to up-date our pending subsidy applications originally filed for States Marine in 1955 and for Isthmian in January 1957 which in the interim had gone through all of the processes of public hearings, etc. and we then had some hopes of entering into subsidy contracts to become effective no later than January 1964.

After many months of prodding Marad, without any results forthcoming, we were granted a personal interview with the Maritime Administrator on January 14, 1965 and spent most of that morning pressing for action but had to leave with only the assurance these Companies were recognized as an important element in the American Merchant Marine fleet, that it was desired to have us continue, that policy then being developed would have to be awaited before reaching conclusions with us. Several more months of inaction followed, which caused us on May 27, 1965 to deliver a letter to the Maritime Administrator summarizing once more the serious nature of our circumstances. A few quotations from that letter of May 27, 1965 will highlight the urgency we endeavored to impress upon the Maritime Administrator and I will quote some appropriate sentences:

"We now find ourselves on the threshold of critical decisions which will determine whether or not we remain in the shipping business and, if so, under what conditions."

"The 49 U.S. flag vessels owned by States Marine and Isthmian range in age between 20 and 23 years. They comprise an aging fleet, and replacement must be started in the very near future. Unless we are subsidized, it is obvious that the government will leave us with no alternative but to consider their replacement by ships built in foreign yards and operated under foreign registry."

"We must emphasize that transfer to foreign flag operations would not be our choice but a matter of economic necessity. As operators of U.S.-flag ships for over 35 and 50 years respectively, States Marine and Isthmian are not planning to vanish from the maritime scene, but their survival under any flag depends upon prompt action to replace their fleets."

"We desire, as we always have, to remain under the American flag. To do this, we must in the immediate future become subsidized and proceed to replace our ships."

"The combined States Marine and Isthmian fleets comprise one of the largest fleets in the American Merchant Marine, and its loss to the U.S.-flag fleet would represent a devastating economic loss and a blow to American maritime prestige.

"We have reached the crossroads. We are a qualified, experienced, competitive force in the American Merchant Marine. Should funds not be appropriated to keep us in it, we shall have to make alternative plans—not of our choice, but as a means of survival."

The recital of events as just stated will clearly illustrate the compulsion of inactivity which forced Isthmian and States Marine to issue invitations for world-wide bids for several new ships, which has been the subject of appearance and testimony by us before Senate and House Committees in the past few weeks. It seems at times unbelievable, even to us, but a sad commentary upon the facts is that our applications and efforts and the governmental agencies inertia has spanned the tenure of office of five Maritime heads, including Mr. Nicholas Johnson, just departing, and none of them has brought this vital issue to a conclusion, one way or the other. In this same tragic vein, this spanning of administrative responsibility without any productive action, so far as we are concerned, includes five Commerce Secretaries.

When the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 was enacted, most people had high hopes for a real future for the United States as a maritime power. The early discussions under the leadership of the first Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy and, particularly, Admiral Emory S. Land to replace our then aging fleet of that era at the rate of fifty modern vessels per year was a great encouragement. The events which shortly followed into World War II and our massive shipbuilding programs obviously altered that basic peacetime concept. Postwar, we never really got back to the original concept primarily because of the huge fleet we had at the end of those hostilities. The only real approach to a return to the original concept was the governmental decision, triggered by the Korean War, to build a substantial number of Mariner-type vessels.

At this date we should really be celebrating the 30th Anniversary of a good statute, as is the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Instead, we are compelled to feel discouraged and lament the failure to properly administer or implement what is basically a good statute—consequently, we are now at the brink of disaster. Another administrative failure which continues to hurt the American Merchant Marine is in the non-observance of the Cargo Preference Act and continuous efforts to withhold reasonable freight rates from American-flag vessels handling cargoes under that Act. Also, as shown by the present activities of the Department of Defense on MSTS cargoes. Freight rates which are driven so low as to preclude replacement of vessels can never truthfully be called reasonable rates.

It is not proper to place the entire blame for the tragic situation in which this industry now finds itself at the doorstep of Government administrative agencies. It is, undoubtedly, true that most of the responsibility for maladministration or lack of action does belong rightfully on those doorsteps and has for some years. However, it is inescapable that if top level governmental policy makers expressed a determination to have an adequate, modern merchant marine, those agencies would respond. Another contributing factor is within the industry itself. There has been a long time excessive segmentation, an attitude that might be summarized as saying—"so long as I get what I want, nothing else matters and let the devil take the hindmost."

As a case in point, most of those operators who from the beginning held subsidy contracts strongly resisted the progressive applications of any one not a charter member of the club. There was never any real effort to look at a broader merchant marine picture in an effort to help all bona fide owners and operators to modernize their fleets of all types of vessels that are a proper part of our merchant marine. In more recent months there seems to have been some shift of attitude in this regard and that is a hopeful sign that perhaps there is finally recognition that a viable merchant marine fleet must include a variety of types of vessels really able to serve our economic needs as well as be available for National defense.

The segmentation has not existed only as to the owners and operators but prevailed throughout the industry—that is to say, in the labor field as well. Ships we urgently need but ships mean nothing without men. We need all of our human as well as technical ingenuities to sustain our maritime heritage. We must have a strong shipbuilding industry, as well as unity, to have the maximum strength of purpose amongst those who build, repair, man, and operate the ships, those who perform the shoreside services and those who manage the business of the ships and allied functions. It seems to me if this Conference alerts the participants for the need to get together on unity of objectives and purpose much can be done to reach the people of our Country and have the National requirements for a strong merchant marine so fully recognized that all administrative agencies, starting with the top executive and, also, the Congress, will realize the economic importance which stretches far back throughout the heartlands, including all agricultural and manufacturing areas, and is not limited just to the sea coasts.

We have gone through all the studies, investigations, hearings necessary—in fact, there have been too many of them. It is well known that less than 9% of U.S. foreign commerce is moving in vessels under our flag. Equally distressing is the fact that our military requirements in Viet-Nam have been met by sea lift to the extent of 98% but this sea lift function, performed without any enemy interference, has been so strained by lack of American-flag vessels that foreign flag vessels have been needed to sustain our armed forces there. The gravity of the situation is apparent when you ponder a moment to ask what might happen should we be compelled to supply our military forces elsewhere. What is so vital now is no more talk but some real action.

We should be celebrating this 30th Anniversary instead, while our merchant marine continues to dwindle and drift towards its lowest ebb, the fleet of Soviet Russia increases rapidly with obvious inherent hazards to our Country. We oppose the Communist menace around the globe but appear to ignore the threat at home. The balance of payments problem is regularly stressed in government circles. Likewise, our vast agricultural and general aid programs for underdeveloped nations which admittedly assist our domestic farm programs and our basic domestic economy. The terrible fallacy of the prolonged apathy and misguided philosophy concerning our merchant marine fleet is easily seen if:

(a) In a few years we are compelled to seek Soviet vessels to carry portions of our exports to third countries, including our farm and factory products moving to underdeveloped nations we are hoping to preserve from Communism.

(b) We must turn to Soviet vessels to bring us any part of those highly essential imports we require from third countries in order to maintain our domestic economy and living standards. Heaven forbid! ! !

Time has run out on us and every one concerned with our great maritime heritage and who wishes to perpetuate it into the future to preserve in the maritime and allied industries the skills, the employment, the turnover of wages earned by American citizens, to serve our National economic health and strength and for all the purposes of National security should immediately close ranks. Only in that way can we hope to make our views and voices understood throughout the length and breadth of our great Country and, especially, in the halls of Congress, by the Executive departments of our Government and by the President of the United States.

What we need now is a positive, effective Merchant Marine policy emanating from the White House and strongly supported by the Congress.

Thank you very much.

An Appeal for "Gray Power"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend while home in my congressional district, I had the pleasure of sitting down with a number of Negro community leaders at our home, to discuss not only the civil rights bill currently before us, but a variety of subjects having to do with our community. I was presented with a formal letter, which I should like to have included in the Record at this point, together with the editorial from the July 29 Peoria Journal Star, entitled "An Appeal for 'Gray Power.'"

The suggestion here seems to be a very good one for our time and deserves the attention of not only this Congress, but all the people of the country, regardless of their race, religion, creed or national origin. I have unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that both the letter and editorial referred to be included in these remarks:

Peoria, Ill.,
August 6, 1966.

Hon. Robert H. Michel,
Peoria, Ill.,

Dear Mr. Michel: Your attention is invited to the attached editorial from the Peoria Journal Star, dated July 29, 1966.

Much has been said recently concerning the term "Black Power" and as a result there have been many different views expressed in defining said term.

We, the undersigned citizens of Peoria's Negro community, wish to advise you of a more meaningful term that we feel is best not for the white race and best not for the black race but simply—what is best for America, which must include all races. Our term is Gray Power. By Gray Power we mean white and black getting together at the conference table throughout America to *jointly* resolve differences. Only by this Gray Power approach will the true ideals of this great country be realized.

We therefore urge that you bring the contents hereof before your colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives and use your persuasive leadership in advancing the cause of Gray Power—in the hope that influential men throughout America will be united through this approach.

Dr. James B. Stafford, Mrs. Henry C. Bailey, B. V. Clemons, James E. Peeples, Wm. L. Sanders, Dr. R. B. Garrett, Mrs. Valeska S. Hinton, Harry Sephus Sr., Mrs. Katheryn W. Timmes, Willie D. White.

[From the Peoria Journal Star, July 29, 1966]

An Appeal for "Gray Power"

Willie White, in presenting a petition of 750 signers at the meeting with the school board, used a phrase which brought applause from the audience and deserves applause.

"As for black power," he said, "I'd like to say that I don't completely understand it. For 40 years I've known what white power is. To get the job done, we must have gray power—a mixture of white and black."

Power is as much a key word as the choice of shading.

The conditions that exist are such that real power will be required to fix them, the kind of power generated by the working and constructive energy of people and the kind of power that requires money.

Few people realize the huge sums of money involved today and committed today out of the earnings of hard working citizens of this town that go into the elementary necessities of schooling for those who cannot pay, that go into providing other public facilities to again cover the costs of those who cannot pay, and the sums that go directly for the very essentials of life, itself, from those who earn to those who have no earning power, for whatever reason.

In a single "office term" this reaches millions in Peoria alone.

The juvenile mind thinks of "power" as force or intimidation, and that is the real danger in the talk of "black power" and "white power" that has become too much a part of the dialogue. No matter how such words are "explained" or understood—the real effect where it does the most good and the most harm, is in this crude acceptance of an emotional version by young people of both races.

But such is not the real power that builds, or provides the bare necessities, for that matter.

The power that moves people forward is the power to build, the power generated of skill, energy, and teamwork.

It is an axiom that to get anything major accomplished demands three kinds of people, each giving of what he has to offer—some willing "people," some "people" with ideas, and some "people" with money.

The absence of either of the three renders progress well nigh impossible for all.

There is not enough "white power" in the United States to truly solve and bring to real results the problems created in the past 200 years related to race.

There is not enough "black power" in these United States to solve them and bring them to a real and meaningful result.

And a contest between the two can produce only token and "psychological" victories but will never effectively touch the real root problems.

Only "gray power" with the combined resources of money, ideas, and human effort functioning with a discipline of effort in the same direction can do the real job.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the week of August 20 through 27, is National Drum Corps Week. More than 1 million people are taking part in drum and bugle corps activities all over the United States. The youth of America have taken a particular interest in these historic organizations. We are proud of our young people who are participating in drum and bugle corps all over the country and who are working hard to support their motto "Pageantry and Patriotism: On the March."

I am especially proud of the youth in my State who are participating in this activity. The Chicago Cavaliers, the Norwood Park Imperials, the Jackson Railers, and the Nesei Ambassadors are all well known for their excellence and precision in Illinois.

We are especialy happy that our own Chicago Royal-Airs are currently VFW, American Legion, and CYO National champions. They are a credit to their country and their community.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement entitled "The Art of Drum Corps," written by Harvey Berish, national chairman, and published by the Drum Corps Publicists Association be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ART OF DRUM CORPS

Drum Corps performance has been called, and rightly so, a new art form. Like other areas of art, its history dates back to the glories of Greece and the conquests of Rome, but drum and bugle corps activity has not been nurtured through the centuries by wealthy patrons or state subsidy.

The art of drum corps rises from the grass roots. It has the common, rather than the classic touch, but it is very definitely an expression of order, color, symmetry, and beauty; and in emotional impact it parallels, at its own level, the impact of the masterpieces of the ages.

The art of drum corps is rigid and exacting. It is clean and inspiring. It has risen through its own efforts to its present stature in our communities and neighborhoods. More and more it is becoming recognized as one of the most effective of youth activities; and despite the unyielding discipline it requires of its members, it is becoming more and more accepted by the young people of our own hemisphere in search of a worthwhile activity.

The flash of color, the pulsating rhythm, the brassy blare of syncopated jazz, the waving of flags, the snappy march step serve as herald for the newest art form of the youngest generation.

The loyalty to one's unit, the pride in one's appearance, and the group spirit assure perpetual continuation of drum corps as a colorful youth activity for the future.—HARVEY BERISH, *National Chairman.*

Anniversary Tribute to the Ivory Coast

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with many of our colleagues in recognizing and paying tribute to the Ivory Coast Republic on its sixth anniversary of independence, and take this opportunity to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast; and to His Excellency Konan Bedie, the Ivory Coast's Ambassador to the United States, who also serves his country as Minister-Delegate for Financial and Economic Affairs.

Situated on the West Coast of Africa, the Ivory Coast proclaimed itself a republic on December 4, 1958. It was not, however, until August 7, 1960, that its independence from France was proclaimed and recognized. On October 31, 1960, the infant country adopted its present constitution.

This magnificent country, like many of the other newly independent and developing lands, is struggling through problems of independence and economic and social development, but unlike many of these countries, the Ivory Coast is more fortunate in its diversity of natural resources and more successful in its economic and social development.

It seems to me the people of the Ivory Coast Republic deserve our greatest admiration and help for the way they are succeeding in the very areas where the Portuguese, Dutch, English, Spaniards, and French before them failed; namely, successfully administering their territory, living in peace, and insuring a viable economy.

In contrast to almost all the other new countries of sub-Saharan Africa, the Ivory Coast is making extraordinary economic gains, so much so, that the respected American newspaper, the Journal of Commerce, commented almost a year and a half ago—February 12, 1965:

> The economy, based on sound fiscal and monetary policies, has produced a situation almost unheard of in a developing country—a balanced budget and a substantial trade surplus.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to comment for just a moment on what this quotation means. First of all, this kind of economic progress does not come about in a politically unstable situation. Indeed, just the opposite is the case in the Ivory Coast. In addition, the Government has a pro-Western foreign policy which also holds the view that Red China should stay out of the affairs of African states.

The economy of the country is based mainly on agriculture, and between 90 and 95 percent of the country's almost 4 million persons make a living from the land. The land and its agricultural products contribute about half of the gross national product. The other half of the GNP is linked in many ways to the country's agriculture. Since the Ivory Coast became independent 6 years ago, the GNP has risen from $395 million to almost $900 million and the per capita income has mounted from $137 to almost $175.

The Ivory Coast is the world's third largest producer of coffee, which is the country's major crop. Following coffee are cocoa, timber, and bananas. The Government is making a concerted effort to diversify its agriculture, and major planning today includes private light industry.

The country is building roads, schools, ports, dams. In fact, there is so much work going on in the Ivory Coast Republic that they must import labor to keep up with production schedules.

The job these people have undertaken is a huge one, and they deserve our congratulations and our encouragement.

Use of Polygraphs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, last year I had the privilege of recommending the use of polygraphs, or as they are commonly referred to, lie detectors, for use in interrogating prisoners in the Vietnam conflict. Such a project was first envisioned by one of my constituents, Stephan L. Gardella, Jr., who was an experienced polygraph operator with the San Diego Police Department. His suggestion was enthusiastically received by the Marine Corps which recently gave him a special commendation for his work with such devices.

I include the commendation as a portion of my remarks:

U.S. MARINE CORPS, HEADQUARTERS,
FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC,
San Francisco.

From: Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

To: Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Subject: Recognition for technical intelligence developments.

1. The use of a portable ploygraph, combined with new interrogation techniques, has proven uniquely successful for Marine units in Vietnam. Primarily employed in interrogation of VC suspects, the polygraph also exercises a psychological effect on the local civilian population which tends to deter their willingness to provide aid and comfort to the VC and to concomitantly pro-

vide information to the Marines when interrogated.

2. The introduction of the polygraph for combat operations/counter-intelligence purposes came as a result of a request in August 1965 from CG III MAF for two polygraphs, with operators, for use in III MAF on a test basis. This request was generated by members of III MAF staff who recalled the pioneer work in this field by Gunnery Sergeant Stephan L. Gardella, Jr., 552666/0111/0211, USMCR. GySgt Gardella was released from active duty in October 1958. Since that time he has been employed as the Polygraph and Question Document Examiner for the San Diego Police Department. His present address is 3823 Hatton Street, San Diego, California.

3. In 1956 GySgt Cardella formulated a polygraph interrogation technique specifically designed for use in combat intelligence/counterintelligence interrogations. He formally propose the testing and adoption of this technique and associated equipment in March 1956. Preliminary testing was conducted by Marine Corps Test Unit #1. This testing was done under normal field conditions with no effort to screen out distracting noises and occurrences. The results were unqualified successes in each interrogation, including one test done through an interpreter. Subsequent to this testing the Equipment Board, Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center subjected the equipment, but not the interrogation technique, to technical tests. The results of these tests are not known.

4. Additional application of the special interrogation techniques was performed during Operation Silver Lance in March 1965 by GySgt Cardella during his annual two weeks of active duty. The results of interroagtion performed during this operation were excellent. On 24 January 1966, GySgt Cardella demonstrated the polygraph and its usefulness in combat to Marine Corps representatives at MCRD, San Diego. This demonstration and the reports of success by the one polygraph being tested in Vietnam resulted in the decision by the Marine Corps to procure additional three channel Stoelting portable polygraphs for use in combat operations.

5. It is considered that GySgt Cardella, through his dedication to the Marine Corps and perseverance in proving his ideas, has been the primary factor in the Marine Corps recognizing and acquiring this outstanding adjunct to combat operations. It is recommended that a letter of commendation be tendered to GySgt Cardella in recognition of his efforts.

A. R. Kier.

Firearms Legislation Wrong Approach

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the tragic slayings in Chicago and Texas have brought a new rash of demands for enacting the pending firearms control bills.

Congress should not be stampeded into enacting legislation in the emotional atmosphere which now exists. While these crimes require fervent efforts to combat the rapidly increasing crime rate, they should not be used as an open license to restrict the 50 million Americans who are honest, law-abiding citizens and yet own guns.

The new calls for legislation do not change the fact that the pending firearms legislation violates the constitutional right of bearing arms and contains a dangerous grant of power to the executive branch.

Where the United States Stands in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the problems in Vietnam dominate the headlines, and it is well for us to look beyond that immediate area and review our entire status in Asia. I was interested in a very timely editorial which appeared in the Thursday, August 4, edition of the Palos Regional, which touches on this subject:

WHERE UNITED STATES STANDS IN ASIA

The debate over the role of the U.S. in Asia, and specifically in Viet Nam, raises strong passions in this country and around the world. There is little wonder that this should be so when peace is at stake. In assessing the actions of this country, one fact must be considered. The United States holds the balance of power in the world.

In a recent issue of U.S. News & World Report, the dimension of this power was stated: "The U.S. has more strategic missiles, nuclear weapons, missile-firing submarines, heavy bombers, aircraft carriers, long-range transport planes and helicopters than all the rest of the world combined. American land armies, though small by comparison with those of Russia and China, have greater mobility and firepower per division. Backing these military forces in the field are a huge military reserve, and the world's greatest industrial establishment. It is America's ability to place vast armed forces thousands of miles beyond its own shores that makes the U.S. the key to the world balance of power."

It can be argued that this country is in much the same position as England was during a good part of the 19th century. The British fleet patrolled the world unchallenged, master of the seas. The weight of this power, thrown to one side or the other, prevented the dominance of any other nation or group of nations. For the most part, there was peace between European countries whose colonial empires extended over much of the world. Can the United States assume a less responsible role today in using its vast resources on the side of stability by seeking a balance of power that would limit the expansionist aims of the communist countries? It seems, to many, that since the shoe fits, it must be worn.

The goal of the United States in southeast Asia should be to make of that area a strong point rather than a threat to peace. Viet Nam itself has the resources, hydroelectric potential, unlimited water, fine beaches and scenery. As a result of U.S. action there, Viet Nam is gaining modern jet air fields and the finest harbor facilities between Hong Kong and Singapore. The United States has offered to aid in the development of the Mekong Valley which Viet Nam shares with Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos.

China, held back now by U.S. military force, must ultimately be restrained by her own self-interest, rooted in the need for profitable commercial ties with strong, independent Asian neighbors—Japan to the Northeast and, it is to be hoped, the potentially effective countries of southeast Asia to the South.

Finally, the inevitability of change in Chinese leadership must be considered. All of the hard line revolutionaries now in power are in their late 60's and 70's. A recent Life magazine article observes that Mao Tse-tung, now 72, ". . . has expressed with startling frankness his doubts as to the revolutionary militance of the next Chinese generation. They might even be men with whom the West could attempt a comprehensive settlement of the major issues dividing us. . . ."

And so, there are two sides to the coin. The U.S. inherited responsibilities in Asia, but with them perhaps also the leverage to help foster the kind of cooperation between eastern nations that would permit peace and a possibility of a better life for all.

This, Too, Will Pass

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, Saturday's Washington Post—August 6, 1966—carried an item by Carl Bode which is, in my opinion, a trenchant classic of the times. Since these times, too, shall pass, I am pleased to give circulation to that column because it measures the sound and fury of the summers of recent years. The column follows:

A WALK IN THE SUN ON AN AUGUST DAY

(By Carl Bode)

I rise to mark, this month, a neglected anniversary. That it has been forgotten is understandable; to many who took part in the Freedom March on Washington in August 1963, it is already as far away as the first automobile. As I myself think back it seems almost pastoral. Not so, then. Our instructions beforehand were explicit: If anyone yells at you or throws things, don't even turn your eyes; march straight ahead and look between the shoulder blades of the man in front of you.

But we never had to. I was in the line that marched along Constitution Avenue. We went 12 abreast, singing and carrying signs. At first I felt too dignified to carry one, but as we moved along in this tremendous parade, the spirit caught me. I was marching next to one of my children and I announced, "That sign's too heavy for you." With the selfishness of euphoria, I appropriated hers and shouldered it the rest of the way. As we marched, watchers on the sidewalk felt the pull and stepped off the curb to join in. Two hundred thousand of us assembled at the end of the Mall and heard speeches and cheered and ate. The weather was sunny but fresh, the best a Washington August could offer.

That afternoon we saw a sort of Utopia. I shall always remember it. Everybody, except for a few beatniks, was dressed up. Everybody was kind to everybody else. We were all so good, and the day was beautiful!

It seems ages ago, this pastoral period of the civil-rights movement. Now we have Black Power, with its grim assumption that any march can turn into a riot. Black Power, ready to match the excesses of every Southern bigot.

And yet I believe that this Black Power stage of the movement is inevitable and, indeed, that good will flow from it. It is probably the coming of age, not only politically but psychologically, of the Negro. Perhaps this sounds condescending; I don't mean it that way. For the Negro, who has been imitating the white man, is starting to insist on his Negritude. And the Negritude is symbolized by blackness and sanctioned by the slogan Black Power.

In politics it means the drive for a bloc vote. To paraphrase a Cleveland leader, it means shaking the Negro into political action and making him vote collectively. In psychology it means—to begin with, if only to begin with—getting the Negro to purge himself of his own worst prejudice, the prejudice against a black skin. Any observer of Negro society knows the favored position that the light-skinned Negro has always had. In many a Negro neighborhood he has been allowed to feel that he deserves the best. The snobbery on the campus of a Negro college can make a white one look almost egalitarian.

The vogue of the bright-skinned Negro has been—and still is—abetted by the mass media. The day when a dark skin and Negroid features look good to the whole Negro community has not yet come. Stokely Carmichael still sounds a bit shrill as he exhorts the sharecropper, "When you see your daughter playing in the fields, with her nappy hair, and her wide nose, and her thick lips, tell her she is beautiful." But the day is coming.

Meanwhile, Black Power has work to do. Organizing the Negro into a political unit will not be easy and yet it can be done. That is the main job, important, obvious, and external. But the spread of Negritude is necessary too and its first target should be skin snobbery. The evidence is all around. On the inside cover of *Jet* a splash advertisement urges "Have an ultra light, ultra bright skin"—use our magic ingredient. And *Ebony* advertises "A New Kind of Hair Straightener for Today's Kind of Man." If you don't like the term "straightener," other advertisements can offer you hair "relaxers." And these Negro magazines are models of restraint in comparison to the hard-sell advertisements clamoring that they can make you whiter than white.

Nevertheless, we are moving into a period when those things will be less important. We are moving into an age of Negritude and confrontation. But I look to the time when this too will pass and we will have the Utopia of that August afternoon when everybody was good to everybody else.

Fairness of the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of all Members of the House a survey made recently by Louis Harris on public attitudes toward the draft. The survey contains several interesting figures that substantiate my support for a thorough study of our present draft laws.

These are the survey's principal findings: More than four out of five Americans favor the draft, but nearly half think the present law is unfair. Nearly half think the system of college deferments is unfair. Nearly three out of four prefer the present draft system to a lottery, but some four out of five favor a plan for universal public service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Harris survey be printed in the RECORD:

FAIRNESS OF THE DRAFT

(By Louis Harris)

While the vast majority of Americans favor drafting young men for military duty, almost half think the present system, which defers some but not all college students, is unfair.

This was shown by a nationwide survey taken after President Johnson appointed a special commission to study proposed changes in the draft laws.

The survey also shows that more than 80% of the public favors a universal public service program. But provisions of the draft regulations which aroused the most reaction were those under which college students are deferred on the basis of their rank in class or the scores they make on a test.

About 25% of the public believes these procedures are unfair because they think college students should not receive special treatment. Another 20% of the public believes they are unfair because they think all college students should be deferred automatically.

Beyond this disagreement, however, the American people accept the fundamental concept of the draft by better than 5 to 1. This view is shared almost equally by those who have relatives in the armed forces, those who say they have a family member eligible to be drafted and those who are not so personally involved in the Viet Nam war.

If there is to be a change in the present draft law, the public is clear about the direction. By nearly 4 to 1, people favor the idea of a universal service program for all young men between 18 and 26, under which they could choose between a two-year stint in the armed services, the Peace Corps or in some other public service.

On the other hand, by almost a 3-to-1 margin, the public rejects the idea put forth by Sen. EDWARD KENNEDY (D-Mass.) and others that some form of lottery, under which all would have an equal chance to be drafted, be substituted for the present draft law.

A cross section of the public was asked:

"As you know, young men 18 years old and over, if physically qualified, are subject to the military draft. In general, do you favor or oppose the draft?"

Support the draft

[In percent]

	Favor	*Oppose*
Total public	84	16
Serviceman in family (16 percent)	80	20
Someone eligible for draft (21 percent)	85	15

Though the principle of the draft is widely accepted, the fairness of how it operates comes under question. The public was asked:

"Do you feel the present draft law and the way it works is fair or unfair?"

Fairness of present law

[In percent]

	Fair	*Unfair*
Total public	57	43
Serviceman in family	58	42
Someone eligible for draft	56	44

The chief reason people say the present draft law is fair is that it has worked well over a long period of years and serves as a spur to enlistments. Major objections are that it discriminates against those who cannot go to college, allows rich men's sons to be exempt and takes too many 18- and 19-year-olds, whom some people think are too young to be drafted.

But the real controversy emerges when people are asked about the criteria for deferring college students:

"Under the present draft law, a college student is deferred until he has finished college, unless he is in the lower half of his class and doesn't pass a special draft test. Do you think this system of deciding whether college students should be drafted is fair or unfair?"

Fairness of college deferments

[In percent]

	Fair	*Unfair*
Total public	52	48
By education:		
Less than grade school	58	42
High school	48	52
College	51	49

Ironically, the people who seem least disturbed over college draft deferments are those who never went beyond the eighth grade. Those who went further than that but did not get to college tend to oppose the system, mainly because they don't think college students should be deferred. On the other hand, nearly half of the college graduates also oppose the system. But a substantial number of this group do so because they believe that students in good standing should be deferred without regard to class rank or special tests.

The idea of a lottery instead of the present draft law is decisively turned down by the cross section.

"It has been suggested that the fairest way to work the military draft is to have all young men drafted by a lottery system where names are drawn by chance. Under this lottery system there would be no deferments unless a young man wasn't physically qualified. If you had to choose, would you favor the present draft system or a lottery system for the draft?"

Present draft versus lottery

	Total public percent
Favor present draft	73
Favor lottery	27

In contrast, Secretary of Defense McNamara's suggestion that all young men serve two years in public service meets with overwhelming approval:

"It has been suggested that all young men between 18 and 26 serve their country for two years whether in military service, in the Peace Corps or some other way. Do you favor or oppose such a plan?"

Universal public service

	Total public percent
Favor	79
Oppose	21

One attraction of universal military service seems to be the option to serve before or after college without the onus of seeming to benefit from someone else's scholastic misfortunes.

Speech of President George Woods, of World Bank

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. George Woods, president of the World Bank, gave a thoughtful speech before the Ministerial Meeting of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In his talk, Mr. Woods emphasized the necessity and the importance of striking a new balance in the relations between high- and low-income countries. This may be the most important concern we may have to face in the years ahead. And recent trends in the development assistance program have not been contributing to the solution of this problem.

In order to avoid an unpleasant world of chaos, we have to act now. Mr. Woods suggests that we have to examine the objectives we are trying to achieve in our relationships with the developing world. More importantly, we should give to this matter a priority at least comparable to our other basic concerns.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of Mr. Woods' speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

The speech follows:

REMARKS OF MR. GEORGE D. WOODS, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP, TO THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE OF OECD, WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 20, 1966

When I last had the honor of addressing the Ministerial Meeting of this Committee a year ago, I suggested that the time had come to take bold decisions about the volume and character of development assistance. I think we must all be deeply disappointed, 12 months later, that these decisions still wait to be taken. Let me state again my conviction that the amount of financial assistance to the developing countries is inadequate by any reasonable standard—whether it is considered in relation to the growth rate the industrial countries say they are willing to help the developing countries to achieve, or by the amount of capital which the developing countries themselves are able to use to good purpose.

If there were to appear on this planet earth tomorrow a new country with a population, say, as big as that of the United States or the Soviet Union—some 200 million or more—this would be an event of far-reaching significance. Foreign offices and defense establishments would have to adjust themselves to this new presence; so would ministries concerned with international trade, finance and the distribution of physical resources in the world. In many countries, the necessary adjustments would be matters of the highest policy, to be determined by cabinets and chiefs of government.

You may say that this is fanciful. Yet in the past five years the population of the developing countries has grown by over 200 million souls—a number larger than the population of the United States, and comparable to the population of the Soviet Union, of Africa south of the Sahara, or of all Latin America.

While this is certainly not the same as the emergence of a single country, it is emphatically a circumstance of great weight in world affairs. It presents new tasks to the political and administrative organizations of the developing countries, and bears heavily on their physical and financial resources. It speaks urgently for striking a new balance in the relations between high and low-income countries.

Yet the pages of recent history show little recognition by the industrial countries that the equivalent of a new continent has been added to the less developed world, or that, despite population controls which are starting to take effect, a second such equivalent will be added in the next five years. The low-income countries must finance their development effort mostly out of exports to industrial countries—and they are increasingly able to produce for export. But the trade policy of the industrial countries in 1966 still offers them too few opportunities. The flow of financing for development has not noticeably increased. In fact, by some important measures it has declined.

Since 1961, the level of official net capital flows from OECD countries to the developing countries has remained static at about $6 billion a year. As a proportion of the rising incomes of the OECD countries, these net official flows declined from an estimated eight-tenths of one per cent to six-tenths of one per cent. The export of private capital increased, but most of it was directed to only a few countries, and discouragingly little of it went to the poorer ones.

We know and agree that the terms of development finance must be made easier for the developing countries. But the reverse is happening. As the Chairman's Report points out, the recent trend toward improvement in loan terms has been more than offset by a decline in the amount of grants. Today the average terms of assistance are harder than they were last year or the year before, and the prospects are disturbing.

At the same time, more and more of the flow of finance is being counterbalanced by the debt service paid by the developing countries. Service on public and publicly guaranteed debt more than doubled between 1961 and 1965. More than half the inflow of development finance is now being offset by the return flow in the form of amortization, interest and dividends.

Paradoxically, at the same time that the relative volume of aid has been dwindling, the capabilities of the developing countries have been growing. Last year, I reported the judgment of the World Bank staff that for the balance of the 1960s, the developing countries—outside the Sino-Soviet areas—each year could effectively use, on the average, some $3 to $4 billion more of development finance than they are now receiving. This judgment was based on estimates of the capacity of the developing countries to save and to export, to follow acceptable economic policies, and to plan and carry out high-priority development. We have kept these estimates under review, and this review confirms and underlines our judgment of a year ago. And in this connection I wish to reassure the Chairman, who on page 51 of his draft report wonders if we are basing these estimates on what he calls "our fairly high standards of economic justification for external assistance." We are. We have only one standard.

The capacity of the industrialized countries to support an effective assistance effort also has been rising. Assuming that effective financial assistance would cost an added $3 to $4 billion a year, the industrialized countries can certainly afford it. Their national income has been increasing, in the aggregate, at the rate of $40 to $50 billion a year; and if over the last five years, only one per cent of that increase had been devoted to additional development support, we should by today be not very far from a satisfactory level of assistance.

In the meantime, the contrast between the rich and the poor continues to be both striking and, it must be said, ominous. The 20 or so industrial countries of Western Europe, North America and the western Pacific now account for over a thousand billion dollars of the world's product. These 20 countries, with less than a fifth of the world's population, produce and enjoy more than half the world's wealth. By contrast—taking only the developing countries within the World Bank's membership—another segment which is half of the world's population accounts for only one-sixth of world product.

It is unrealistic to think that this state of affairs can persist. Surely any government, if half or more of its people lived in poverty, either would make strenuous efforts to help them or would itself fail to survive. Through changes in communications and transportation, the world each year becomes a smaller neighborhood, and what is intolerable in a single nation inevitably—and quickly—will become intolerable in the community of nations.

Many of the industrialized countries represented here today are now, and for some time have been, engaged in examining at high levels of their governments matters which they consider to be of pressing and mutual concern. Foreign ministers and commerce ministers and others are negotiating fundamental changes in trade and tariff policies; finance ministers are conferring on the troublesome problem of international monetary policy; and the foreign ministers and defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty nations are facing up to problems of defense organization.

Yet, looking ahead over the next ten years, where *are* the threats to international tranquility and order? Are they confined to balance and maintenance of military strength among the most powerful nations? Or to financial questions among the richest? Or is there also a threat arising from the possibility that, without concerted and adequate help from abroad, a large part of humanity will remain on the ragged edge of subsistence? I believe this is a possibility which presents a real and present danger.

What is now necessary, I suggest, is that the governments represented in this room should give to consideration of their policies relating to development finance a prority at least comparable to consideration of their other basic concerns. After twenty years of experience—and to some extent of frustration—the time has come, I believe, for a thorough examination of the objectives we are trying to achieve in our relationships with the developing world, of the importance of those objectives to the national interests of the DAC countries, and of the adequacy of the resources, the mechanisms and the techniques which are being employed to attain those objectives.

The kind of examination I have in mind would engage foreign ministers and finance ministers as well as development ministers. It would put the world-wide aid effort—which has emerged somewhat haphazardly from the post-war reconstruction program—in a well thought out and agreed upon place in the whole scheme of international affairs. It might implement some of the thought-provoking suggestions made last May by the American Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fowler, in a speech to a meeting of bankers in Spain.

The industrial countries here represented have been assisting world development for a span of two decades. In that time, science, technology and the means of creating material prosperity have advanced at a rate unprecedented in history. We can say confidently that the knowledge and the means exist to enlarge greatly the resources of the world, and to help many millions to achieve, or at least approach, decent living standards for the first time. A solution to the problem of hunger, one of the major problems which will be discussed here, is certainly not beyond our reach if we arrive at a plan and coordinate our efforts to implement it.

Agriculture is entitled to the highest priority, not only in the context of the food shortage, but also, and importantly, because up to 80 per cent of the people in the underdeveloped world depend on it for a livelihood, and because in many countries, the output of agriculture is the biggest single item of production. However, as is true of most development matters, we must stay with the problem of agriculture for the necessary period of years. Unhappily, there are no shortcuts to sound development.

All along the development front, the policies which must now be evolved and the actions which must be taken transcend the interests of any particular group of nations; they involve all. Today, the disparity between the living standards of a prosperous fraction of mankind and the rest of humanity is a gulf that separates the two; but tomorrow it may swallow up both rich and poor in political strife and economic chaos. We must begin to act decisively, and now, to avoid that outcome."

Letter From Kenya

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter written by one of my constituents who is now in Kenya. He is there giving the finest form of foreign aid our country can hope to offer—person to person attention to the needs of the farmers of Nkubu in Kenya. No greater representative does our country have than a person such as Ken Daly who is willing to share the knowledge and generosity he gained in our country.

It is my hope that the Agency for International Development will be able to assist the Christian Social League in its unselfish and effective work. Mr. Ken Daly's letter follows:

ST. PIUS X SEMINARY, P.O. NKUBU,
MERU, KENYA, EAST AFRICA, *July 15, 1966.*
Congressman DONALD J. IRWIN,
1023 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN IRWIN, my father has forwarded to me copies of his correspondence with you concerning the association we are forming here in Meru, Kenya. I want to thank you very much for all the help you have given us so far and for the kind interest you have shown. You will be pleased to hear that Mr. Wild has already written to me and that I have made an appointment to speak with him during the school holidays next month. I will report to you the results of our conversation.

The association which we are organizing is called the "Christian Social League." We are a group of Catholic laymen and women—African, American, Italian, British, Canadian, and Goan—who intend to take over some of the social and economic projects hitherto run by clerical missionaries and to initiate some projects on our own. Although we are a Catholic association, membership is open to anyone who wishes to co-operate with our work. The work itself will be for the benefit of the whole community. Although the work done in the past by the priests helped the whole community, the people looked at it from a sectarian point of view. As a result, Catholics and Protestants would sometimes be jealous of each other's work instead of pleased that something was being done. We thought that an autonomous group of laymen would be able to get more done with less friction and sectarian competition than would be possible otherwise. Also, since we have many locally prominent African laymen in our group, the people would look upon our work more as a service to the community as a whole.

We have plans to operate two farms, using the labor of boys who have left school—of whom there are so many that the situation becomes more explosive every year. Both farms will grow cotton—one will be used to support an orphanage in the area; the other will be for the benefit of the school-leavers themselves—to give them some agricultural skills and to provide them with a small capital when they launch out on their own, both to get equipment for their shambas (farms) and to help towards raising the bride-price (some young men remain in debt for the rest of their lives because they have had to borrow so much to pay their bride's father). We are also going to open two training schools—one in tailoring and the other in cotton-processing. These are our plans for a beginning. One of the farms is already in operation and the other had been allocated for the Children's Home (when we speak of allocation in Kenya, we mean that the government has given you so many acres of virgin land in the semi-arid savannah and that you must develop it, or they will take it back). The tailoring school is being run at present by a priest, but he will have to close it if we do not take it over. If possible, we are going to get a tailor from Italy or America who can teach the boys properly according to the government syllabus so that they can get a certificate as trained tailors.

My wife and I came to Nkubu this January and we have a contract to stay for three years. We might stay longer. We have fallen in love with the people and the simple style of living in Africa. We both teach in secondary schools in the area.

Gratefully yours,

KENNETH DALY.

Overlap in the Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor dated August 8, the duplication that runs rampant in the Great Society and the necessity for its elimination is made abundantly clear. Although it is possible that the layered bureaucracy has come about by carelessness, it appears to me that this is part of the political plan of the Great Society. We will soon have so many programs at cross purposes that the "creative federalism" of the Johnson-Humphrey administration will come forth with solutions of regional Federal coordinators. Their tool or excuse will be the computer. It will have the solution to all of our State, local, and individual problems. There will be a vegetable for any problem you might have in this Great Society soup. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent that the aforementioned editorial be reprinted at this point in the RECORD:

OVERLAP IN THE GREAT SOCIETY

The other day these columns suggested that a thorough rethinking and replanning of the administration's antipoverty program was in order. We expressed the view that the program had tried to do too much too quickly and that the result was a multitude of crossed wires and bogged-down projects. These produce, in turn, much disappointment and disillusionment.

We believe that such rethinking and replanning should go even further. We feel that not only should there be a restudying of a single program such as the antipoverty effort but that a number of the recent Great Society projects should be analyzed to see if and how they can be made to mesh more smoothly and effectively with each other.

In the past year-and-a-half Washington has come forward with a dozen or more programs, each of which tends to touch or overlap in some degree almost every other one. Such projects as urban renewal, slum clearance, the domestic job corps, adult education, regional development, work training, urban and rural community action, and so forth are all closely interconnected.

In fact, we suspect that at a hundred undetected spots these programs may be seeking to do the same thing. This does not mean that there is any deliberate dishonesty or carelessness. But it does mean that where a large number of projects seek to zero in on what are often different aspects of the same problem, overlapping is virtually inevitable.

Perhaps some initial duplication of effort was unavoidable. Programs were established one after the other in profusion and hurry. The officials of Project A were in no position to know what the officials of Projects B, C, and D were doing. It is understandable that in improvising their way forward, the job corps, work training and adult education programs might each experiment with the same idea.

But such duplication should be quickly eliminated. What is needed, it seems to us, is a fully informed, efficiently run information center whose computers could instantly turn up any overlapping of effort. There is far too much to be done in meeting the vast problems of the United States, and the cost of the effort will be far too high for the country to be able to afford the wastage which comes from duplication.

Is Freedom Dead?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

IS FREEDOM DEAD?

(Excerpts from a series of addresses by Richard G. Capen, Jr., director of public affairs, Copley newspapers, La Jolla, Calif.)

In just a few months, we will enter the last third of the Twentieth Century. Unquestionably, it will be one of the most challenging and critical periods in our nation's history.

Many current trends—both at home and abroad—are of deep concern to millions of Americans. The problems raised by these developments, and the solutions required, are indeed complex. Despite today's relative prosperity and a rising standard of living, there is an uneasiness in America.

First, our country's military and economic strength is being tapped around the globe as we attempt to meet threats to Freedom.

Domestically, there is an increased reliance on centralized government to provide personal security and solutions to local problems.

Thirdly, there are signs of declining morality at home, which has resulted in a sharp increase in crime rates and more than 300,000 illegitimate births per year. Established authority is scorned, whether it be the policeman on the corner, the written law of our constitution, or the teachings of our spiritual leaders.

We find that "Is God Dead?" has become the dialogue of our time. While some 97 percent of our citizens affirm their belief in God, only 44 percent attend church services weekly, only 27 percent consider themselves to be deeply religious.

Perhaps a parallel can be drawn when discussing patriotism in America today. How many would ask, "Is Freedom Dead?" How many Americans fulfill their obligations to Freedom daily or even weekly? How many citizens believe in the American Way of Life, but practice their faith only on the Fourth of July or on Election Day?

The "Is God Dead?" controversy has served a useful purpose, because it has generated constructive debate on the very meaning of existence. Such a critique of our Heritage could be equally beneficial.

From the outset, I would state that Freedom is NOT dead, but I would suggest that it is in danger. **Just look around!**

LEGISLATING MORALITY

Let's look at law enforcement.

In my judgment, one of the most serious—and tragic—domestic problems of our time has centered on general disrespect for law, sometimes encouraged under the banner of civil rights. Such downgrading of authority has contributed to our major crime rate which has increased 58 percent in the last seven years.

The theory of obeying only those laws which a person likes is a dangerous doctrine in a civilized society.

While it is ironic that the recent violence has come in the wake of the most sweeping civil rights legislation in the nation's history, it is perhaps understandable.

Too many believe that morality can be legislated. Too many believe that racial problems can be settled in the streets, that they have a "right to riot." Too many expect, from someone else, that which they must earn for themselves.

Equitable civil rights must ultimately be achieved in the hearts of men, through responsible citizenship, and proven accomplishment. We should recall that this nation was built by immigrants—yes, the minority groups of their time—who struggled for opportunity and who scorned the false idea of "something for nothing."

What about the future?

Can we develop constructive solutions to the problems we face? I think so if we are willing to realistically face up to our responsibilities.

Historically, we have always looked to the next generation to provide the continuity and respect for our heritage.

This "passing of the torch" is particularly challenging at this time in our nation's history because significant changes in our population are occuring.

OUR LEADERS OF TOMORROW

Current statistics dramatize the fact that an entirely new power group is emerging. For example, the average age of our citizens will drop from 33 in 1960 to 25 by 1968. In 1970 our nation will be the youngest in the Free World, with 50 percent of our population under 26 years of age.

At that time there will be 40 percent more teenagers than today. In fact, in the next ten years, 80 percent of our population increase will be among persons under age 35.

In this same decade Man's total knowledge will double. Thus, we may soon learn more about the surface of the moon than we know about five-sixths of the peoples of our own planet who are not Americans. Why? Because 90 percent of all scientists who ever lived are alive and working today.

At the 1939 World's Fair, it was predicted that intercontinental rocketry and atomic power would become realities in one or two generations. Five years later, America had both.

Today we hear incredible predictions of planes carrying 1,000 people, medical checkups and diagnoses made by computers, 100-year life expectancies, and homes on the ocean's bottom. All are quite possible in the lifetime of millions of Americans.

Ten years ago educators' textbooks remained up-to-date for eight to ten years. Today they become obsolete in three to five years. One-third of the products manufactured today did not even exist ten years ago. Other forecasts indicate that by 1985, a total of 88 million U.S. adults will be college graduates as against 47 million in 1960.

In short, our leaders of tomorrow will be young, affluent, used to great job security and highly educated. They will know the depression, and even World War II, only out of history books. They also will be faced with an incredible number of alternatives as they plot their futures.

At the same time, these young people will be looking for a greater meaning to life—something more than a home in the suburbs, two cars in the garage and a color television set. Some will want to "save the world."

They may be justifiably exasperated with present conditions at home and abroad. However, such impatience should not lead to a repudiation of the past, for there can be no future without a past on which our American success is based.

These young people should not accept the theory that the best way to build a better world is by tearing down every institution now in it.

They should recall the terrible times of war and depression that preceded them, and take pride in the fact that their ancestors had enough confidence and resilience to move ahead in spite of such personal hardships.

As patriotic citizens, we must ask how we can best pass to this generation the responsibilities of our American Way of Life. How can we encourage young Americans to set their sights on the challenge of opportunity rather than the false hopes of security? It is to these questions that I would like to direct several specific suggestions.

We must challenge public apathy and the acceptance of deliberate violations of law in the name of so-called civil rights. Such attitudes turn demonstrations into violent riots and free speech movements into filthy speech tirades.

Unfortunately, we have allowed the thin radical fringe of the college campuses to steal the spotlight from the responsible majority without a battle. Our conscientious campus leaders should speak out in defense of their country. Let's hear more of their patriotism. Let's hear more of their respect for law and order, of their desire to prepare for responsible community leadership.

Let's hear more of their willingness to serve our country if called to duty. Perhaps then the peaceniks, beatniks and smutniks would be removed from the limelight.

There also is a critical need to build an informed and active citizenry. In no major Republic of the world does so small a proportion of eligible voters take the trouble to vote as in the United States. Of those who do, many do not know the issues or candidates.

In Los Angeles, for example, 86,000 votes were cast recently for an admitted Communist leader. Added to this are the results of a recent poll which found that 57 percent of those questioned did not know their Congressman's name. More than 40 percent could not name the party to which he belonged, and 86 percent did not know how their representative voted on any major bill in the past year.

Only half knew that elections for seats in the House of Representatives are held every two years. Only one in ten adults had ever engaged in any type of political activity.

As another specific recommendation, we should increase support to individual candidates, both in time and money. Young people should be encouraged to seek politics as a professional career. This includes giving dignity and adequate compensation to all those in office.

ENDLESS WELFARE?

We should realize that welfare does not automatically give birth to hope. Frequently, it breeds only despair and degradation.

While it may provide a few necessities of life, it adds nothing to a man's stature nor does it relieve his frustrations. Such relief usually takes away the drive to work and contributes little to a person's self-respect.

At some point we must ask ourselves whether there is to be a limit to massive welfare spending programs. Do we have a moral obligation to subsidize a man who would rather take relief than work? Must we support, without limit, families that refuse to abide by even minimal standards of behavior?

When government makes it more profitable not to work than to work, it's time for a reappraisal of our welfare programs! I do not believe that government has a responsibility to help those who continually refuse to help themselves.

If we are to be truly effective in solving these local, social and political problems, we must devise ways of making volunteer service more attractive. One survey indicated that there may be as many as 61 million Americans who would be willing to contribute time and effort to problems that beset their communities, if they knew how.

Thus, we are faced with the challenge of how to best tap and organize this reservoir of volunteer manpower.

ECONOMIC EDUCATION

In addition, business and industry must be prepared to defend the principles of our econmoic system, as persuasive arguments against those who would substitute government for personal responsibility. This is particularly significant when realizing that only 15 percent of all high school students, and 20 percent of all college students, have ever studied economics.

Our citizens must fully appreciate our Heritage and Free Enterprise, a system which has made our nation the wealthiest and most productive in all recorded history.

The task will not be easy if recent studies of youth attitudes are an indication. One such poll revealed that 84 percent did not think patriotism was important. Some 56 percent voted for government regulation of business.

Nearly half would do away with freedom of the press, 62 percent said that government had the responsibility to provide jobs, and 43 percent guessed that the average net profit for industry, after taxes, was between 10 and 25 percent. More than 61 percent did not believe there was a need for profit at all.

I do not wish to suggest that these results typify the thinking of our young people. However, we have learned what a minority group of contemptuous students can accomplish—from throwing themselves in front of troop trains to electing an admitted Communist to an important student body position on California's largest campus.

Business should be more aggressive in publicizing its accomplishments. For example, how many realize that American industry spends more than $40 billion a year for the social welfare of its employees? How many know that private industry has fought its own war on poverty by providing six million new jobs in the past five years?

How many realize that industry will contribute more than $5 billion to its own employee training programs? And I might add that, unlike some federal programs, this training and retraining is in jobs for which there is a demand, not just make-work assignments.

In the future, business leadership will be essential to solving metropolitan problems including transportation, air and water pollution, urban renewal and industrial growth. This is particularly critical when one considers that today two-thirds of our people live in cities, and in the near future, one-half of our citizens will live in three super cities Buffalo-Chicago, Boston-Washington, and San Diego-San Francisco.

Overshadowing even our most serious domestic problems, are the mounting threats to Freedom around the world. In the past four decades, a billion people were freed from colonialism and other forms of servitude. At the same time, however, a billion others were swept behind rigid curtains into economic and political slavery.

LEADERSHIP FROM AMERICA

World unrest has seemingly become a way of life as shown by the fact that there have been 164 violent outbreaks around the globe since 1945.

Today the entire Free World is looking to the United States for leadership in this struggle—not so much because of our economic and military strength, but more so because of our spiritual strength.

For the most part, the communists are fed, housed and clothed. However, look at the spiritual starvation reflected in their taut faces. Observe the hopeless resignation as they are forced to accept drab mediocrity and regimentation. Are these the signs of a civilization about to bury free men? I think not.

I am concerned, however, with the number of Americans who believe that the cold war struggle is coming to an end, that we can curtail the maintenance of our defenses and that the enemy will soon become mellowed and compromising.

In actuality, we are likely to live within the cold war atmosphere for many years to come. Today, the United States is saying "no" to the communist threat for the twelfth time since the end of World War II. Each time in the past, the enemy ultimately drew back saying, in effect, they only wanted to see if they could get away with it.

Our ideological war must be fought as intelligently and as vigorously as the shooting war in Southeast Asia. Prime Minister Nehru once said, "The United States was inclined to think solely in terms of military might or in terms of money." In his opinion, we had neglected to give other nations a better understanding of our own point of view.

The Peace Corps and the Voice of America represent a hopeful beginning, but they are no match for the worldwide propaganda machinery of the Communist Party.

We must reach more people, more often and with a more effective message. Propaganda based upon truth, in the long run will be more effective than that based upon lies.

The history of Christianity is an outstanding example of such a positive approach, for no other faith—political or regilious—has won so many converts. As we defend the world's freedom with our guns, we will have to educate the Free World wtih an understanding of democratic principles and the successes of capitalism.

However, as the United States faces these challenges abroad, we will have to decide which war will have top priority—that against communism or that to conquer domestic "poverty." Can we afford to pour billions into both efforts indefinitely? I do not believe so.

Certainly, our nation's healthy economy can withstand the financial burden of the war. But, it is not at all clear that it should be required to underwrite a host of costly, and often ill-conceived domestic programs. If it develops that such efforts are financed through inflation, the ultimate cost will be substantial indeed, for inflation is the cruelest tax of all!

In conclusion, it is my belief that America is resolved to remain strong morally, economically and militarily. We have the deep and abiding faith in our Way of Life to meet any recognized challenge that may confront us.

Those who criticize our system should recognize that Capitalism will always have its deficiencies, for it is the product of free men. However, since when is it necessary to tear down the temple of our forefathers just to get rid of a few termites in the basement?

The demographic changes which I cited earlier can produce unlimited opportunities for the future.

The pace of this change is dramatized when recorded history is condensed down to fifty years. On that abbreviated scale, man stopped living in caves ten years ago.

Five years ago picture writing was started. Two years ago Christianity came into being. Just five months ago, the printing press was invented and ten days ago electricity discovered. Yesterday, the Wright Brothers flew their first plane, television was discovered this morning, and jets came into being ten minutes ago.

Are we prepared for the next ten seconds of time on this condensed scale of mankind?

IS FREEDOM DEAD?

There have been 25 civilizations before ours and all have been destroyed—not from without, but from within. If our American Way of Life vanishes, it is my belief that it will not be because of atheistic communism. It will be because of our own apathy, our own unwillingness to assume our individual obligations to society.

Americans, with their religious and constitutional heritage, can no more afford to be part-time citizens than they can afford to be part-time church goers.

They should recognize that the battle for Freedom is never over, for each generation will find new ideals to seek, new tyrannies to overcome. History has shown that our liberty can never be taken for granted as it must be constantly deserved and preserved.

So we must ask whether we can pass our own Freedom test. How many are concerned about their rights but are ducking their responsibilities? How many demand respect for the law but fail to set an example by obeying it themselves?

How many look beyond their daily bread for a greater meaning to life? How many enjoy the blessings of this life but are unwilling to earn their own way?

A thousand years from now, civilization may believe that Freedom passed through its most critical test in the last third of the Twentieth Century. If so, the opportunities for success—or, more seriously, the ultimate responsibilities for failure—rest with America today.

We are fortunate to have the opportunity of assisting in that challenge, so let's get on with the task of writing that history, a history which will show that neither God nor Freedom Is Dead!

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH
OF
HON. CARL ALBERT
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 5, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescibe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation and for other purposes.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, on one particular I agree with the distinguished minority leader: We are reaching the climax in a historic debate which has been on a high plane and of high quality. It seems to me the vote we make here today is going to be, as much as any vote we have made during the last 19 months, a test of the ability of the 89th Congress to meet its responsibilities to the American people.

If we fail here, we will have failed in a major area of our responsibility. What we are going to be voting on in the next 5 minutes is the very heart of this bill. If we strike out title IV, the record of the 89th Congress in its 2d session in the field of human rights will be damned.

I urge the defeat of the Moore amendment.

Space Talks Encouraging

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader finds at least one bright development on the international scene at the Geneva negotiations on a treaty governing outer space.

There the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to bar any nation from claiming sovereignty over space, including the moon and the planets.

The South Dakota newspaper also reports on its editorial page that a 28-nation United Nations subcommittee, including the United States and Russia, has accepted another important treaty provision. This would require nations to carry on space exploration in accordance with international law and in the interest of global peace and security.

Aside from the progress made toward an international agreement, says the newspaper, the statesmanlike manner in which the talks have been conducted is one of the most heartening signs of the times.

I request that this editorial be made a part of the Record:

[From the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, July 29, 1966]

Space Talks Encouraging

At least one bright development on the international scene is the meeting being held in Geneva, Switzerland, for the purpose of establishing rules to govern the exploration of space.

During the negotiations, conducted by members of a 28-nation United Nations legal subcommittee, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to a treaty article barring any state from claiming sovereignty over space, including the moon and other planets.

Another significant step is the subcommittee's acceptance of an article binding states to carry on space exploration in accordance with international law and in the interest of global peace and security.

The negotiators appear to be well on the way to producing a treaty which, by the time it is ready for submission to the United Nations General Assembly for final approval, will reflect a high degree of practical wisdom and foresight.

Aside from the progress being made in the space talks, the statesmanlike manner in which they are being conducted is one of the most heartening signs of the times.

Tribute of Col. Emily C. Gorman, Retiring Director, Women's Army Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, on July 31, 1966, Col. Emily C. Gormon, retired from the U.S. Army, ending a most distinguished military career, climaxed by outstanding performance as Director of the Women's Army Corps. It has been my privilege to know this most capable officer throughout her life since we were born in the same little village of Pulaski, N.Y. Therefore, I have followed with deep interest the accomplishments which have marked her steady rise in responsible leadership.

Colonel Gorman graduated from Pulaski Academy and then received her A.B. from Cornell University in 1931. Later she did graduate work in Syracuse University and Rochester University. After several years of teaching, she volunteered for military service soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor. She was accepted for officer's training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in October of 1942. Early recognition of her administrative ability caused her to be assigned as chief of the administration school of the first WAAC training center. Subsequent assignments in planning and organization prepared her for duty as a general staff officer.

Some of her major assignments have included service as Assistant Chief of Standards Branch in the Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C., in 1944; operations and training staff officer, Training Division of the U.S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Va., from 1957 to 1960; and as Assistant Chief of Foreign Military Training Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army, from 1960 until her appointment as Director, WAC.

During her 24 years of outstanding service, Colonel Gorman received significant military awards including the Army Commendation Medal, Women's Army Corps Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal, the National Defense Medal, and the General Staff Identification Badge, and upon her retirement the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition for her eminently meritorious service in leading the Women's Army Corps to its present position of prestige and outstanding effectiveness. As the citation so well stated:

> Through her integrity, sound judgment, and gracious demeanor, she constantly projected a favorable image of the Women's Army Corps throughout both the civilian complex and the military community. Her professional ability and steadfast devotion to duty contributed materially to the defense effort of her country. Colonel Gorman's distinguished performance of duty represents outstanding achievement in the most honored traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon herself and the military service.

Colonel Gorman retires from the service with the appreciation and respect of those who have observed her splendid performance. She has demonstrated in a very effective manner the role of women in defense efforts and has provided inspiration for those of her sex who undertake administrative or executive responsibilities.

The fine people of her hometown and of this entire area have watched her career with pride and affection. They join with all of us in congratulating this most capable officer on her distinguished service. We are confident that her great talents will continue to be used in some service to the Nation, in either public or private fields. She has our good wishes for health and happiness in all she undertakes.

It is also a great satisfaction to note that Colonel Gorman has been succeeded as Director of the Women's Army Corps by a truly outstanding officer Col. Elizabeth P. Hoisington, whose family has a military record of unparalleled distinction. The colonel's father, now deceased, served as a colonel, her brother Perry M. Hoisington recently retired as a major general in the U.S. Air Force, her brother, Lt. Col. Robert H. Hoisington, and two brothers-in-law, Lt. Col. James E. Maertens and Lt. Col. Charles R. Smith, are presently on duty with the Army. We are fortunate indeed to maintain such leadership in this most important military activity.

Jamaican Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Caribbean Republic of Jamaica has just celebrated another year of independence. I would like to take this opportunity to extend warm greetings and congratulations to His Excellency Sir Alexander Bustamente, Prime Minister of Jamaica; His Excellency Sir Neville Ashenbeim, Jamaica's Ambassador to the United States; and to all the citizens of that fine republic.

News items on Jamaica are more likely to appear in the travel sections of our newspapers than in front-page headlines. Most Americans tend to think of this young Caribbean republic as a tranquil and safe place, which has managed to avoid turmoil, revolution, and dictatorship. There is the image of "the island in the sun": tropical forests, sun-soaked beaches, golf courses, and colorful bazaars. Many thousands of tourists have come home with joyful memories of the hospitality and the liveliness of the Jamaican people.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, there is another side to this independent members of the British Commonwealth and of the United Nations. Jamaica is young in its independence, sharing with the rest of the world many of its problems. In the short years since its independence in 1962 Jamaica has had to deal with the questions of development and economic self-sufficiency, of political stability and social justice.

Jamaica has made every effort to cope with the difficult tasks confronting it, and significant progress has been made during the last decade. The gross national product has increased more than threefold; social overhead investment has been enlarged to build roads, expand the communication system, improve housing, and better education. A long-range agricultural development program was started in 1960 aimed at improving agricultural output as well as rural social conditions.

Special attention is being given to agricultural education, the use of modern equipment and techniques, and the securing of water supplies through irrigation. Jamaica has become the world's leading producer of bauxite, and great efforts are being made to build up local industries and manufacturing enterprises.

The benefits of these development projects accrue to the people. Jamaica has pioneered in social work in the West Indies. Community development programs have been extremely successful in providing for self-help and in creating local sources of leadership. Low-cost housing and financial assistance to the poor have been provided. Housing has remained one of the most pressing problems, however, since many successful programs have suffered setbacks through the occurrence of natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes.

It is only appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we call to mind the great achievements of the Jamaican people. Present-day Jamaica is a microcosm of the world; we cannot but admire the efforts made to alleviate the serious problems facing any new nation, and we are proud of the Jamaican record of achievement. Jamaica has set an example for the rest of the world: the nation has made great progress in the fields of social, political, and economic development through self-help and cooperation with other countries; its many different peoples live together without tensions. Internal and external peace are the cornerstones of Jamaican policy, and the success of that course is clearly visible.

It is a pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to compliment and congratulate the people of Jamaica and to voice our continuing concern and support for this valued Western Hemisphere neighbor.

O'Hare Aircaft Noise Continues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, when the Nation's airlines are not being struck, O'Hare International Airport at Chicago is the busiest in the world. Though a great boon to the economic and transportation life of the community, the heavy volume of air traffic at O'Hare causes serious problems for the villages which surround the airport. Aircraft noise is one of the most aggravating problems and apparently one which is the most difficult to reduce or eliminate.

It is my belief that the creation of an Office of Air Noise Abatement under the proposed Federal Department of Transportation is a necessary step toward eliminating aircraft noise. Until such time as action is taken, however, noise aggravations will continue to multiply.

I offer for the Record at this point an excellent article about the noise and operating problems at O'Hare Airport. The article, written by Staff Writer Michael Nash for Paddock Publications, Inc., Arlington Heights, Ill., follows:

World's Busiest Airport Means Noisiest Too: Tower Chief Tells Operation Problem

(By Michael Nash)

"We are the world's busiest," O'Hare International Airport boasts cheerfully.

"No kidding," reply sourfaced northwest suburbanites who watch television pictures jitter and listen to windows rattle as the big ones rear in and out of the world's busiest.

The airport and the airlines are acutely aware of the noise problem but it is not so easy to quiet engines which must generate enough power to keep the huge planes in the air.

Most complaints about airplane noise find their way to the office of Dan Vucurevich, tower chief at O'Hare. A northwest suburbanite himself, he understands the problem and explains what the airport and the airlines are doing about it.

Although for maximum efficiency the planes should take off and land as nearly in to the wind as possible, there is some flexibility. Crosswind landings in mild winds are not hazardous. This allows the tower to scatter the traffic; takeoffs to a considerable extent; landings not so much.

Planes can turn away from high density areas relatively soon after leaving the ground, says Vucurevich, and in some case while they are still over airport property.

Landings are more difficult to scatter since they are, in many cases, radio controlled. Five of O'Hare's seven approach paths are controlled which means that the approaching plane must fly in directly on a radio beam which dictates not only the direction from which it will approach but also its altitude at every point of the approach.

Two of these controlled paths come in from the northwest, two from the southeast, and one from the highest density area, directly east. Between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. the path over the high density area is used as little as possible.

While scattering the traffic distributes noise rather than eliminates it, it nonetheless has value.

Vucurevich said that people have a psychological breaking point, a point at which the noise becomes an irritant as well as an inconvenience.

If the airport cannot eliminate noise, it trys to adjust so that as few people as possible are pushed to the point of irritation, he commented.

Controlling the use of land surrounding the airport would be a total solution to the noise problem, but it is, for the most part, too late now.

Vucurevich says that land control would have had to be initiated 30 years ago if the noise problem was to be avoided.

The airlines also do their part by equipping each jet with $240,000 worth of sound repressors. Jet noise generates the most concern, Vucurevich explains, but curiously enough, it is no louder that noise from piston engines.

Vucurevich recalls seeing a demonstration in which a man stood near a runway speaking into a tape recorder which was equipped with a decibel meter to measure the amount of sound as both jet and piston engine planes flew over.

When the tape was played back, the meter showed that the amount of noise was the same but only the jet noise covered the man's voice.

Because jet noise blocks out more everyday sounds than piston noise, jets are the airlines primary concern.

Jet noise is caused by expanding gases hitting the colder air plus a variety of mechanical noises such as the inevitable metal-on-metal whine. Not only does it cost the airlines $240,000 dollars to cut the noise on a four engine jet, it costs an additional $10,000 per jet per month due to the extra weight and losses in speed and lift, according to the National Aircraft Noise Abatement Council (NANAC).

In the last couple of years Vucurevich says, and area villages bear him out, complaints have become sparse. Aircraft noise has become less a problem than simply a fact of northwest suburban life. The noise is a mark against the airport but this is dwarfed by the marks on the other side of the ledger.

In response to complaints that aircraft noise reduces property value, the NANAC says that real estate experts are of the opinion that it does not, and local land agents concur. They are only too happy to point out that world wide travel facilities are nearby.

It is difficult to make a convincing case for the fact that the airport inhibits growth in view of the rapid growth of the suburbs both industrially and residentially. Area land agents say that the airport has played a positive role in this growth.

Vucurevich says that of the remaining complaints most come from outside the six mile range. Apparently those closest to the airport either knew what they were in for or realize the problems involved.

Occasionally the tower will get a complaint suggesting very specific areas where it would be all right for the planes to fly.

Besides the technological problems, Vucurevich says it costs $1,200 to $1,600 an hour to keep the jets in the air, and it is a good idea to bring them in as straight and as quickly as possible.

O'Hare handles about 1,700 operations takeoffs or landings). Sound depressors only limit all this noise, traffic control only scatters it.

Vucurevich suggests that perhaps more families should follow his example: a centrally air-conditioned house in which the windows are closed the year round. That, he says, is about the best you can do.

Jet Noise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERBERT TENZER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, over this past weekend announcement was made to the effect that the administration has assigned a high priority of men and materials to the development of the proposed supersonic airliner. This announcement has been received with equal disappointment and distress by my constituents who live in the shadow and along the flight paths leading to and from the runways at Kennedy International airfield.

I am especially shocked by the announcement for several reasons:

First. During 1965, in nine separate messages to my colleagues in the House on the subject of jet noise. I emphasized the urgent need for Federal action to bring about relief of the menace.

Second. On May 6, 1965, I urged you my colleagues that action was needed now because of the possibility of the coming of new aircraft such as the supersonic transport.

Third. On Augst 19, 1965, I wrote to the President urging him to take official notice of jet noise as a national problem stressing that jet noise must be brought under control before a supersonic transport can be given serious consideration.

Fourth. The White House conference on jet noise convened on October 29, 1965, as a direct result of my suggestion to the President—and a report thereon was rendered in March 1966.

Fifth. The President took further official notice of jet noise as a national menace when he included in his transportation message a further reference to jet noise. He appointed a task force to deal with the problem and charged it with the responsibility "to frame an action program to attack this problem."

Sixth. On May 6, 1965, I introduced H.R. 7981 and H.R. 7982 to deal with the problem of jet noise in its varying aspects. These bills deal both with problems in the area of research to find quieter engines and other equipment as well as in the area of airfield operation. It would also deal with the establishment of future airfields.

Seventh. On July 12, 1966, I introduced H.R. 16172 together with Chairman Harley O. Staggers and others to authorize the FAA or the proposed Department of Transportation to set aircraft noise standards and controls.

Mr. Speaker, so long as the conflict in Vietnam continues and so long as we are required to cut back on funds needed to carry on our war on poverty at home, I shall oppose all efforts to plan or produce a supersonic transport. This is a program which can be postponed until peace is restored in southeast Asia, hopefully by means of a political solution.

The initial appropriation made this year for a study of this project, high as it was, should not be considered as a blanket authorization to proceed to commit vast sums without regard to other needs.

It is estimated that $5 billion will be needed to develop a supersonic airliner and that each giant airliner would cost in the neighborhood of $25 million.

This is incredible when one considers that the amount expended for the war on poverty for the year 1965–66 was in the sum of approximately one and one-half billion dollars.

Mr. Speaker, this morning's New York Times, August 8, 1966, carries an editorial which I believe my colleagues will find most interesting and timely in connection with the establishment of priorities in our domestic programs. I urge them to heed the alarm which has been sounded in this chamber and which is sounded in the New York Times editorial:

Supersonic Secrecy

Two basic mistakes were made by President Johnson last April when, without public announcement, he gave the proposed supersonic airliner virtually the same priority on men and materials as that enjoyed by key war and space programs.

It was an error to keep the decision secret. It was inevitable that the action would become public and it was predictable that it would evoke negative reaction. The debate over Vietnam policy has shown plainly that many Americans are uneasy about what they feel is the Administration's lack of candor. That unease can only be increased by the present revelation that the President chose to withhold public knowledge of a basic policy decision though there was no military security necessity for reticence. The suspicion must arise in many minds that Mr. Johnson took this course because he wanted to avoid a vigorous public debate about the wisdom of the controversial supersonic transport project.

Even more basically questionable is the set of national priorities implied by the President's decision. Once again the emphasis is on military and technological achievement to the apparent exclusion of priority for urgent human needs. Estimates of the research and development cost for the supersonic jet now range up to five billion dollars. The President's decision last April implied a firm decision to incur these costs and add them to the other drains now being made on the nation's already strained resources. Certainly Congress and the nation should have been allowed a direct voice in deciding whether to put the giant transport ahead of the war on poverty and the associated effort to give the Negro full equality. The imperativeness of these human needs should have been apparent last April, even before the latest wave of urban riots gave renewed warnings about the high claim they deserve to have in the commitment of the nation's energies.

Recently the President has been talking about possible cutbacks in Government spending if present inflationary trends continue. Perhaps he is having second thoughts about the priorities he set out last April. We hope so.

Still No Excuse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a great problem of water pollution is facing the citizens of the Chicago Metropolitan Area, as evidenced in a timely editorial which appeared in the Suburban Economist August 3:

Still No Excuse

Federal and state water pollution officials reported last week that although pollution continues in the water off the three Calumet area beaches, bathing is safe.

They based their statement on tests showing pollution is less than last year, when the beaches also were in use. This is comforting to the scores of thousands who daily use the beaches in the recent heat wave, but contamination should be non-existent because the lake also provides our drinking water.

The principal cause of pollution is the continued dumping by the U.S. army corps of engineers of tons of refuse dredged from the bottom of the Calumet river, and the continued dumping of industrial waste into the Little and the Grand Calumet rivers, both of which empty into the lake.

Contamination at the south end of the lake is so great that the beaches of Hammond and Whiting have not been permitted to reopen this year. When the winds are from the south, the pollution is carried into the area of the Chicago beaches.

It is incredible that government has permitted the fouling of Lake Michigan by industry for so long and now by the corps of engineers. Of course, industry will be compelled to spend huge sums to dispose of its wastes in other ways, but the health of the people in the metropolitan area is beyond any conceivable price.

What has happened and is happening is a callous disregard for the public.

Prosperous Business Is Lifeblood of Our Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Evening Tribune, Aug. 3, 1966]

Prosperous Business Is Lifeblood of Our Country

EDITOR: Washington is a stately, impressive city. Its busy bustle breeds an atmosphere of great importance. Its protocol, prestige, and power tend to turn the heads of bureaucrats to believe that government is the one constructive activity beyond all others.

They forget that government does not produce wealth. It is not a money-maker. It exists on the money it takes from business in the form of taxes.

Prosperous business is the lifeblood of our country. Without it there would be no government. Business must be encouraged and stimulated, if our country is to endure and prosper. Successful businessmen are our essential, indispensable citizens.

Our Founding Fathers recognized these facts and established our government to protect the people and to encourage our system of free enterprise.

Our Constitution deliberately delegated the functions of the federal government mainly to protect our country from external aggression and internally to restrain men from injuring one another. It purposely limited the functions of government so that the drain on business would be moderate, and it and our nation would prosper.

How many of our modern Washington bureaucrats constantly strive to limit our government's functions so as to burden the people and business as little as possible?

Their main endeavor should be to encourage private business and give it a sympathetic atmosphere in which to prosper. This should be their most insistent duty.

This was the purpose of our Founding Fathers, and they accomplished it so successfully that for the first 157 years our country prospered as no other country has ever prospered. We became the greatest nation in the world.

The New Deal started an era of reckless spending. Since then the American people and business have been increasingly taxed and burdened by an extravagant, wasteful federal government which has entirely lost its proper perspective.

Our public debt now exceeds by $34 billion the combined debts of all other nations of the world. We are saddled with socialism to the degree that our current federal expenses are staggering and headed higher at an awesome rate. Business is on the defensive.

To be prosperous and not have inflation constantly whittling away our substance, and increased taxes and restrictions running business, we must reverse this destructive trend.

We can do this by voting for conservatives who realize the supreme importance of private business. They believe in restrained spending and fiscal integrity. Business would be encouraged and our long-range prosperity assured.

HENRY LIPPITT.

A New Approach to Aviation Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, because of pressing business here on the floor of the House, I was unable to attend the annual convention of the Lawyer-Pilots Association on Friday, August 5, in Jackson, Wyo., where I was to be the guest speaker that evening. Because the speech I had prepared contains many matters of great interest I thought I would submit this speech for your consideration—and the consideration of others who share our interest in these matters. Mr. Speaker, my speech follows:

A New Approach to Aviation Safety

It is most appropriate for those of us in the Lawyer-Pilots Association to hold our annual meeting in Wyoming. The future strength of all types of aviation is of particular importance in an area like Wyoming. Wyoming's large size, adverse weather conditions which make road travel hazardous, and the inadequate ground transportation in some areas all make for increased use and importance of air travel.

In my case, being a pilot was of utmost value in the last campaign because air travel was the only way in which I could cover the state as thoroughly as I did.

For the entire state of Wyoming, the potential for increased growth partly depends upon the quality and quantity of transportation services and facilities which we can offer to geographical areas with which we share a community of interest.

Concerning the entire United States economy, the airline strike has demonstrated the importance of aviation to our national well-being. Last year our commercial air carriers flew 66 billion passenger-miles, 16% more than in 1964. General aviation accounted for 24 billion passenger-miles, a gain of 13%.

NEW PROBLEMS OF A SUPERSONIC AGE

Aviation has undergone fantastic growth in this country and we are now on the verge of an era which promises even greater achievements. But if we are to extract the full measure of value from this growth, our minds must be able to operate on a par with the supersonic speeds of our planes. We must begin now to anticipate the needs and problems of the supersonic age.

One of the most important areas of concern in raising the quality of aviation is that of improving air safety. With a space program that contemplates a man on the moon with the decade, the least we can do is get a man around this earth in fairly good shape. Like Harry Belafonte said recently, we're going to spend all this money getting to the moon and then find out that everyone up there is black!

With the coming of the supersonic transports, which may hold up to 500 people apiece, we must now approach air safety in a new way. This new approach is also necessitated by such tragedies as the Boeing 727 crash in Salt Lake City last winter; 43 of the 91 occupants died as a result of that accident. Apparently none of the fatalities were due to traumatic injuries but all died from suffocation during the resultant fire. The interior furnishings probably contributed greatly to the spread of fire and the emission of heavy black smoke. There was also a possible maloperation of the emergency lighting system which failed to illuminate the emergency exists for passenger escape to safety.

THE CRUCIAL POST CRASH PERIOD

The old approach to safety was based upon the idea that these beautifully designed planes would never crash and that, when they did, little could be done to save the occupants. But now, perhaps we ought to insist that airplanes be designed on the premise that they may crash. Those of us who are both pilots and lawyers may be able to make a real contribution in this new area by proposing legal standards which aircraft designers and operators should meet.

It is now becoming clear that many casualties in aircraft crashes occur in the critical period just after the crash during which an intense enveloping fire develops. The damage occurs between the initiation of the fire and the time of arrival of fire fighting equipment.

Three basic methods can be used to safeguard passengers during this critical period. We can work to improve evacuation means, to increase occupant mobility, and to "buy" evacuation time after occurrence of the fire.

IMPROVE EVACUATION MEANS

To improve evacuation means, the major step that needs to be taken is to provide more and larger emergency exits, designed to function in conditions of darkness and panic. Perhaps these exits could be activated not only by on-site mechanisms, but also by remote master switches in the cockpit and stewardess service areas, functioning like the jettison capsule of the fighter pilot.

The problem with the present exits is that standards for their number, size, and distribution were based upon propeller-driven plane configurations, which differ from the newer jetliner configurations in many ways, such as aisle width, seat pitch, and number of seats abreast, which all affect the rate of emergency evacuation.

As the number of exits are increased, studies have shown that the time required to evaculate an aircraft drops dramatically. A Denver engineering firm concluded that even doubling or tripling the number of exits currently available on jet aircraft would make post-crash burn and asphyxiation fatalities virtually impossible.

INCREASE OCCUPANT MOBILITY

Evacuation means could be further improved if passengers could be given more effective training in evacuation procedures. Much training is given to crew members, but practically none to passengers. Yet passengers were the ones who ended up opening 5 of the 6 exits at Salt Lake City, and they fumbled with 3 of these before getting them open. This delay may have cost many lives. Even supposedly experienced people, including an FAA inspector and a crew member, did not know where all the exits were during the Salt Lake accident.

By the way, one critic has pointed out that the pre-flight passenger briefings might be more effective if alcoholic beverages were not served on the ground before takeoff!

Flight attendants must supervise the passengers to provide safe, efficient, emergency evacuation. But to do so, the attendants must be alive and uninjured—yet airlines in some circumstances relegate the flight attendants to areas where they are exposed to injury in the crash, such as jumpseats, often facing sideways, coat closets, or even washrooms!

The FAA now requires operators to conduct evacuation tests to show that evacuation of the full seating capacity can be accomplished in 2 minutes or less through no more than 50% of the emergency exits. But this required demonstration is of little or no value in the case of some airlines, who have sometimes rehearsed participants, have allowed women to wear slacks and low-heeled shoes, and have used 100% healthy specimens.

"BUY" EVACUATION TIME

The Salt Lake City accident has also stimulated a number of proposals which would enable us to "buy" evacuation time after the crash. Fire tests have disclosed a number of deficiencies in the materials presently being installed in aircraft interiors. Materials are available which would be far superior to those now being used.

Another proposal has been to install automatic sprinkling systems. One idea was to fill the cabin interior with a stable insulating foam right after the crash. Portable emergency breathing apparatus could be provided for instant use.

This increased emphasis upon safety should apply not only to the commercial aircraft, but, perhaps more importantly, to people like you and me, the private plane operators, since general aviation accounts for many more fatalities than commercial flight. In 1963, there were 73 commercial accidents, 13 of them fatal. These 13 fatal accidents caused 264 fatalities. But there were 4900 accidents in general aviation, 477 involving fatalities, resulting in 900 deaths.

ACCIDENT CAUSES

The pilots' lack of knowledge and/or disregard of weather conditions are the major causal factors in fatal accidents. Weather accounts for about 38% of the total number of fatal accidents. The incidence of alcohol has been a major factor in fatal general aviation accidents. In 1963, medical investigators found measurable traces of alcohol in the blood of more than ⅓ of the general aviation pilot fatalities examined. In 1964, the incidence was somewhat higher, with about 4% of the total examined having an alcohol level high enough to indicate substantial intoxication.

Steps are being taken to improve the safety record in general aviation. The FAA is encouraging a voluntary refresher training course for certified pilots and is continuing research in the area of pilot training.

LEGAL PROBLEMS

The matter of safety regulation and investigations brings up another interesting legal problem concerning the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Agency. The CAB investigates all fatal accidents but has entrusted the FAA with responsibility for checking all non-fatal light airplane accidents. But it has been charged that the FAA, because of its other licensing and regulatory duties, is not able to give this group of accidents the kind of independent study and review accorded other accidents. This may be a little bit like asking the policeman to be the judge as well. Some consider this to be a distinct loss to general aviation. There can be a good case made that more is to be gained from talking with pilots who have survived an accident than from guessing at what the deceased may have done.

We lawyers are always interested in precedents and there is a good deal of apprehension among those in general aviation about the FAA's handling of passenger congestion at Washington National Airport. The FAA's action there might have derivitive effects on the restriction of air traffic. The first-come, first-served policy is apparently being abandoned and quotas are being established instead. There has been a move to put instrument flight rules into effect at all times. Visual flight rules are now in force a good deal of the time. If other major airports follow this precedent, the VFR pilot would be limited—perhaps seriously—in where and when he could fly.

Another aviation problem of special interest to lawyer-pilots is that of user charges for airways. General aviation pilots join us in general opposition to this. The House Ways and Means Committee may be holding hearings on the subject this year. If and when they decide to do so, their staff has promised to notify me promptly so that I can prepare a statement on the subject for their hearings.

The advice of lawyer-pilots is needed on other legal subjects, as well, such as the proposal for a Cabinet-level Department of Transportation—and in regard to the Federal Airport Aid Program. I will be more than happy to give top consideration to any suggestions and proposals you may have on these and other matters pertaining to aviation law and regulation.

Because of their special qualifications and experience, there is a great deal that lawyer-pilots can contribute to the solution of the momentous problems that face us in this age of expanding air traffic. Solutions to the problems of safety standards, regulation, air traffic congestion, economics, and user charges, are not beyond the American genius to devise. For the sake of our nation's welfare, let us hope that they are not beyond the American will to produce.

West Branch Compromise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I have always pursued a vigorous policy of raking Federal officials over the coals when they have not given prompt and humane service to my constituents. I feel it is only fair to pass on a well-deserved compliment when an agency does provide the kind of service that the American public deserves and demands. For this reason I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues in Congress to a recent editorial which appeared in the Cedar Rapids Gazette, Friday, July 29, 1966.

WEST BRANCH COMPROMISE

Who says the federal government doesn't have a soul? Or, at least, the federal government's National Park Service? Not the West Branch delegation that visited with park service representatives in Washington last Tuesday.

The West Branch leaders, together with Senators Hickenlooper and Miller and Congressman Schmidhauser, got a sympathetic hearing from the park service people on differences over plans for developing the Herbert Hoover historic site in West Branch.

Specifically, the West Branch group wanted—and the park service representatives tentatively agreed to—(1) a reappraisal of two pieces of business property in West Branch which the government wants to acquire as a site for a new post office and federal building, and (2) life-tenancy arrangements for elderly homeowners of three residences in an area wanted by the government.

It is hoped a final agreement can be reached at a meeting Aug. 15 in West Branch. "All's well that ends well," and it appears that this is one of those situations headed toward a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

That's fine.

New Mexico Newspaper Calls for Defeat of Proposal To Dam the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 27, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Gallup, N. Mex., Independent, published in one of the States that will benefit from the Colorado River Basin project to dam the Grand Canyon, lived up to its name with a recent editorial roundly condemning the proposed dams.

We believe—

The editorial said—

> our government should protect and maintain our scenic wonders for future generations. We believe the Bureau of Reclamation proposal should be junked.

The editorial correctly pointed out that the dams would not provide any additional water and that they are proposed as "cash registers" or moneymakers for the project. It pointed out also that a cost of the dams would be the destruction of some of "the most awesome scenery on the North American continent."

The editorial follows:

DESPOILING GRAND CANYON

Conservationists and sportsmen throughout the nation are rallying to defeat a proposal now before Congress which would reduce the Colorado River in Northern Arizona to huge reservoirs which would encroach upon Grand Canyon National Park and Monument.

The Bureau of Reclamation proposes construction of dams at Marble Gorge, 50 miles below the present Glenn Canyon Dam, and Bridge Canyon, far downstream. The Marble Gorge dam would back water 50 miles to Glenn Canyon drowning most of the river above the National Park. The Bridge Canyon structure would be 676 feet high and would back a reservoir 90 to 95 miles long all the way through the National Monument and 13 miles into the National Park.

Purpose of the dams, which would flood all but 100 miles of the most extraordinary wild river in the United States, would be to generate electric power. The Bureau of Reclamation calls them "cash register dams" and says they will ring up sales of electric power to pay pumping and irrigation costs. The dams would provide no additional water.

An article in the current issue of Outdoor Life calls the Colorado "a mighty river that has no counterpart for unspoiled scenic grandeur in the world."

This stretch of the Colorado, the last major section not already harnessed by dams and its canyons make up the National Park and Monument, rated by many as the most awesome scenery on the North American continent. The Colorado is also the wildest river a boatman can tackle anywhere in the U.S.

In 240 miles it drops 1,535 feet, roaring through 233 major rapids. In many places it races between granite walls that rise 1,000 feet straight up.

The Bureau of Reclamation proposal would set a rather dangerous precedent of despoiling a national park for commercial reasons. All too often private industry and branches of our government are willing to deny future generations the pleasure of our natural wonders in favor of unneeded, unwanted developments which cost taxpayers millions of dollars.

In view of recent developments in steam and nuclear power, it would appear that such plants could serve the power purposes of the proposed dams as well and probably at a lower cost.

We believe our government should protect and maintain our scenic wonders for future generations. We believe that the Bureau of Reclamation proposal should be junked.

Rather than despoiling our natural wonders, with multi-million dollar projects, the bureau should exert more effort toward smaller projects which would reclaim land which has no value due to erosion, reclaim our polluted streams, rivers and lakes and work toward conserving our nation's natural resources for future generations.

Congress should defeat the bureau's proposal for the Colorado River, but it will not buck the powerful agency if citizens of this land do not express their opposition to the project. All too often our government moves without our consent merely because we are indifferent.

Oppose the proposal if only so future generations may see one of the natural wonders which has intrigued man since he first walked this land.

Air Strike Reaches Impasse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Union, Aug. 2, 1966]

AIR STRIKE REACHES IMPASSE: CONGRESS MUST TAKE ACTION

The President has been defied, the good of the country ignored.

That is the situation in regard to the strike which has grounded an unacceptably large segment of the nation's commercial airplanes.

There is only one alternative—congressional action.

The prestige of the White House as well as that of the President personally was placed behind a settlement that had been negotiated by representatives of airline employes and the management of airlines.

It came to nothing when a majority of the 35,000 striking mechanics, members of the AFL–CIO International Association of Machinists, rejected the agreement reached at the White House.

Whether this really came as a surprise to labor leaders, is not clear. Certainly it came as a surprise to the President, the company negotiators and the public at large.

The leader of the machinists union, Roy Siemiller, has been close to the Administration. Persons who had been following the protracted negotiations which eventually led to a strike, had been convinced that the machinists union had received a "go ahead" from responsible sources.

Certainly the Administration had appeared reluctant to step into an increasingly alarming situation, yet Congress was asked to keep hands off.

The President took it upon himself to be the sole judge of when a situation constituted a national emergency.

The Congress began to reach its point of rebellion.

President Johnson finally applied pressure—but apparently the workers in the labor union ranks had been led to believe they were going to have things their own way.

They struck against their own leadership.

There has been so much reliance placed on militant action in all civic and public affairs, and there has been so much official condoning of all forms of demonstrations, that reasonable settlements are bound to become more difficult to reach, no matter in what wide field of affairs.

The President, sad to say, reaped a bitter harvest of misguided public policies.

The public interest must be placed first in this country, and not only when it serves a political purpose. Transportation is vital to America, vital to the war effort, and vital to the very business which sustains the employes themselves.

The losses to employes as well as the airlines are running $200 million a day.

Congress immediately should take legislative action to get the airplanes flying again and to provide the cooling off time in which calmer reasoning may prevail.

The machinists have a case, as evident by the pay increases and benefits granted to them. But the final word cannot be written on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

And the final word cannot be written at the cost of every person in the country and at the cost of our military effort.

Let's get back to work and back to the negotiating table.

Your Man on the Bowery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my bill, H.R. 14197, for a comprehensive program for the control of alcoholism and my statement with respect thereto appears at page 6973 of the Congressional Record of March 31, 1966.

On July 26, at page A3939 of the Congressional Record, I discuss the "Herald Counseling Center: To Save Families Disintegrating Under the Effects of Alcohol."

One of their affiliated groups is the Christian Herald's Bowery Mission of

New York City whose director is Herbert Maynard.

An alcoholic who became an ordained minister and who now devotes his life to saving souls preserved in alcohol, Herb Maynard is worth knowing.

Mr. Maynard appeared with me on the "Barry Gray Show" over radio station WMCA in New York City on Monday night, August 1. The story of his work and the organization he serves is detailed in the July issue of Christian Herald magazine under the title "Your Man on the Bowery."

To you men in Washington, my colleagues, I commend the article, which follows:

YOUR MAN ON THE BOWERY

(By Sean K. Fitzpatrick)

Every man has a war story to tell his children. Herb Maynard is no exception.

The beaches were dark in 1943, mysterious in their salty roar, ominous without the laughter of surfers.

PBY's droned overhead looking for enemy U-boats, which menaced Allied shipping off the coast of Florida. Sub chasers reported sinkings. And Navy shore patrols reported the scum of bilge and oil washing ashore at dawn.

Rumors fed the flames of the war conscious. In the West, Japanese balloon bombs floated over Oregon and ignited. German U-Boats were landing spies on Florida beaches.

Herb Maynard knew these beaches well. His buddies at the Naval Station, Port Everglades, Florida, knew him as a gusty kid from the hills, proficient with a lute, quick with his fists, hearty drinker, good comrade.

When Herb saddled up to ride guard duty, as part of the shore patrol, no doubt he was a striking, patriotic figure. Dark, muscular, quick, he knew his orders well: shoot first, ask questions later. It was wartime.

But Herb Maynard met up with no Nazis, no rubber-suited Italians, no knife-wielding commandoes.

One black night a cask of rum washed ashore. It had been, perhaps, tossed overboard a floundering freighter or jettisoned by some U-boat under attack, along with life rafts, oil drums, survival kits.

It seemed a great joke to this young warrior when he left his guard post that night to stow a cask of rum. It seemed to be a big time to his buddies who helped him swizzle rum Cokes for the duration of the war. A lark, a story to tell your kids about after the war, years later perhaps.

But it was wartime, and Herb Maynard left his guard post for the sake of a cask of rum. No Nazis landed that night—that we know of—but Herb was losing a war with himself. In the dark days of World War II, he was already an alcoholic. He was a rackless, handsome youth. But he was an alcoholic.

Today, at 45, Herb Maynard is still an alcoholic. It is true he hasn't had a drink in years. He is an ordained Baptist minister preaching the Gospel. He is a warm, generous man who speaks straight from his eyes to yours. He knows and loves his fellowman. He loves and cares for his daughters. But Herb Maynard is an alcoholic. He can never not be an alcoholic because an alcoholic is never cured. Because he knows this, he can help himself—and others.

Herb Maynard is the new director of Christian Herald's Bowery Mission of New York City. Many of the men he sees are alcoholics: he understands them. They, in time, come to understand him. If they are lucky, they come to understand themselves.

The Bowery Mission seeks to give the approximately 20,000 homeless men in the area a chance and a reason to survive. Facilities include dormitories that will accommodate 120 men (in bitter winter weather, countless more on floors and in pews), a kitchen that serves 1600 meals a day in winter, a stockroom of donated clothing, a medical clinic, library and television room, employment and counseling service and, of course, a chapel.

South of 14th Street on Bowery, which is an extension of Third Avenue, the Mission is surrounded by appliance stores, all-night eateries, teeming bars and flop houses. The Bowery is really an "elephant burial ground," a magnet drawing derelicts who have wandered aimlessly until it is time to die. The Bowery is where they come to lie down spiritually and mentally and physically.

To enter the Mission at 5 a.m. on a weekday is an experience. Outside, men lie on the cold stone pavement swigging wine or Southern Comfort, if they have the price. You enter through green doors reinforced by a heavy metal screen; your eyes smart from disinfectant fumes. When one becomes accustomed to the light, an attractive, high-vaulted chapel emerges.

But in the pews, men lie here and there asleep. A staff member passes among them. The day has begun.

Bob, a Mission staff member, is short, stocky. He holds a Ph. D. in psychology. He also holds a prison record for manslaughter and for passing bad checks. He understands these men. They may try to lie to him, but they know he knows what's what. Or they soon find out.

He calls to now one and then another. "Hey—when's the last time you got cleaned up?"

The answer, invariably, "Day before yesterday."

Bob says, "Now, if that was true, how come you're lousy? There's one sitting on your shoulder now."

Other men laugh.

Bob continues, "If you don't want to get cleaned up, you'll have to get out. You can't expect men who've cleaned up to sit next to you."

The man: "I'd rather leave."

Bob: "Good-bye."

But many men choose to clean up, and they get in line for delousing and showers. Their clothes are fumigated and laundered and they are fed. For some, this is the beginning of a return to society. For them, cleansing in the Bowery Mission—even as it was in the New Testament—is the first step. They will have a chance to dry out their bodies, clean their minds, learn of Jesus Christ. They will learn, too, about how to keep their bodies clean, their clothes tidy, how to keep a job and live in decency, and, perhaps, how to return to their families. In short, they learn again the rudiments of how to live.

The teachers are staff members. Each one in his own way has fallen to the bottom of society. Now they are on the rise. Of the 50 staffers, a few are counselors: others cook, clean, shop, sort, do all the things necessary to keep the Mission open.

The counselors:

A former fighter pilot, highly decorated, an alcoholic. He is handsome enough to be mistaken for a movie star. Some time ago, he was a wreck.

A television newscaster. He could not take the cocktail parties.

The psychologist. He killed a man and was on a Florida chain gang.

Then there's the director, Herb Maynard, the alcoholic and school dropout. What is there about him that gives him the power to draw together such diverse men to stand and make a fight against their common enemy?

Herb Maynard has himself been drawn from a gutter. He lives under the sword of alcoholism; one wrong move could be his last. He talks hard, laughs, tells a story, gives advice, eats heartily, plays volleyball, swims, brings up his youngsters with love. In other words—he lives.

This is what he has brought these men: life. Now they want to live. They want others to live. And they are learning from each other about how to do it and not to do it. Who could know more about wanting to live than Herb Maynard? He came close to never having done it.

He was born in Dunlow, West Virginia, in 1921, the son of a coal miner who left the mines because his wife worried about him. The father died, ironically, in a trucking accident, and the widowed Mrs. Maynard and her sons worked a bare hillside farm to survive. Herb never graduated from the nearby two-room school, but he learned how to fight and to drink and to sell white lighting whiskey to his schoolmates.

At 17, Herb decided to "live a little," and left school to get a job and a car. He gravitated to the mines his father sought to escape and he found out why his father wanted to escape. Fighting and drinking seemed a good way to forget the fear of the mines. So he drank and he fought and he became pretty good at both but he never forgot his fear of the mines. It was a valid fear. Shortly after he left to join the Navy, 98 men were killed in an explosion right where he had once worked.

Married now, and a shore patrolman, Herb Maynard found his rum where he could and kept on drinking. One thing he did learn, though, was barbering, and he became camp barber before he mustered out in 1945. By now he was an alcoholic.

The GI Bill gave him a chance to attend barber school after the war, so he moved his family to Huntington, West Virginia, and enrolled. To earn extra money, he became a dealer in a gambling hall. He was a popular figure there—good gambler, good fighter, good drinker. As a sideline, he smuggled booze into the Veterans' Hospital in his barber bag.

But drinking was taking its toll, and the Maynard family was in trouble. With a young daughter now, Herb decided to make the big move, get out of town, find another place to live and barber, with no more reason to fight or drink. They chose Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

It was a good try. There had always been reasons to drink, it seemed. As a kid, it had been a novel experience and a great way to kill time on hunting trips with his older brothers. At the mines, a hedge against fear of death. At war, a way to escape boredom, to smooth things out, relax. And now that he was an adult, after exhausting all reasons, drinking had become a reason of its own. Herb could not stop.

In the morning, his hands shook. This was no good for a barber. So he drank from a Coke bottle. At night, he drank because he wanted to and because he had to. And so his wife took her daughters and left. All he had left was his bottle.

One day a friend took him to a revival meeting. The preacher stormed and ranted about sin. Herb Maynard had never heard anything like this. He had rarely, in fact, in his 25-odd years been to a church. Every time the preacher would mention a sin, he'd seem to look down at Herb.

Had his friend tipped off the minister about him, as a practical joke? How could this stranger know about his acquaintance with perdition? Herb thought he knew, and so he walked out, stamping on the toes of the man who had brought him.

A visit to Alcoholics Anonymous helped not a bit either. It reminded him of the revival. So Herb coughed a little, shook a lot and kept on drinking.

In his 30th year, Herb Maynard was very nearly dead.

It was early morning and gray. The heat of the Florida day had not yet taken over.

But Herb was sweating and shaking. His wife and his daughter were gone. His clothes were filthy. He was unshaved, his hair was matted against his head. The sheets on the bed stank. His stomach cramped, his eyes burned.

He tells the story this way: "I got myself a Bible. I didn't know too much about it except that my mother would read to us sometimes at night from it. I didn't know the New Testament from the Old. But I did know I didn't have time to waste.

"I wanted to go right to the Head, so I read the words printed in red. I knew these were Christ's words. I thought I would find the steps in His Words to bring myself out of this pit. I thought I could find out myself what I should do. But I could not. The words meant nothing to me."

Herb Maynard was alone, and now he knew it.

His story continues. "There was a revolver in the desk drawer. I resolved I'd use it. I'd put a bullet in my head. I tried to use that gun, but I couldn't. I couldn't even take it out of the drawer. And then I knew I wanted to live. I wanted to live, and I wanted help.

"I had tried to make deals with God before. You know 'God give me this, and I'll do that.' But this time I cried out to God aloud, pleading with Him to do something for me. There on my knees, I turned my life over to God, crying like a baby."

Maynard adds, "The next Sunday, I went to church. I joined that church in Fort Lauderdale, and I went to Sunday school. It was the first time I had ever attended Sunday school, and in the next ten years—no matter where I was—I never missed Sunday school."

Herb Maynard's comeback is not so dramatic after this. But what it lacks in drama, it makes up for in honest determination. His sobering up made him stand straight as a man he became a pillar of that Florida community. He taught Sunday school, formed a Boy Scout troop, founded a successful barbering business, bought a home and a car, reestablished his family.

Although the temptation of drink always hung over him, he managed to hold out. What helped him? The church, and his family and his guts. But Herb Maynard cites what he feels is a telling piece of Scripture: "Ephesians 2:8, 9. 'For by grace are ye saved through faith and that not of yourselves. It is the gift of God, not of works lest any man should boast.' "

His thoughts were of joining the ministry, but his pastor advised that he wait a while. After five years of prosperity, he still felt the call and gave himself up to God at the invitation of Charles E. Fuller at a Bible conference in Boca Raton, Fla.

He sold his business and his home—despite his family's uneasiness. But he found great pleasure in renting a tavern he'd frequented in the old days known as the Orange Blossom Cafe. He ripped down the Budweiser and Blue Ribbon signs and nailed up a sign that said, "Davie Baptist Church, Davie, Florida."

In 1956, he entered the Baptist Bible Institute in Graceville, Florida. The following year, at 36, he enrolled at Norman Junior College in Norman Park, Florida, where he studied education, was pastor of a local church, and was named student of the year.

The next year he transferred to Georgia Southwestern College in Americus, and in 1960 he entered Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary at Wake Forest, N.C. There he received his degree in theology and remained as pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Wendell, N.C.

Throughout these years, his rehabilitation depended largely on working hard and attending A.A. meetings. His marriage, rocked by his early life, finally dissolved. His daughters stayed on with him, and he left Wendell to become a full-time counselor at the Raleigh Rescue Mission in Raleigh. It was here he began full-time work with alcoholic rehabilitation. To earn living expenses he resurrected his old trade of barbering. It was while plying this trade that Herb Maynard's life took on new meaning.

One day, a well-dressed traveler sat down in Maynard's barber chair. Herb observed that the traveler was an out-of-towner. The man replied that he had come to Raleigh to make television appearances. Maynard asked if he were in show business.

The man laughed pleasantly and answered, "You might say that. I'm a minister."

Maynard replied, "Me, too."

The two "reverends" agreed to meet again at Maynard's Raleigh Rescue Mission for services. After the traveler observed Maynard at work, he identified himself as David Poling, an editor of the Christian Herald and Director of Christian Herald Charities. He said further that he found Maynard and his work interesting and asked if the minister-barber would be interested in coming to New York to work.

Maynard observed, "I've no urge to see that big city. Nothing doing."

In the next few months there followed more than a few letters and telephone conversations. Finally, Poling persuaded Maynard to just *visit* the big city.

First, they saw the World's Fair, and after a fine meal, Poling repeated his offer.

Maynard's answer: "Nothing doing."

Then, there was a trip to the Bowery. Maynard explains, "I did not think anything could be so hideous. I *had* to accept."

He started as director of a half-way house, and shortly after the first of this year he was asked to take the leadership of the Bowery Mission when Rev. Ray Allen retired. He came full swing: from alcoholic and school dropout to Pastor of the Bowery Mission.

In a conversation in the upstairs office of the Mission, Herb Maynard said that he feels he has found his life's work. "I'm very enthused. I don't have my hands tied here. I have men on my staff who understand the program I'm trying to install. We're all working hard at it. What we're trying to do, bascially, is to get men who'll make the break to consolidate their gains and make a real go of it.

"We feel that once a man has dried out, cleaned up, he can start to think clearly. He can make a choice then. If he wants to study with us, it will do him some good. But only if he *wants* to. We offer to get him into A.A. The thing to do is to take this man who is down and out and make him feel human."

"One of the really terrible things about a man succumbing to alcoholism is that he is not only destroying himself but his family as well. The wife may become wayward through lack of attention. The children are headed to juvenile delinquency and the family courts. We think it very important to get him back with his family. The man who finds his family again is the man who probably will continue to fight."

Maynard leaned back in his chair and said softly, "There is a prayer we say here that sums up our hopes.

"God grant me the serenity to accept things I cannot change, courage to change the things I can, and wisdom to know the difference."

At this moment, one staff member, the former fighter pilot, came through the door and announced he was taking some of the "boys" swimming. He said to Herb, "You'd better come get some exercise, too."

Herb answered, "Better chubby than drunk." They both laughed.

Laughter is heard a lot around the Bowery Mission as it often is in places where men ban together to fight a common enemy. It means there's still a chance. Within the laughter there is a center of hope.

One staff member who confided his delight in working under Herb Maynard expressed his views of his own situation. "What can I get out of my life? I know my future is limited. But I did it myself. Certainly I hope to make good on the outside, but right now I have a place where I can work and do things. I still don't know if I can take care of myself. I may stay here or whatever it takes. I'm just not sure of the future. But right now, I'm taking one day at a time."

At the Bowery Mission on New York's lower East Side, Herb Maynard is teaching alcoholics this lesson: "If you can take each day one at a time, you can make yourself a lifetime doing it."

Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, in the debate on this act, several Members made reference to an alleged law that one in America has the right to discriminate in selling real estate. This is not a right that I find existing in real property law, and based upon nearly 20 years of legal practice, I am still waiting to see my first warranty deed giving one the right to discriminate in disposing of property. Nor was this a right in English common law nor was it in the Constitution of the United States. It has long been my position that it is a privilege, a privilege that has resulted in confining human beings into particular areas based upon their race or creed and without regard to individual worth. And it was a privilege too easily equated with liberty in our peaceful way of life.

To me the basic consideration of this legislation is whether or not Negroes should be allowed to live in various parts of town where and when they can afford the homes available. Apply this to my own State, my own experience in life, I cannot see where a restriction to certain areas in certain towns, based upon color, can be either moral or decent.

MELTING POT

I was born and raised in Rock Springs, Wyo., where this never was a problem. In the immediate neighborhood where I was born and raised were three homes—a Negro lived in one, across the creek was the Roncalio family, and next door was the Chinese family of the Lion Hand Laundry. If ever people lived more in harmony and in friendship and in true fulfillment of the American dream of "melting pot of the world," I do not know where it might have been.

I cannot forget that in World War II, I saw black men get shot and die in Aachen, Germany, in platoons of the American 1st Division; just as did yellow men in Italy, just as Spanish, English, and Swedes, and others died in American uniforms fighting the Hitlerian concepts of Aryan superiority, of racial grading of human beings.

SERVICE IN VIETNAM

Just a month ago 12 of my colleagues joined me in a tour through a hospital at

Clark Field and in Vietnam where we found that a very substantial portion of our fighting men is now made up of American Negroes. Particularly I was impressed with one very handsome sergeant lying on a stretcher being transferred from a bus to a new superjet which would take him to stateside. He was an excellent appearing young man, except that he had no ankles or feet any more. They had been shot off. No legislative body should now state that this young man cannot come home and buy a house in the town where, by his talents, he could earn the money to pay for it.

In Cheyenne, Wyo., today we have multiracial living as a near-accomplished fact and we believe it has been done without loss or discord to those in any area of the community. Cheyenne boasts many members of minority groups. We would like to think we could set a guide in this regard, as does our neighbor, Denver, to the south.

Wyoming has, however, occasionally been harsh to some of its minority people, as have a good many other States and, indeed, has this Nation. Yet, we were the first State to strike away the discrimination against voting because of one's sex and it is only appropriate and proper that the sole Representative of that State in this body cast a vote here to kick over the last traces of discrimination of the grounds of race, creed, or national origin.

BLACK POWER

There is, however, Mr. Speaker, these days an ominous trend which ought to be noted and perhaps it is appropriate that one of my feelings toward this legislation should be the one to call it to the attention of the House. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, recently inserted several items into the RECORD seeking to define the term "black power." The fact that this definition encloses all of the matters which the chairman seems to give it, is of no small concern to me.

I do not believe in the righteousness of any type of power—black, white, civil, military, or whatever—when it clings for its legality and representation in proportion to the total numbers of any race, creed, or color. The gentleman from New York, who has been kind and gracious to me in the House, says that his policy of black power means that he will have to establish a particular number of racial types in every role of leadership in every town. His thesis is that if there are 10,000 voters and 5,000 are black, then the Negroes should get half the town officials. If this were to be the case, then how could we have a Negro chief of police in a town of 50,000 people of whom less than 1,000 are Negro? In Cheyenne, Wyo., we have approximately 49,000 and about 1,000 colored people. Who is our chief of police? He happens to be a colored man, and we are proud of his leadership. But where would he be if the "black power" definition is to take hold?

GREAT RIGHTS LEADERS

I would like to remind my colleagues that the successful leaders of the civil rights movement in the past, the men who have made the greatest gains for all Americans who take pride in the removal of discrimination from our land, are really the patron saints of the movement. These are the Honorable Thurgood Marshalls, the Martin Luther Kings, the Mr. Roy Wilkins, and the Clarence Mitchells of today. It grieved me to see, clawing to get included in their ranks, certain young cats of the "new breed" who apparently try to rally everyone on the streets of the Negro ghettos of America into disrespect for the law and the duly constituted authorities.

If their purpose is anarchy, or if their purpose is to downgrade America's efforts in Vietnam, or worse, then I believe that this is an ominous sign that could well remove any further progress in civil rights from the consideration of Congress for many years to come. Mr. Speaker, I include at this point an editorial from the Washington Star, August 3, 1966:

VERY BAD ADVICE

It is one thing for Stokeley Carmichael, head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinate Committee, to go around preaching his "black power" doctrine, whatever he may mean by the phrase. When on this theme, he stays well within the protection of the 1st Amendment, and, at worst, he does nothing more than discredit himself and his movement. He is skating on very thin ice, however, when he moves on to the subject of the war in Vietnam. In a speech to a rally Saturday night in Detroit, if he has been accurately reported, he said Negroes should refuse to fight in Vietnam, that they should "stay right here and fight right here." He was also quoted as saying: "We ought to tell everyone, 'We aren't going to fight your damned war.' "

This is bad advice—very bad. It does a disservice to the Negroes who are fighting and doing a first-rate job of it in Vietnam. It can bring nothing but trouble to any Negro who might decide to follow Carmichael's counsel when called for service. Finally, if such advice does not violate the law, it comes very close to it.

The Selective Service Act provides criminal penalties for any person who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to refuse or avoid service in the armed forces. What is Stokeley Carmichael doing?

DISCRIMINATION IN REVERSE

The gentleman from New York would have Negro organizations purge themselves of white leaders. After some of us have given much for years to fight for integration, to fight for our race, the human race, are we now to find that the black power boys will bring us back into two races, a white one and a black one? For the black power advocates to make such proposals now, is indeed a tragedy of such magnitude that it would bring tears to the eyes of the angels, and I hope this appeal in the midst of this debate today will provide some sort of sustenance for those true leaders of American democracy and of humanity, and there are thousands of them of all nationalities, who still say, "Hold off, you young cats. Hold off your looting and your pillage and your plunder, you young lions. Don't destroy that which has been put together by tens of thousands of men of good faith, and men of goodwill of many nations over many, many generations past, lest you destroy all that means so much to so many."

There is not an office on Capitol Hill that has not received its share of the pronouncements of the leaders of the outstanding denominations of religions practiced in America, saying that this time we must not look the other way regarding this legislation.

In 1960 I was in Los Angeles for a full week, before the convention, in the interests of the Kennedy fulfillment. During that week I received several wires and petitions from Wyoming citizens, all warning me against the horrible danger to America that would certainly follow from the "un-American" act of electing a Catholic to the Presidency. These telegrams were from very good citizens of Wyoming—decent. God-fearing and God-loving human beings—who had simply let fear get out of line, and who had forgotten for the moment to judge a man on his individual merit, not by his religion.

And so it is today if we can remember that, by and large, this matter will work itself out as has the matter of public accommodation laws. I believe that many of the fears that were raised in this Chamber these past few weeks, will prove ill founded.

Mr. Speaker, some of the criticism of this bill equates civil rights legislation with the advance of communism in America. I hope I can stress one point with all of the might and logic that I can muster and it is that this legislation advances those causes that will refute and eventually defeat communism in America. This bill will fulfill the dream of Americanism and will put teeth and reality into the American Bill of Rights and into the Constitution of our Nation.

ANOTHER TRANSITION

To those colleagues of mine who still feel that this legislation is damaging, I hope that they will bear with me for just one moment while we review in brief the fleeting time of our own existence on this earth.

Mr. Speaker, a hundred years ago, this body passed laws which prohibited one human being from exercising his former privilege to own another human being. Beginning about 30 years ago, this Congress began the passage of certain legislation which prohibited one human being from refusing food and the necessities of life to his fellow men of good deportment.

Today the time has come when one human being will be prohibited from exercising his present privileges to refuse adequate housing to his fellow human beings.

I think the situation is just as clear and just as inevitable as the passing of the day and the night.

Forecast for 7.5 Billion World Population in 2000

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, the Bristol, Tenn., Herald Courier published the following editorial, alerting its readers to the projected population figures for the next century, and what this growth will mean to our world.

We are all familiar with these predictions, but I think it would be helpful to us to again review them, as presented in this article:

NATIONS MUST SOLVE THEIR OWN PROBLEMS

In the past year or so, there has been increasing discussion of a coming world crisis—a crisis of exploding world population and mass starvation. Forecasts of approaching disaster are based on a world population trend which, if it persists, will result in a world population of some 7.5 billion by the year 2000—more than double what it is today. To Dr. Irene B. Taeuber, senior research demographer at Princeton University's Office of Population Research, the increase ". . . is so awesome as to seem unreal."

The crisis has already begun in underdeveloped countries where poverty, hunger and illiteracy have always existed. And, according to population experts, the increase is coming, not because of a rapid rise in birthrates, but because of a decline in the death rate. This change in world mortality is accentuated, says Dr. Taeuber, ". . . by the generally large population bases which exist in the less-developed countries," and results in ". . . very large increases in masses or numbers of new inhabitants annually."

What is more, the population explosion is occurring in countries least able to feed their citizens and is growing faster than agricultural production in many parts of the world. "The size of the problem," says Dr. Roger Revelle, director of population studies, Harvard University, "is this: . . . in the underdeveloped world . . . about 650 million tons in food are produced . . . To meet the population increase . . . we are going to have to increase food production in the less-developed countries by 300 millions tons (in the next 15 years). This is almost a 50 per cent increase . . . even if we maintain present levels of nutrition."

Demographers and agricultural specialists believe the only way famine can be averted is to increase agricultural productivity and decrease human fertility. Says Dr. Raymond Ewell, vice president of research at State University of New York, "Birth control alone can't do the job. And improved agriculture alone can't do the job. Both approaches will have to be used—and used on a massive scale."

To avert famine, the United States is being urged to lead a "World War on Hunger". Legislation has already been proposed to help provide food and fiber for the free world, by increasing U.S. agricultural production in undeveloped countries and giving special assistance to those countries wanting help with birth control programs.

On the U.S. agricultural front, the program would reverse the policy of curbing American farm production and thus, put back into production acres now "forbidden" agricultural lands. The criteria for making food shipments would be shifted from "surplus" to "available" commodities.

Congress is being asked to appropriate $6.6 billion to finance the first two years of the hunger war. This is in addition to the billions of dollars in all other economic military and foreign aid programs the U.S. funnels annually into underdeveloped countries of the world.

While the U.S. has the resources, the ability and the humanitarian desire to help other countries prevent an oncoming famine, it will be up to the individual nations to solve their own population and agricultural problems. Americans can pour in food, advisors, fertilizers, pesticides, equipment and birth control pills, but, unless leaders of underdeveloped countries take the initiative to realistically face their "life or death" plight with workable soutions, American goodwill may one day be washed out in a tide of disaster. The American economy and the economies of other developed countries oculd not feed a world of 7.5 billion people.

Disclosures of the Week—Part XII

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, again this week I am listing certain shocking disclosures, which have come to my attention, indicating that the Johnson administration needs to do some housecleaning.

CASE I

Foreign aid: From July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1965, France received foreign aid of more than $9.4 billion. In that same period, France turned in enough U.S. dollars to siphon $2.6 billion of gold from Fort Knox.

U.S. gold reserves were down to $13.3 billion last July 1, the start of this fiscal year. Foreign claims which can be made against this gold now total $29 billion—more than twice the amount of gold available.

CASE II

Illegal defense spending: The General Accounting Office says that during 1964 our military spent $240 thousand for illegally transporting privately owned vehicles of Defense Department personnel. The law required such shipping be done on U.S. ships which were available at lower cost. Instead Danish ships were used.

CASE III

New Government bookkeeping: The administration pointed with pride to last year's deficit which was said to be down to $2.3 billion.

If the same bookkeeping method had been followed as was used in previous years the deficit was $10.2 billion.

CASE IV

War on poverty: A Negro militant who draws $1,000 a month to battle poverty used antipoverty funds to promote a San Francisco rally in which radical leftists demanded black power and harangued city officials.

CASE V

Merchant marine: One ship out of every five that sails the seven seas carries U.S. cargo. However, only 1 ship out of 25 is a U.S. ship. If Government shipments are excluded, only 1 ship in 40 is a U.S. ship. Eighty percent of the 645 cargo vessels now operating under the U.S. flag will be obsolete in 7 years. The average age is now 19 years.

CASE VI

High interest rates: The U.S. Treasury's debt managers are borrowing money at the highest interest rate the Government has paid in 45 years. Example: Nearly 5.1 percent interest on July 18 on 6-month bills. Two years ago the interest rate was approximately 3½ percent.

CASE VII

Crime jumps: Juvenile arrests—under age 18—increased 47 percent in 1965 over 1960. The population increase in this age group during the same period was only 17 percent.

According to the Mutual Broadcasting System's newsletter the crime rate in America is growing 500 percent faster than the population.

CASE VIII

Christmas vacations of Job Corpsmen: The total cost of $1,921,910 to the Federal Government for sending 13,602 Job Corpsmen home for Christmas and then returning them to their camps was disclosed in a letter from Sargent Shriver.

Servicemen on leave from Vietnam or military posts get no Federal money for transportation in the United States. They pay their own way.

CASE IX

Political advice:

> Slip, slide, and duck any question on higher consumer prices if you possibly can.

That was the advice to Democratic candidates for Congress from Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. He urged if caught in a debate take the side of the farmer. He said housewives are not so well organized.

CASE X

Hard-core poor: The Indianapolis, Ind., News, points out that antipoverty policies are creating a breed of hard-core poor who are reproducing their kind at a rapid rate. This new "industry" pays off big for the welfare recipient.

For example, the city of New Haven, Conn., recently predicted that, at the present rate, it would have more illegitimate babies born per year by 1971 than legitimate births. The survey taken by the city showed 1 group of 100 women has had 340 illegitimate children during the past 5 years.

Tribute to a Superb Legislator and a Good Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALPHONZO BELL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, our colleague CHARLES McC. MATHIAS is deserving of our highest praise. He labored long and hard to preserve title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. Undoubtedly, without his skilled efforts in obtaining House approval of his modifying amendment, there would have been little chance for passage of a meaningful housing provision in the act.

The Washington Post editorial of last Friday, which I have included below, points out well the political realities surrounding civil rights legislation in Congress and describes the vital importance of the Mathias amendment to the survival of the total package.

I salute our friend from Maryland, MAC MATHIAS.

The editorial follows:

THE LAST VOTE

As the vote showed, the Mathias amendment was essential to the strategy of passing even a qualified fair housing bill. The spectacularly narrow vote is evidence that the managers of the bill were not giving away an ounce more than necesasry. If this test had been lost, the entire Title IV would have been lost next.

Those who mourn the large exceptions to the fair housing rules can take comfort in the thought that each Congress bring a new opportunity to broaden this country's wealth of civil rights legislation. Time is on the side of those who work for civil rights. The speed at which this body of legislation is developing would not have been believed a decade ago. The Title III voted by the House this week with barely a murmur is the same Title III, authorizing suits by the Attorney General in behalf of private citizens, that was torn out of the 1957 bill after a rending debate that ran for weeks in the Senate.

In the final votes on the housing sections, Congressmen need to remember two well established truths about real estate in this country. First, as careful and scholarly economic studies have shown, the appearance of Negro families in a neighborhood does not generally lower property values; it is at least as likely to increase them. Second, as equally careful statistical studies have demonstrated, the average Negro family must now pay more for its housing than a white family of the same size and income in the same city.

Those Congressmen who genuinely believe in a free market will vote for fair housing. The issue here is the manipulation of the market, by real estate dealers, to narrow the choices open to many buyers. The cry of property rights is a fraud. Property rights do not enable a securities broker to rig the market for stocks; property rights do not justify a real estate broker in rigging the market for houses. The present civil rights bill extends this principle only to the large developments. But the principle of the free market, open to all who wish to enter, is hardly a radical idea in the American tradition.

A Tribute to the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, this year is the fifth anniversary of the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government and I would like to pay it the tribute it so strongly deserves. The institute was inspired as a tribute to the late Senator, which, as a unique experiment in practical politics, offered to elementary and secondary schoolteachers of civics and government the opportunity to broaden their perspectives and knowledge of the political process and the workings of our Government. Its aims, as stated in its charter, are extremely vital to every American: first, by education, the institute strives to stimulate an understanding of the processes and problems of government in a free society; second, it inspires more active citizen interest and participation in government at all levels; and, third, it concurrently advances the art of government and thus helps our citizens meet more effectively the great problems confronting the United States and our Western civilization.

Through a series of seminars these teachers are taught the operation of government on a practical, "real life" basis by actual practitioners of the political process: Senators, Congressmen, State legislators, and university professors on a nonpartisan, nonprofit basis. To date, there have been 21 such seminars, attended by 1,050 teachers, reaching an estimated 225,000 young citizens and future voters. These seminars have been so enthusiastically received and the request for new or repeat seminars so overwhelming, that already 15 seminars have been tentatively scheduled for 1966–67. Indeed, one seminar in each of the 50 States seems to be a realistic projection into the near future.

This great institution performs a most vital function; for every civics and government teacher whose skill and knowledge is improved, an estimated 150 pupils per year are given more insight into, and a keener awareness of our political system—making them the informed, intelligent, and fuller citizens that a great democracy like ours so urgently requires.

Some of these comments of those who have participated in this program tell the sucess story of this institution better than I could. Harvie Branscomb, former chancellor of Vanderbilt University said early in July of this year:

> This Institute has developed, it seems to me, a unique and very useful program. It studied the field of government to see at what point it might make a contribution, and it came up with the conviction that the neglected area thus far was in the teaching of civics and government in the high schools of the country. Most of the high schools have some course along this line, sometimes included in the broader description of social sciences, but no one has done much to help the teachers to do a successful and useful job in this important part of the educational system. The Taft Institute first experimented over a two-year period with seminars which they held on Saturdays for teachers actually on the job in high schools of Rochester, New York, and worked out a program which received very strong endorsement from the school authorities, leading citizens who were able to be in touch with it, and members of the faculties of government of the University of Rochester. Following this, they expanded the program by developing institutes in a number of other centers. So far as I know, these courses have been equally useful. They have stimulated the teachers, have provided illustrative and other materials for the program of teaching, and have given the courses a practical and realistical turn, instead of the usual formulas which one finds in the textbooks.

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, superintendent of Detroit public school system, which has held three successive seminars, has said:

> My own opinion of the political education seminars which we have had since 1963 is highly positive. I would rate them among the best in-service education programs which we conduct in the Detroit Public Schools. The seminars have helped to give teachers a fuller understanding of our political and governmental systems. This has resulted in more meaningful and thorough instruction about government and politics for students in our schools.

Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, commented on the institute in this way:

> The concept of providing an instrument whereby high school teachers are enabled to gain insight into the way our political system operates is much needed and useful, attested to by the fact that the participating teachers are introducing seminar material into their social studies courses.

Some of the comments made by the teachers themselves after participating in one or more of the seminars is also revealing. I quote a few of the most recent ones:

> After having taught politics from a rather theoretical framework, the present series has provided insights into practical politics which will certainly change my approach and philosophy regarding this area of political science.

Another:

> I registered initially so that I might come to the first session and prove to myself once again that another worthless program was underway. It was an "if-come" arrangement. If it was stimulating I would come again. I want you to know that most of the teachers wouldn't have missed one of these programs and there are many who failed to register who now regret it. These programs have stimulated discussion in the teachers' lounges and will no doubt be reflected in a more vital classroom performance.

A teacher in Buffalo, N.Y.:

> (The seminar) emphasized the need for teachers to become more knowledgeable in the field of current politics, the necessity for teachers to become actively involved in political groups, the need to be able to present both sides, both points of view—to use the inductive method to help children to think, to react critically, to weigh and evaluate, and form their own conclusions after examining all sides of a question. My overall reaction * * * satisfying, stimulating, provocative * * *

From a participant in the Vanderbilt-Fisk seminar:

> I, as a Democrat, particularly enjoyed getting a political view from the Republicans.

J. E. Wallace Sterling, president of Stanford University and a member of the Taft Institute Education Committee aptly summed it up when he recently said:

> More, not less, needs to be done from education and understanding about government. * * * The work of the Institute should be amplified, and therefore deserves greater and more broadly-based financial support.

All that I can add to this are my personal thanks to this fine institution and my wish that their next years be as successful and full of achievement as their first 5.

The Importance of Words

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the pace of modern life affects many ordinary things in our daily lives.

One aspect most affected by this pace is our speech. We have all become careless in our use of words. We tend to use the connotative meaning instead of the precise meaning of a word.

Rick Benner, a columnist for the Montgomery County Sentinel, in Rockville, Md., skillfully and with great wit, points out the misuses of our language.

At this point I would like to insert "A Word to the Wise," his cleverly written column, in the RECORD:

A WORD TO THE WISE

(By Rick Benner)

"Gerrymander"—refers today to the practice of dividing a voting area up so as to give an unfair advantage to one political party. Back in the 1800's Elbridge Gerry, then governor of Massachusetts, carved new senatorial voting districts into such irregular geographic shapes that one newsman was reputed to have likened the new districts to "salamanders." Hearing this, Gerry conjured up an exciting new political reptile—"Gerrymander, rather," he is quoted as replying to the newsman.

"Gauche" and "Adroit"—both are from the French—"gauche" meaning "left" and "droit" meaning "right." Way back when people weren't logical and rational like we all are today, rumor had it that left-handed people were something peculiar (even in the 20th century we single out minority groups as a little strange)—lefties were thought clumsy and awkward. Today "gauche" means more lacking in the social graces; a "gauche" move would be serving T.V. dinners to the boss and his wife at an important supper occasion. "Adroit," on the other hand, means the normal, skillful right-handers—more adept than their bumbling cousins of the left.

More proof of the "left-hand" ideals which the ancients insisted upon can be found in Latin: "sinister" is the Latin for "left," and "dexter" (as in "dexterous") means "right."

But now in the enlightened 20th century we know "lefties" aren't "gauche" and "sinister"—look at Sandy Koufax. How would you like to be "awkward" and "clumsy" like that for $100,000 a year?

Cotton Policy Reform Can Save Millions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress should be deeply concerned over our cotton storage policy that is costing this Nation millions of tax dollars in unnecessary expenditures.

The President has called for economy in spending. This Congress has been called upon to wield a sharp knife in trimming the fat from Federal spending, to combat the threat of inflation. And yet, there is a decided reluctance to institute reforms that could lead to a savings of $30 million per year and reduce new budget outlays by as much as $300 million per year.

As my colleagues know, I have brought this matter to the attention of my friends on the House Agricultural Committee and to the whole House. While the problem is admittedly complex, the respected Journal of Commerce on July 27, 1966, carried an excellent article setting forth the aims and the net benefit to be derived from implementation of the program advocated by the American Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association. I commend the article to my colleagues' attention, and hope they will see fit to join with me in attempting to institute the needed reform in this program:

GROUP SEEKS COTTON POLICY REVISIONS—WAREHOUSEMEN PUSH FOR TWO KEY CHANGES IN STORAGE SYSTEM

(By Tom Connors)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Cotton merchants and terminal warehousemen have begun campaigning for major changes in the Administration's cotton storage policies.

Specifically, the American Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association is pushing for two key revisions:

An end to the free storage by the Government for cotton placed under price support loan by farmers.

A requirement that cotton already owned by the Government be stored on the basis of competitive bids.

REFERRED TO USDA

These two proposals have been made by the association to the White House which has referred them to USDA for study.

The association maintains that the first recommendation would save the Government about $35 million a year and reduce new budget outlays, for most, though not all, of which the Government is reimbursed later, by about $300 million annually.

Storing Government-owned cotton on a competitive bid basis could save the Government an additional $1 million a month, according to the association.

Both proposals go to the heart of current USDA storage policy on cotton and, while both would not require legislation to be put into effect, they are certain to run into substantial opposition from farmer organizations and country warehousemen. The terminal warehousemen have won some support for their position from shippers, however.

WHEN PRODUCERS DEFAULT

Involved in the case of storage of cotton under price support loan is the present USDA practice of assuming the storage charges that have accrued on all cotton acquired by the Government when producers default on the loans.

In a roughly typical case, this means the Goverment pays about 40 cents a bale storage a month for about nine months prior to the time the producer defaults on the cotton. Similarly, USDA pays roughly the same interest rate on this cotton so that the total cost for each bale for the period is more than $7.

Since the farmer who does redeem his cotton must pay the storage and interest involved, the Government is in effect paying a cash bonus to those farmers who default on their loans.

The effect of this, according to the association, is a maximum dependency by farmers on putting cotton under the loan and a corresponding indifference to the market place.

FULL TERM PAYMENTS

The association would have all cotton farmers pay the full term storage and interest as they put cotton under loan with refunds for the storage time not used to those farmers who redeem their cotton.

In terms of the crop year ending July 30, this would have meant payment to the Government for these charges on all 6.9 million bales put under the loan and not just on the cotton redeemed. Under present policy, USDA will acquire at least five million bales of this cotton and therefore it will have to swallow the more than $7 in charges on each bale.

In the absence of an assessment of such charges on the farmer in the new crop year, USDA is likely to have to absorb a similar amount again.

The association also maintains that in the current crop year farm use of the loan would have been reduced by about 2.5 million bales since the market place would have been in a better competitive position vis-a-vis the loan.

AVOID $300 MILLION OUTLAYS

Therefore, more than $300 million in budgetary outlays could have been avoided, along with the losses the Government may take on these when it later sells the cotton itself.

The association also contends that the assessment on charges on farmers would make production of cotton simply for the loan less attractive and would place cotton in the same category as wheat and feed grains on which farmers must pay these costs when they put their crop under loan.

This difference between the storage treatment for cotton and other crops may help the association's case since there have been indications that supporters of other crops are somewhat jealous of cotton's status and would like the same treatment.

In order to avoid the high costs which would come with a change for wheat, feed grains and the like, USDA might decide to put cotton on the same footing as the other crops.

The mathematics of the storage situation form the association's argument for competitive bidding rather than the present policy of keeping Government-owned storage at high, fixed rates in the original, usally country,, warehouse until the warehouse operator asks that it be moved or until the warehouse becomes unfit for storage.

The fixed rates, which account for more than 75 per cent of Government cotton, during the first year of Government ownership and 35 cents thereafter.

By comparison, cotton on which competitive rates are being paid is averaging about 22 cents a bale a month and in some instances is as low as 10 cents.

Postmaster Green Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, a devoted Federal employee, Frank T. Green, retired on July 31, 1966, as postmaster of the Naugatuck, Conn., post office after 31 years of dedicated service. With his termination of service comes the loss of an able public servant. During his career he engendered many friendships while undertaking the task of making operations at the Naugatuck post office increasingly effective and efficient.

Having come to Naugatuck from the nearby community of Torrington, Conn., he indulged himself fully in the actions of a civic-minded citizen. Frank T. Green was elected mayor of his adopted town for three terms. Subsequently, he was appointed postmaster through nomination by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

During his tenure as postmaster, he worked diligently to provide the borough of Naugatuck and its Union City station with the best possible postal service. Not only were the ordinary local needs met, but he did an excellent job of fulfilling unique requirements imposed by a large volume of industrial mail.

Certainly, it should not go unnoticed that during his career as postmaster the main post office in Naugatuck was greatly enlarged, and a new branch facility was constructed for the people of Union City. There was a commensurate increase in personnel to better serve these growing communities. Under his guidance, the postal service in Naugatuck became a shining example of the excellence that the U.S. postal service strives for but does not always attain.

The retirement of Frank T. Green will create a void—he will be missed—his shoes will be hard to fill. He was the type of individual who desired to serve the people of his community in every way possible. For over 20 years he headed the local March of Dimes campaign and with great success.

I call this record of service to the attention of my colleagues and ask them to join me in expressing congratulations to Postmaster Green for a fine record of service and to wish him many years of health, happiness, and wealth in retirement.

Chicago Daily Defender on Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, as the national dialog on black power—what I call the "third phase of the black revolution"—proliferates, one of the primary agencies honestly explaining and objectively interpreting its meaning is the Negro press of America.

Several of the country's leading Negro newspapers have editorialized on the substance of black power and how they regard it as a constructive catalyst for change. One of the first to do this was the New York Amsterdam News, one of the country's leading Negro newspapers, whose editorial "Black Power Is Self-Defense" was placed in the Congressional Record by me.

The Chicago Daily Defender, one of the country's only two Negro daily newspapers, editorialized on the meaning of "black power" in its July 11 issue.

For sheer literary excellence and poetry of reasoning, few editorials in American journalism on any subject surpass this particular piece of writing.

The Chicago Defender, founded by the late Robert S. Abbott, has long been one of the giants in Negro journalism and, in more than a half century of existence, has made a tremendous impact on American social progress.

Today, the Chicago Daily Defender's chief editorial writer is Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, an uncommonly brilliant writer and one of the few intellectuals in American journalism.

An accomplished linguist, Dr. Lochard was formerly a professor of romance languages at several universities, including Howard, was educated in Paris at the Sorbonne, and has been a constant contributor to many periodicals.

In the black man's search for black power, one of the components we seek is intellectual black power—or the excellence of reason through a first-class education.

No finer symbol of intellectual black power exists today than Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard.

I hope my colleagues will carefully read the following analysis by the Defender's chief editorial writer, Dr. Lochard. In so reading it, they will achieve, I am confident, a greater understanding of this new, revolutionary dynamic black power.

The editorial follows:

POWELL ON BLACK POWER

Much of the argument that gives substance and rationality to the Black Power concept being expounded by the new Negro leadership was formulated years ago by Adam Clayton Powell who has never failed to make racial consciousness a central theme of his sermons and public utterances.

In March of this year, he issued a position paper covering the fundamental points that underlie the philosophical structure of the doctrine of ethnic consolidation.

In this latest exposition of his views, Powell insists that black organizations should be led by black leadership, saying that Italians lead Italian organizations, Irishmen lead Irish organizations. This honest pluralism, he contends, is "a happy fact of American life."

The white supremacists have preached about the inferiority of the Negro race so long that the Negro himself has begun to doubt his capacity to meet the challenge of modern society and the right to enjoy the prerogatives of first class citizenship.

There is, therefore, a great moral justification for Powell's comprehensive assertion on the need for self-appreciation, self-appraisal, self-esteem—for the effect of segregation upon the black man has been unmistakable. It has developed what psychologists call an oppression psychosis, a sense of inferiority, an attitude of apology, a sense of guilt over the fact of color and its unpopular connotations.

Some compensations, as Powell suggests with immaculate logic, are to be found in race pride, in protective solidarity, in social protest, in a new sense of dignity and independence. Unless these concepts are transmitted into a working hypothesis, the race problem will remain unwieldy and without immediate prospect of solution.

The New York Congressman says: "Black people must seek audacious power. Black leadership in the North and South must differentiate between and work within the two-pronged thrust of the black revolution: economic self-sufficiency and political power."

The black masses, Powell argues, "should follow only those leaders who can sit at the bargaining table with the white power structure as equals and negotiate for a share of the loaf of bread, not beg for some of its crumbs."

What Negro, in his right mind, could disagree with this reasoning? Unless we intend to remain on our knees as second class citizens, we must accept unalterably and unconditionally this pronouncement as a racial declaration of independence. It goes without saying that this declaration is based on the assumption of power, black power and nothing else. For nothing else matters in the world of politics and economic realities.

Legislative enactments and court decisions asserting our civil rights are all to the good in the realm of citizenship. But they do not by themselves confer upon the Negro masses either economic or political power. There is only one way for the Negro to attain power in the United States. It is through mobilization of his own resources, material and intellectual. Any other road toward attainment of this goal will prove futile and unrewarding.

Conservatism in matters of this sort has no relevancy to the problems at issue. Organizations like NAACP and others of similar character would do well to jettison their antiquated dialectics for the new creed which fits the mood and condition of these times. Unless they wake up to the challenge of the day, they will have outlived their usefulness as spokesmen for the American Negro.

Air Strike Editorials

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, as the House begins consideration of legislation to end the airline's strike, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the clear expression of the need for congressional action as found in the editorial columns of the three daily newspapers serving the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan. On August 2 the Jackson Citizen Patriot and on August 3 the State Journal, of Lansing, and the Owosso Argus Press presented views which were unanimous in their concern for the national interest in the dispute and their conviction that the administration's failure to take effective action, and its abdication of responsibility, leaves no other recoures except the Congress. I insert these editorials in the Record:

[From the Jackson Citizen Patriot, Aug. 2, 1966]

EVERYONE LOSES IN AIR STRIKE

The current strike against the airlines by the International Association of Machinists seemingly has developed into a curious affair where no one can or will win.

The airlines, obviously, are losing revenue, and when a new contract is signed they will have lost some of their favorable profit position.

The mechanics are losing wages. Even with an improved contract, higher wages and better fringe benefits, they have already sustained economic losses they cannot recoup. (Any strike benefits they receive have already been prepaid by themselves.) They have also lost any public support they might have had.

The IAM officials negotiating the contract have lost control of their union, at least on the face of it, for they have been given what amounts to a vote of *no* confidence by the rank and file.

The general public has lost much, both tangible and intangible. Businesses have been hurt, whole tourist areas have suffered. Air mail has been completely disrupted and transportation plans dislocated. In addition the public will suffer from any inflationary effects of the new contract.

Congress has lost some public confidence because of its reluctance to act over a long period of time. Now, under heavy pressure, Congress is wrestling with the problem and is bound to alienate both union and management, if not the general public, by whatever measures it adopts.

President Johnson has lost much, too, because the proposed new contract hammered out last week at the White House—which completely ruptured his wage guidelines—was rejected overwhelmingly by the rank and file of the union. If Congress involves him any further, he cannot help but lose more confidence and support.

Congress and the President had up to three years warning that the situation was developing. However they found it politically expedient to do nothing for fear of alienating labor. The chickens of expediency have now come home to roost, and they can't avoid making labor unhappy.

Now that everyone is in a losing position the country will get another bit of expedient legislation aimed at putting out a forest fire that could have been prevented. Good laws are seldom enacted under such conditions, so all the country can do is hold its breath and hope this is one of the exceptions.

[From the Owosso Argus-Press, Aug. 3, 1966]

National Interest Takes Precedence

The 34,500 members of the striking International Association of Machinists, turning down a presidential-inspired settlement of the airlines strike by a three-to-one margin among those who voted, now emerge as the villains of the piece.

The recommendations of a presidential emergency board, the acceptance and even betterment of these recommendations by the five struck airlines, the threats of Congress to force the workers back on the job and even the application of muscle by the President himself—all have left the union adamant in its position.

It is no longer the IAM against the airlines; it is the IAM versus the government of the United States.

The striking workers are not villians, of course, and some may even consider them heroic in so resoundingly rebuking the President in his interceding to pull a settlement out of the hat after the efforts of all other parties had failed for weeks.

The strikers are merely men who are attempting to win what they consider a fair share of the airlines' climbing profits—climbing, that is, until they were grounded completely by the walkout.

To everyone else, however—especially those directly and indirectly involved with air travel whose incomes have suffered—it is clearly time that the national interest take precedence. The public is fed up with the strike and will undoubtedly welcome whatever legislation is necessary to get the planes into the air once again.

This is the tragedy of a prolonged labor dispute which affects so many others besides those immediately concerned in it. This breakdown of the free collective bargaining process brings that much closer the possibility of industry-wide compulsory arbitration—something that is as pleasing to most union men as socialized medicine is to the AMA.

Whatever the strikers eventually win, they may already have lost more than they realize.

[From the Lansing-East Lansing (Mich.) State Journal, Aug. 2, 1946]

Congress Must Impose Settlement of Strike

Now that the machinists' union members have repudiated their own negotiators by turning down the proposal to end the airline strike, Congress has no choice left except to impose a solution to the dispute.

The airline strike is now in its 26th day and to permit it to continue indefinitely is unthinkable. It is hurting the nation's economy. It is causing considerable hardship to thousands of persons. And, further, it is wholly unnecessary.

In this instance, the process of collective bargaining has broken down. It had collapsed, in fact, when President Johnson intervened last week and moved the negotiations to the White House. Under presidential pressures, the negotiators on both sides hammered out an agreement that offered hope for settlement but the union membership turned down the proposal by a margin of three to one. It was apparent even before the voting that the settlement terms were not satisfactory to the union leadership, even though the president of the union had participated in the discussions and had recommended acceptance.

Union members said that the wage improvements and fringe benefits were "too little and too late." The proposal called for gains totaling 72 cents an hour spread over a three-year contract, an improvement that was approximately six per cent per year over the three years of the contract. Although this figure is more than double the wage increase guideline previously laid down by the President, Mr. Johnson insisted that the terms were not inflationary because he felt that they would result in proportionately increased productivity.

This rationalization could be argued at some length, but regardless, it is of no significant importance now in view of the rejection by the union membership.

The union members say that they want the entire package right now, plus perhaps a little more in pension benefits. It is obvious that the airlines will not capitulate to these demands under present circumstances. If the government forces a settlement under terms in excess of those already rejected by the machinists, the airlines will be in a much stronger position to get a proportionate increase in passenger and freight rates. Any rate increases, of course, are subject to federal approval.

The airline strike has been tossed back into the laps of Congressmen and they are unhappy about it in this election year. Yet Congress has no choice now except to act in the public interest and to force action that will get the planes flying again. Failure to act would be an unforgivable dereliction of duty.

It is very unfortunate that this dispute could not be settled by the process of collective bargaining but it is obvious that this procedure is no longer available. Congressional intervention is the only recourse left.

A Philharmonic Orchestra in the Mountains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the community of Evergreen, Colo., is nestled on the front range of the Rockies less than an hour's drive from Denver. It is one of the loveliest spots in the most beautiful State in the Union. Because of the energies and imagination of the people who live in Evergreen, a unique organization is now located there. The Colorado Philharmonic Orchestra, founded 6 years ago in Estes Park, has now moved to this growing, exciting community—Evergreen, Colo.

The orchestra is a training program for the young musician who will shortly be seeking a seat in a professional orchestra. In 11 weeks in Evergreen, this orchestra presents over 30 different concerts, building a wide repertoire.

The program of the Colorado Philharmonic was founded in summer of 1960 by Walter Charles, then conductor and music director of the Wichita Falls (Tex.) Symphony Orchestra. Charles well remembered from his own youth that the young musician, finishing years of intense study in a university or school of music, finds it difficult to obtain a seat in a professional orchestra due to lack of experience. He knew of the unending circle, experienced by young people in many professions, of needing experience to obtain a position—but of being unable to find anyone who will offer them a chance to gain this experience. Thus, the Colorado Philharmonic, then known as the Blue Jeans Festival, was founded.

Two thousand applications were received for sixty avaliable openings. Charles chose his select group after personally auditioning students and performers at major conservatories, universities, and orchestras throughout the Nation.

Members of the 1966 orchestra range in age from 18 to 27. Younger members, as previously stated, are seeking experience to help gain a seat in a professional orchestra. Older members, most of whom are now with a professional group, seek the intensive training offered here to help them attain a better seat in the orchestra in which they are now playing—or to earn a seat with an orchestra of higher standing. Two members of this summer's orchestra have already been accepted for this fall with two of the top orchestras in the Nation—the Philadelphia Chamber Orchestra and the Cleveland Symphony. They came this summer for experience which will smooth their transition from school to professional position.

Not to be overlooked are cultural advantages brought to the Evergreen and Denver Metropolitan areas by the presence and performances of the Colorado Philharmonic. Concerts by the orchestra fill a void during the summer months created by the vacation period of the Denver Symphony and other fine arts groups in the Denver area. They also complement summer opera and theater programs presented at Central City.

The Colorado Philharmonic is now halfway through its first season in Evergreen. Hundreds of huors of labor and thousands of dollars in materials have been donated in order to make it possible to revise the budget down to a little less than $50,000. But at this halfway point, projections of ticket sales and cash donations received have caused the board of directors to face the reality of a possible $15,000 deficit.

The board of directors of the Colorado Philharmonic, the community of Evergreen, and many from the Denver area feel that this program is absolutely vital. The feeling also is, that if help is received to meet the obligations accepted for this 1966 season, the experience gained in the 5 frantic months allowed this year will enable the group to successfully meet the obligations for the coming year with relative ease.

The board of directors, therefore, has submitted a request to the National Council on the Arts for an immediate grant of $25,000 to insure the success of the 1966 season, hire a manager on a full-time basis, and allow a careful study of the experience gained in this first season. This would lay the groundwork for many more years of the Colorado Philharmonic Orchestra in Evergreen.

Social Security Hike Justified

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the rising cost of living hurts everyone. But the persons most affected are those living on fixed incomes, on modest social security annuities and pensions generally. Sylvia Porter, the newspaper columnist, has predicted that by the end of 1966 well over half of the 1965 social security benefit increase will have been swallowed by inflation.

This is why many House Members are supporting legislation such as the bill introduced by my colleague from Illinois, William L. Springer, calling for an automatic 3-percent hike in social security and railroad retirement benefits whenever there is a 3-percent increase in consumer prices.

That public sentiment strongly favors this kind of fair treatment for our aged pensioners is evident from the many expressions of support that have appeared since the bills were introduced. As an example I cite the following editorial from the August 3, 1966, issue of the Champaign, Ill., News-Gazette:

> SOCIAL SECURITY HIKE JUSTIFIED
>
> Congressman William L. Springer's move for Congressional approval of increased social security and railroad retirement benefits, is timely and justified.
>
> The 22nd Congressional district Republican representative from Champaign several days ago introduced bills in the House which would approve a three per cent automatic hike in monthly benefits for social security and railroad retirement benefit recipients. The measures would call for such automatic increases in the future whenever there is a three per cent jump in the federal government's consumer price index.
>
> Proposing a different fund formula but aiming at a similar need, New York's Democratic Sen. Robert F. Kennedy about the same time filed a bill in the Senate to increase social security payments.
>
> Rep. Springer's proposed method of trying to keep social security benefits somewhere close to rising living costs seems to us to have particular merit.
>
> The Champaign congressman notes that living costs have risen faster so far this year than in any period in the last eight years, adding that "people living on fixed incomes, particularly those receiving social security and railroad retirement benefits, has been hard hit."
>
> And there's logic in his contention that while Congress periodically has raised SS and RR benefits, "there usually has been a time lag of several years during which retired people suffered from a decline in their purchasing power. From 1958 through 1964, for example, inflation cost retired workers $1.4 billion loss in purchasing power before a seven per cent increase in social security benefits was passed."
>
> Supporting the fairness of Springer's proposal is the fact that a precedent for his bills was established by the Congress in passing the federal employe salary act of 1962. That measure provided for an automatic hike in Civil Service retirement pensions whenever the consumer price index goes up three per cent. Rep. Springer is asking that the "same principle now be applied to our retired people living on social security and railroad retirement annuities." Fair enough? We think so.
>
> Support for the new Springer bills is already coming forward. House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan has called for prompt congressional enactment of this proposed legislation.
>
> While House minority party members have taken the lead in this step, it's hard to see how the Democratic majority could refuse to go along.
>
> Both the Democratic-ruled Executive and Legislative branches of the government have lost no time in seeing to it that federal job holders get another boost in pay this year, to keep pace with inflationary living cost trends. And Congressional action four years ago provided for the automatic tie-in retirement pay increases for former federal workers.
>
> Congress surely owes as much to its many more million constituents who depend in large part, or entirely, upon social security or railroad retirement checks for their existence.
>
> As has been the case for a number of years, most retired people who have to depend upon returns from savings, pensions, social security or other 'fixed' income sources—and are without other means of earnings—have been in a tight bind.
>
> If Social security is going to achieve, or come close to its basic objective, legislation such as now before the Congress should be adopted without delay or controversy.

Anniversary of Dahomey Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Republic of Dahomey as it enters its 7th year as an independent member in the family of nations, and to extend warmest felicitations to His Excellency Christophe Soglo, President of Dahomey; His Excellency Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Dahomey's Ambassador to the United States, and to all the citizens of that fine Republic.

A former French colony, it was granted its independence on August 1, 1960. It is a member of both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Since it began its quest for viability, Dahomey, like other newly independent African nations, has been beset with many major problems—high prices, low wages, recurring unemployment, greater imports than exports, and a large civil service representing a strain on the budget.

However, Dahomey may take great pride in the efforts it has made during the past 6 years to alleviate these problems. An artificial port was constructed at Cotonou to facilitate international trade. The Government adopted a 20-year program in 1962 to increase industrial and agricultural production. With one of the best educated populations in Africa, the Government places great value on education and has striven to expand educational services for its people.

I was particularly impressed by the imagination displayed by Dahomey leadership which came to my attention in a recent newspaper article. Realizing the loss of contact which often occurs between leaders and their people, the President and his Cabinet spent a week in the country working shoulder-to-shoulder with the farmers. In addition, he had the diplomatic corps flown in to participate for 1 day. His own wife worked by the side of the farmers. To quote the President's inspirational explanation of the intent of this project:

> We intend to keep up this warm and intimate contact with the peasants, for no matter how much our friends may aid us with their technicians and their equipment, only our own hard work will get us out of our present terrible troubles.

Another unique approach being considered by Dahomey leadership is to transfer hundreds of civil service employees, since the civil service now costs the Government 60 percent of its budget, to agricultural employment where they will be particularly useful in this primarily agricultural economy.

We wish both the leaders and the people of Dahomey continued success in their programs for the development of the proud nation they envisage—may their challenging future prove to be most rewarding. And may we again express American sympathy with their neutral position in world affairs and our appreciation of the cordial relations which exist between our two nations.

Progress in the Job Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, we will soon be considering the Economic Opportunity Act of 1966, and in the forthcoming debate we will be taking note of the criticism and problems which the Job Corps program, in particular, has faced. We must take equal note of the successes of the Corps and the progress which these young men and women are making in education and job opportunities.

One of the most successful centers is located in my congressional district at Camp Parks, Calif. Camp Parks, the only Job Corps center run entirely by an industrial firm, Litton Industries of Beverly Hills, Calif., has programs in basic education, automotive mechanics, electronics, culinary arts, building maintenance, office occupations, and office machine repair. Two recent articles, one by Mr. Daryl E. Lembke in the Los Angeles Times of May 22, 1966, and the other from the May 16 edition of Electronics, the respected professional journal, describes the marvelous job being done at the Camp Parks Training Center. It is indeed encouraging that the electronics industry, for example, is looking to Job Corps graduates to "help provide the skilled manpower to rescue the electronics industry from a growing shortage of production workers and technicians."

I insert the following articles in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From Electronics, May 16, 1966]

JOB CORPS TRAINS TOMORROW'S TECHNICIANS—TRAINEES ARE TAUGHT BASIC AND ADVANCED ELECTRONICS; AND GRADUATES ARE PROVING WELL QUALIFIED TO HANDLE THEIR JOBS

High school dropouts in the "Great Society's" Job Corps training program may help provide the skilled manpower to rescue the electronics industry from a growing shortage of production workers and technicians. Some 700 electronics trainees from Job Corps centers will become available to the industry during the next year, and a vanguard of trainees already is demonstrating that they can do a technician's job.

Most of the youths who join the Job Corps are high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 21, unskilled and looking for work. The training centers instruct them in reading, writing, arithmetic, speech, technical skills and how and where to apply for a job. Two Corps centers at present are training youths in electronics and a third is being built.

Dropouts work out. Westrex Communications in New Rochelle, N.Y., a division of Litton Industries, Inc., has hired 14 graduates of the Parks Job Corps center in Pleasanton, Calif., as production line assistants. They reportedly have worked out so well that Westrex has instituted its own training program "to qualify them for important technicians' jobs." As one spokesman for the company put it, "these trainees are ambitious kids."

The spokesman says the boys are going to night school to earn high school diplomas and are attending technical schools, such as the RCA Institutes Inc., a division of Radio Corp. of America. One of the trainees, an 18-year-old from the Pacific Northwest, was a fruit picker before he joined the Job Corps. He now plans to attend engineering school. A few trainees from the Parks center have been hired by the Pacific States Telephone Co., a division of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. About 500 more boys are now taking electronics courses at Parks.

The Parks center is run by the Educational Systems division of Litton for the United States Office of Economic Opportunity. It offers a 12-week course in electronics manufacturing and assembly techniques, which includes instruction in such skills as precision hand soldering and how to read color codes and identify electronic components; a 12-week course in resistance welding and electronic drafting; a 16-week course in electrical theory; a 28-week course in basic electronics, which includes instruction in assembly of computer and communications equipment; and a 31-week course in advance electronics, which includes instruction in assembly and maintenance of test equipment.

Petticoat center. The other Job Corps center offering training in electronics is for women. It is located in Charleston, W. Va., and is run by the Packard-Bell Electronics Corps. The training program—about 30 days—is not as extensive as the Parks center program, but the girls are having just as much success as the boys in landing jobs. Personnel representatives from the Collins Radio Co.'s facility in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, visited the Charleston center last month and immediately hired 10 girls as electronic assemblers. Earlier this month, the Burroughs Corp. facility in Paoli, Pa., hired four girls and would have hired more except the girls did not want to relocate to Pennsylvania. About 26 trainees have graduated so far and 36 more are currently taking courses.

A new $11.6 million training center is being built near La Crosse, Wis., which RCA will operate with the University of Wisconsin. It will have facilities to provide training for 1,680 young men and will offer courses in basic electronics.

Industry officials are showing a keen interest in Job Corps candidates. The growing economy and the need for trained technicians in the armed services because of the Vietnam war are making it more and more difficult to find trained technical personnel [Electronics, May 2, p. 119]. For the Job Corps graduate, the future looks bright.

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 22, 1966]

JOB CORPS CENTER MODESTLY MEASURES PROGRESS OF 2,000—FACES HEAVY ODDS ROUTINELY

(By Daryl E. Lembke)

PLEASANTON.—Success is measured in small gains at the Camp Park Job Corps Center near here, the largest of its kind in the nation.

And considering the backgrounds of the 2,000 boys at the camp, their progress is highly encouraging. They come from the bottom of the barrel—economically, educationally, socially.

Unequipped for productive lives when they arrived, they seemed consistent only in their capacity for repeated failures.

Frank Estrada was one of them.

A year ago, Frank, then 19, was a field laborer working 12 hours a day in the little farming town of Firebaugh in the sun-scorched San Joaquin Valley. The future offered nothing. Frank had dropped out of high school after three months, his English was heavily accented and he couldn't even get out of his rut by joining the Army. He flunked the Army's mental examination.

CONFUSED, AFRAID AT FIRST

Nine months ago, Frank came to Camp Parks.

"At first I was confused, mixed up and scared," he said, "but I began to find out that everyone here accepts you."

Today he speaks confidently, with scarcely a trace of an accent, about his progress in the corps. He is working for a general education development certificate, the equivalent of a high school diploma.

He has just been elected president of Camp Parks' student body and hopes to go on to college.

"I see the Job Corps as a big success," he said. "I think it's great."

Not everyone shares Frank's view.

Nationally, the Job Corps program has been plagued by rapid turnover of enrollees, spiraling costs, congressional criticism and complaints by local communities that the corps has brought an undesirable element into town.

Camp Parks has not been immune to these ailments and criticisms. But the disappointments have been less pronounced than nationally and the transformation of some corpsmen, like Frank Estrada, has been little short of spectacular, considering where they started.

"Camp Parks is a shining example of what we thought the Job Corps would be when we first set it up 18 months ago," Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, said recently.

"If Parks and one or two of the other top centers should fail, I'm certain Congress would say, 'The Job Corps was a nice idea but it didn't work,' " Shriver admitted.

ONE HUNDRED FOUR PLACED IN JOBS

Since the center opened in April, 1965, on a former military reservation 21 miles east of Oakland, 104 boys have been placed in jobs, 39 have advanced far enough in their studies so that they were accepted by the armed forces, 12 have been employed by the Job Corps or other government agencies and 10 have "graduated" to college or night school.

About 50 employers have sent representatives to the camp to interview prospective employes.

"We can place every corpsman who completes a course here," said Al Cassell, head of the placement section. "Our task is to encourage them to remain to get their training and to be careful in the choice of a job. We don't want them to take some two-bit job and get back in the same old rut."

Parks offers training in automotive mechanics, electronics, culinary arts, building maintenance, office occupations and office machine repair. Enrollees spend 2½ hours a day in vocational classes and the same amount in basic education. The rest of the day is devoted to physical education and group counseling.

The accent is on giving the corpsman all the time he needs so that he is removed from the pressure of grades and promotion that often was his downfall in public school.

About 25% of the corpsmen assigned to Camp Parks resigned during the first 30 days. But after this crucial "homesickness," only 8% quit, compared with 14% nationally.

The cost of setting up the camp and operating it for two years was originally estimated at $13.5 million. This is going to be exceeded by about $3.8 million.

Dr. S. Stephen Uslan, center director, attributes the climbing costs to expansion of course offerings, with a resulting increase in staff from 450 to 730, and to unexpectedly high medical-dental costs and board bills.

Coming from impoverished homes, the boys showed a need for eyeglasses, dental work and vaccinations that was far more acute than anticipated. Eighty per cent had never visited a physician or dentist.

MAKE UP LOST TIME

They also made up for lost time on the chow line. Ravenous appetites required the food service to furnish 6,000 calories a day per corpsman, 2,500 above estimates.

Convinced now that the food will be there, the corpsmen have tapered off to about 4,000 calories each per day.

Dr. Uslan predicts that costs, now $440 a month per boy, will stabilize early next year and then drop as management gains experience.

Camp Parks is unusual in that it is the only Job Corps Center run entirely by an industrial firm, without subcontracting with universities or colleges for parts of the educational program.

Litton Industries, Inc., of Beverly Hills runs the camp. It hires the staff and has direct responsibility for education, while working with the University of California at Berkeley and the California State College at Hayward in developing instructional aids.

Unlike some Job Corps centers, Camp Parks doesn't insist that its instructors have previous teaching experience. About 40% of its teachers have not taught previously.

Even in selecting its instructors for basic education, the emphasis is on experience in working with young people in boys' clubs or scouting activities, rather than previous employment as teachers. Corpsmen are taught not only the three Rs but sex education, how to be the head of a family and how to apply for a job.

An attempt is made to make the environment as unlike a school room as possible. Students sit with the teacher around large tables. Small groups talk with the teacher while others work at their own pace on programmed teaching materials. Smoking is permitted in class.

In its first months, only 30% of the center's enrollees were Negroes. Following a national trend, this has climbed to 47% Negro, 37% white, and the other minorities such as American Indians and Orientals.

Gene Cox, a former Los Angeles County probation officer and forestry camp supervisor who is chairman of counseling, security and safety at the center, explains that there are several reasons for the racial shift.

The main reason for the change, Cox said, is that there is less turnover among the Negroes because life at the center is a big step up from what they have known.

The basic training period is one year. Most Negroes are staying on for a full year and enthusiastic about enrolling in an optional second year.

"The more capable corpsmen here will be Negroes because they appreciate the life more," Cox said. "Whites who equal their ability can more easily find jobs in industry without joining the corps."

Other factors in the racial shift: the white corpsman is more inclined to drop out during the first 30 days because he usually is from a rural area and apparently more subject to homesickness than the city-oriented Negro, and the white southerners resent mixing on an equal footing with Negroes.

Acceptance of the trainees in the nearby communities of San Ramon, population 18,000; Pleasanton, 6,000, and Livermore, 20,000, has not been overwhelming.

"We've had a certain amount of trouble with job corpsmen involved in burglaries, thefts, fights and drinking, but it hasn't been a drop in the bucket compared to what they have at some Job Corps centers back east," said Capt. Tom Houchins, commander of the Alameda County sheriff's station which patrols San Ramon, a new housing development only two miles from the camp.

Toward the Peace Table

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Government's decision to turn loose our airpower on North Vietnam's oil facilities has not altered the objective of our military campaign in Vietnam.

As has been the case all along, we were attempting to apply the pressure needed to force the Communists to come to their senses and join us at the peace table.

This has been a dominant theme in many of the newspaper articles which support the bombing of oil targets near Hanoi and Haiphong.

Unlike the enemy guerrillas and terrorists, we have resolved to spare civilian populations. Our intention to wear down the Communists' ability to continue their aggresssion has been made clear.

South Vietnam must be guaranteed the right to carry on by itself, immune to subversion or attack. That is our objective. And we are detemined to pursue it by the necessary application of restrained power.

In this determination there has been overwhelming support from the Nation's press. I have attached here, for the RECORD, four editorials lauding our aims in Vietnam, which appeared in the State of Columbia, S.C., Chicago Sun-Times, Indianapolis Star, and Dallas Times Herald. However, when I read as I did today about the loss of seven of our finest aircraft and crews, and that all or even a part of these could have been lost due to a more sophisticated SAM II which the North Vietnamese are being provided by the Soviet Union evidently in great enough quantities that they fired a reported near record of 24 yesterday, then we have an urgent requirement to reevaluate our relations with the Soviet Union. There have been reports that only individual "volunteers" have been engaged in the fighting and that only materiel assistance was being provided by the government. A UPI dispatch from London quoted by the distinguished columnist, David Lawrence, revealed that:

> Authoritative sources there said the Soviet bloc was readying major consignments of missiles for North Vietnam and of experts to install or possibly even to operate them.

Should not we assume that both the Soviet Union and Communist China are beginning to behave in the manner that they did when during the Korean situation we found so many Soviet and Chinese participating in the ground and air battles that it gave a lie to the title of "volunteers," or were they "volunteers by coercion?" And I find it difficult to conceive the SAM II's, which are the latest in antiaircraft defense, are entirely crewed by the North Vietnamese. It is apparent that when we lose as many as seven of our latest type fighting aircraft in one day, and a total of 120 fixed-wing aircraft in the campaign, that we need to reset our sights and either adopt some strategy which is going to preclude such future losses or we spell out in very plain everyday language to both the Russians and Chinese that if they insist on assisting the aggressor in this case, then they must be prepared to face the consequences.

In an article published in the August 8 edition of the Evening Star under the byline of Richard Fryklund it is pointed out that the North Vietnamese can continue the war indefinitely at its present pace, according to separate U.S. Army and Marine studies. And this further indicates that the strength of the American manpower should be upped to 750,000 men or more. Such a buildup would then require the mobilization of reserves and shift of troops from Europe. Yet, on the other hand, the Department of Defense denies that such studies exist. The big question is: Where do we go from here, the reported studies and the DOD notwithstanding? Are we going to continue to absorb such beatings in the air? Are we to be so wishy-washy that we cannot stand up to the two Communist touts who insisted on forcing Ho Chi Minh's actions and are without doubt now as much involved as they were in the Korean fiasco?

I have long advocated that this war should be ended at the earliest practical date. I wish to make another plea on behalf of all the fine people of my district and the Nation as a whole that this was to be given every possible consideration to insure positive action and the most precise military decisions to achieve this most sought-after objective. As the Indianapolis Star said:

> Let us smash every strategic military target in North Viet Nam that we can hit, let us bring this war to an end!

The articles mentioned follow:

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Times Herald, July 1, 1966]

HANOI BOMBINGS NECESSARY

The bombing of oil depots in Hanoi and Haiphong is another deliberate and necessary application of restrained power by the United States in its effort to weaken the North Vietnamese and to convince Ho Chi Minh that we mean to end the war through either military power or negotiation.

President Johnson has obviously long considered the bombing of these important North Viet Nam centers and the matter of timing was his to decide, based on all the facts of the war and the chances of obtaining any glimmer of hope that negotiations might be started.

With American dead in the Viet Nam war now past 4,000 and the casualties of last week alone totaling 131, the American people will rally behind the decision to carry the war vigorously to the north.

Reaction to the bombings is along predictable lines: cheers from the hawks, jeers from the doves. The hawks lament only that the bombings were so long delayed while the doves wring their hands and worry that the bombings will make it more difficult to entice the North Vietnamese into negotiations.

The North Vietnamese have made it clear that they don't yet intend to negotiate. The United States and South Viet Nam must therefore continue to increase the pressure, to turn the screw more and more until the Communist world is forced to give up the aggression on South Viet Nam.

The thrusts against Hanoi and Haiphong are baldly described as an escalation of the war and unmistakably increase the danger of retaliation by Red China, either through air support or ground action. It is a risk we must take.

The decision of British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to disassociate his country from the attacks was expected but still rankles. Even if the United States cannot obtain military support from the British, we should be able to expect a few kind words.

We should also demand that Britain and other allies halt the use of their ships in carrying supplies to North Viet Nam ports. They must know now that those ships run the risks of war—and that includes aerial bombing.

Defense Secretary McNamara made a sober and realistic assessment of the bombings when he said that we have two aims: to make North Viet Nam's infiltration of South Vietnam more costly and to save the lives of Americans and their allies fighting in South Viet Nam.

We hope the continued bombings of oil depots and ports will hasten the day when the North Vietnamese will be ready to talk peace.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Star, July 1, 1966]

HIT THEM AGAIN!

The United States' bombing of Communist oil depots in the Hanoi-Haiphong area is good news for most Americans. There is only one way to win a war—that is to hit and hit hard and defeat the enemy.

The "limited war" against the Communist invaders of South Viet Nam is costly in money and life. It is morally abhorent to many Americans, because we do not seem to be fighting to win.

The United States should destroy the capacity of the enemy to fight. That is the objective of any war. It should be for this one.

Let us smash every strategic military target in North Viet Nam that we can hit. Let us bring this war to an end!

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Sun Times, July 1, 1966]

THE SANCTUARY SHRINKS

Given the rejection of offers to negotiate and the continuing escalation of the war by North Viet Nam, the bombing of the fuel dumps at Haiphong and Hanoi was inevitable. The military reasons for shrinking the sanctuary enjoyed by those two cities was sound, as Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara pointed out. North Viet Nam, he said, is shifting its effort from a "small-arms guerrilla action against South Viet Nam to a quasi-conventional military operation." Since North Viet Nam has no railroad lines to supply its forces in South Viet Nam it must use the sea and trucks. If the fuel to keep those supply lines open is destroyed the ability of North Viet Nam to continue to escalate the war should be sharply reduced.

The political reaction to the U.S. air strikes was predictable. However, there is little in any of the criticism voiced by some U.S. allies, or others, that suggests the criticism was made hurriedly, as a reaction to the rapids. Rather, the statements deploring and castigating the raids were carefully put, suggesting that the United States had taken care to warn its allies—and perhaps others—that the raids were coming.

It is significant that in the criticism, both from within the United States and from its allies, there is much regard for the possible loss of life that might be suffered in North Viet Nam as the bombing raids move closer to heavily populated areas. However, few if any of the critics lament the thousands of South Vietnamese civilians who have been slaughtered by North Viet Nam's guerrillas and troops, the thousands of casualties America has suffered or the unassailable fact that North Viet Nam has mounted an unlawful aggression against a neighboring nation. It is significant, also, that the member nations of the Southeast Treaty Organization, five of which live close to the edge of the Communist knife, recognized in their annual meeting this week that the situation in Southeast Asia (and South Viet Nam) "is the most dangerous in the world." The SEATO council (with the exception of France) has promised to increase military and economic assistance to defeat the Communist attack against South Viet Nam which it said was "in flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements of 1954 and 1960."

The widening of the war effort against North Viet Nam follows, as did other U.S. countermeasures, a progressive escalation on the part of North Viet Nam and a continued rejection by Hanoi of all overtures to negotiate an end to the conflict. It should also serve notice on Hanoi's leaders and their Communist masters that the conference table is the only alternative to utter defeat.

[From the Columbia (S.C.) State, July 1, 1966]

GET ON WITH IT!

The bombing of fuel depots near the North Vietnamese cities of Hanoi and Haiphong has been long overdue. It may signal a new determination in Washington to win the war, not just to prolong it.

As might have been expected, the stepped-up war effort has brought anguished outcries from American "doves" ("pigeons" is the better word) and lamentations from such "world leaders" as Great Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

We now can anticipate a veritable deluge of pious preachments about "world opinion," and how we must avoid giving offense to the conscience of mankind.

Balderdash. If there be any such thing as "world opinion," it is amorphous and well-nigh meaningless. And as for the conscience of mankind, there is little evidence to suggest that men and nations act for reasons other than self-interest.

The United States has sought to defend the principle of self-determination, to preserve personal liberty, and to promote economic development throughout most of the world. These are the goals of the United States in Southeast Asia, where they are augmented by defense alignments aimed at curbing Communist aggression.

But what is the rest of the world doing to aid the cause? A bare handful of nations—Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and a few others—are sharing the anti-Communist burden in South Viet Nam. Great Britain's contribution takes the form of indulging shipping of British registry to carry on trade with the Communists of North Viet Nam.

Where was "world opinion" when Soviet Russia ignored international appeals and exploded its last nuclear bomb? Where was "world opinion" when neutralist India forcibly seized the Portuguese enclave of Goa?

And what does "world opinion" say today about the millions of enslaved Europeans living under the heels of Communist masters? And what does "world opinion" say about Castro's oppression of the Cuban people, or the Viet Cong's terrorizing and murdering of the South Vietnamese people?

Military and economic strength govern in international affairs today just as they always have. But most Americans sincerely feel that the United States is exercising its strength in the cause of justice toward the end of ultimate peace.

We do not say: "Might makes right!" We do say that the right, by itself, seldom prevails in today's cut-throat world.

The time is at hand to add might to right, and to get on with the business of winning the war. We must make the price of aggression to high for the Communists to afford.

"Poverty War Escapes Scandal"—A Christian Science Monitor Survey of 40 Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, has been publishing a series of articles on the war on poverty.

One of the most significant of these articles was published on August 5, 1966, and is entitled, "Poverty War Escapes Scandal."

The article is based on the findings of a recent survey by the Christian Science Monitor of the poverty program in approximately 40 cities in the United States.

Says the Christian Science Monitor of the war on poverty:

In the nearly two years of operation, there hasn't been even a whisper of scandal in the administration of the overwhelming majority of programs across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert this article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

POVERTY WAR ESCAPES SCANDAL

(By William C. Selover)

WASHINGTON.—The American "war on poverty" may have established some kind of all-time record.

Believe it or not, in the nearly two years of operation, there hasn't been even a whisper of scandal in the administration of the overwhelming majority of programs across the country.

And even where there has been some alleged impropriety, it has most often resulted from misunderstanding or imprecise directives from Washington.

This is the finding of a recent survey by The Christian Science Monitor of poverty programs in some 40 cities across the country.

This is all the more impressive since such large sums of money are involved—some $2.5 billion a year.

That is not to say that the prorams have been wholly efficient. They haven't in many cases.

But, in general, the local administrators have taken great care to maintain close watch on funds and to keep the programs free of patronage or graft.

POLITICAL REQUESTS REJECTED

And the office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) has maintained constant vigilance, with inspectors crisscrossing the country always on the lookout for any possible scandal. R. Sargent Shriver Jr., OEO director, has let it be known that if there is any possible irregularity found, he wants to know about it first. And he wants it corrected immediately.

Typically, the directors of the Kansas City, Mo., program, Chester E. Stovall, told the Monitor he has occasionally had calls from local politicians asking how they could get somebody a job in the local program.

"I tell them," he says, "to have the person send in the regular application. Then I say: 'But the fact that you called me won't be considered.' "

And he adds: "But I think most of the politicians have bent over to keep politics out of it. They want the program to work."

From Columbia, S.C., the Monitor correspondent writes: "There has not been a single allegation of graft or political bossism."

The report pointed out that at the recent session of the South Carolina General Assembly, "there was not a word uttered on the floor in criticism of the OEO program or how it is being run" during the entire five-month session.

"This is indicative," said the report, "of the attitude of the politicians generally in this state."

Similarly, from Louisville, Ky., our reporter noted that "among the blessings the local program has enjoyed is almost complete freedom from political interference of any kind."

The occasional real scandals, such as ones in Boston, or Harlem, or Providence, R.I., make great news copy for much of the country's press.

UNEXPECTED FINDINGS

But, unfortunately for the program, such stories paint a completely distorted view of the program as a whole. It is proverbial that scandals and failures of a program are bigger headline makers than their successes.

On the other hand, the findings of this Monitor survey are so unexpected as to be newsworthy and pertinent. It may also prove important simply because congressmen and other opponents of the program have capitalized on the relatively few short-comings of the program, without pointing out the remarkably clean record of the majority of the programs.

Still, the story is indisputable. In city after city, Monitor reporters found the same freedom from dishonesty and graft.

From Phoenix, Ariz., our reporter tells us: "No funds have been withheld from any Arizona program because of local failure to comply with federal requirements, or because of dishonesty."

Again, "No trace of misuse of funds, preferential treatment or patronage has come to light," writes our reporter from Wichita, Kans.

From our man in Austin, Texas: "Despite constant squabbling on the board, there have been no known major scandals over misuse of funds or participation by disqualified persons."

"There have been no scandals to feed any political fires," we learn from Kansas City, Mo.

From Buffalo, N.Y.: "There have been no scandals or misuse of funds."

And from Rochester, N.Y.: "There have been no scandals of note, no misuse of funds, no clamor over participation by unqualified persons."

IN EARLY STAGES

Precisely the same reports came from these other cities; Richmond, Va., Springfield, Mass., Little Rock Ark., Charleston, W.Va., Winston-Salem, N.C. (reporting for all of the state), Milwaukee, Worcester, Mass., and San Francisco.

As our reporter from Indianapolis wrote, summing up reports from many other cities besides those mentioned: "No scandals."

Many of these cities, of course, are just getting their programs off the drawing boards and really haven't had time to develop a good juicy scandal.

As our reporter from Vermont writes: "There have been no scandals in Vermont, primarily because there have been no programs. . . ."

Just because there have been few allegations of irregularities, this doesn't mean there haven't been problems.

"There has been an amazing lack of controversy," writes our correspondent from Nashville, Tenn., "although there still are several problems to be faced and solved."

Sometimes problems occurred where programs were set up too quickly, without adequate directives and guidelines from Washington.

The local program in Columbia, S.C., "had some staffing irregularities at first," according to our report, "but this was quickly rectified; the error was one of ignorance rather than design."

This was apparently the problem in the Neighborhood Youth Corps around Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz., where charges were made that boys from well-to-do families were given jobs.

This, our report concluded, "arose from haste and misunderstanding rather than from any intention to cheat."

This newspaper reported last fall that Neighborhood Youth Corps guidelines from the Department of Labor were slow in reaching local program administrators, and thus some disqualified people were enrolled in several areas. But they were soon taken out when guidelines were clarified.

Most notably, this occurred in Rhode Island. But, after a newspaper printed the findings, the guidelines were spelled out more clearly for local administrators by Washington, and the irregularities were corrected.

And from New Haven, our reporter tells us that last summer, some 20 ineligible Connecticut youngsters were enrolled in one program.

"But in the first week, they were thrown off the rolls." Aside from that, New Haven has been free of scandal.

Also, in Fort Worth last summer, children from wealthy homes were enrolled in Head Start preschool training. This was corrected.

From some of the big cities—Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York—there have been unconfirmed reports of wrongdoing. But nothing has been proved.

In Los Angeles, the charges were very general, really in the nature of typical grumblings.

There, our reporter recorded gripes from civil-rights leaders who charged they were being "sold down the river by local politicians," and further, that "the schools and government agencies are misusing federal funds."

But there were never specific charges along these lines.

Similar rumblings are heard in Chicago.

In New York, the scandal charges have been more specific.

The Monitor report cites "considerable confusion and mixups over money" in the Harlem Haryou-ACT program.

As the Amsterdam News (a Negro paper) wrote recently: "Although no one has yet been able to prove that anyone has ever stolen a dime of Haryou money, nevertheless, the misuse, mishandling, and mismanagement of Haryou's funds add up to a major scandal that cuts across many of the best-known social agencies in the community, including the Urban League and the Harlem Neighborhood Association."

An investigation of Haryou-ACT's finances began last year when it was reported that $400,000 in public funds was missing and unaccounted for due to the agency's mismanagement and inadequate bookkeeping procedures.

The inquiry is being conducted by OEO auditors and a team of accountants from Palmer & Walsh, a private firm.

Last December, Livingston Wingate, a former associate of Representtaive CLAYTON POWELL, Democrat, of New York, was removed from his duties as Haryou-ACT executive director to make an itemized financial reconstruction of all money spent through November, 1965.

Mr. Wingate, who receives a salary of $25,000, completed three reports and was recently reinstated.

But the Harlem program is the only one where there have been such serious questions of mismanagement. Still, there was nothing to prove willful intent to defraud the government. And OEO is keeping a very wary eye on the program there now.

Elsewhere in the Monitor survey, there were isolated, miscellaneous charges vented.

Senator GORDON ALLOTT, Republican, of Colorado has criticized the programs of the war on poverty and has called on Mr. Shriver to investigate the Denver program.

So far no formal investigation has been ordered.

FUNDS WITHHELD

And in Newark, N.J., the City Council investigated charges that many top-paid executives of the local program do not live in Newark itself, but in suburbs. This move was viewed by many observers as an attempt by City Hall to wrest control of the program from the local independent administrators.

But it didn't work.

In Louisiana, an avowed segregationist was named assistant administrator of the state program. Initial funds for the program were withheld by OEO until the controversial person was dropped.

The only complaint raised in Oklahoma City was the charge that one part-time staff member had used her position to promote the campaign interests of a candidate for state Senate.

It must be remembered, of course, that OEO is constantly on the lookout for potential problems. And its investigators make every effort to solve problems behind the scenes.

So it is highly likely that many irregularities never reached the press but were solved out of the glare of publicity.

Such instances were reported by our correspondent in Syracuse, N.Y. Top members of the local program were shifted when a committee was set up to "look into the conduct of staffers."

Our correspondent says it is possible the "really big scandals never made the press but were hushed up." An example cited: An OEO investigator checked to see why only 90 kids were enrolled in the Youth Corps there, when money was provided for about 700.

And in Boston, OEO thought it had already solved a problem quietly and discreetly when a newspaper reported the story.

INELIGIBLE ENROLLEES

The paper noted that several Youth Corps enrollees had been ineligible, and evidence of fraud and check forgery had turned up.

The local agency had already handled the problem by the time word got to the newspapers, but the stories touched off special investigations by OEO, the Youth Corps, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and more recently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Similar problems could recur.

Nobody is amazed that problems and potential scandals have turned up. In the bright lights of vast publicity, the war on poverty is being watched for every false move, by newspapers, by OEO itself, by the administration, by local and state governments, and by the political opposition.

What is remarkable is not that such instances have cropped up, but that there have been so few of them, and that in the sizable majority of local programs, there hasn't been a whisper of scandal.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

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Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Indiana Making Bid as New Frontier of Tourism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this excellent résumé of Indiana's tourist potential as described by Charles Yarbrough, travel editor of the Washington Star.

Mr. Yarbrough, a native hoosier, has not forgotten this State's great variety of natural beauty, its history of great men and its quite pride in these attributes.

It has been only recently that Indiana has made a concerted effort to promote its tourist attractions.

In Indiana's sesquicentennial year, I join with Mr. Yarbrough in inviting all to stop at the "Crossroads of America" to sample our Hoosier hospitality.

Mr. Yarbrough's article follows:

HOOSIER SESQUICENTENNIAL: INDIANA MAKING BID AS NEW FRONTIER OF TOURISM

(By Charles Yarbrough)

WASHINGTON, IND.—To a returning native, this pristine, 101-year-old city of 12,000 has a bountiful land around it, a militant civic pride and the rare distiction of claiming nothing to dangle before tourists except room and board.

This year, as the county seat of Daviess county, it joins in Indiana's statehood Sesquicentennial, lackadaisically proud of its long, but uneventful history; to modest to lay claim even as a "gateway" to the land of young Abraham Lincoln to the south; the rich history of Vincennes to the west.

"Frankly," says Brooks Allen energetic chairman of the local Sesqui observance, "Daviess county just doesn't have anything to interest the tourist." He might have added—"except hospitality."

LINCOLNS WENT BY

Those early travelers, the Lincolns, in moving from the scenes of Abraham's childhood to Illinois, by-passed the area by 12 miles.

George Rogers Clark's heroic conquest of the British at Vincennes, had no reason to push on another 18 miles to the east; they had all the wilderness they wanted.

But close by the eastern border of the State, near present day Aurora, 100 soldiers enroute to aid Clark at Vincennes were slaughtered by Indians. There is a marker commemorating Lochry's massacre.

The savages pounced on a small group of pioneers in the southeastern section and there's a 44-foot-high monument over their mass graves at today's Pigeon Roost State Memorial near Scottsburg.

AN EARLY ONE

It seems everyone was bypassing Washington in those days, with the possible exception of a hardy pioneer named William Ballow, who settled in the southeastern part of Daviess county in 1801.

History doesn't record whether he may have been one of three settlers picked off by the Indians, but three was to many and by the 1820s there were 10 forts ranging up and down the county.

In a way, Brooks Allen is right about the lack of tourist lures in Washington and Daviess county. The passing traveler, whizzing through town on U.S. 50 east or west; Highway 57 north or south or riding the Baltimore & Ohio's mainline to St. Louis or Cincinnati, is apt to dismiss it with fleeting compliment "my, what a well-kept town."

What's here is largely for the local trade. It's doubtful that anyone save the real and constant observer could scrape up anything distinguishing.

SOME DISTINCTION

The fact that for decades, Washington was one of the few places of its size in the world sporting two competing, afternoon daily newspapers meant little to the residents save a choice; even less to a tourist. After about 93 years as The Democrat, one of them suddenly decided the name might connote to close a connection with you-know-what-party and changed it to The Times.

Then it merged with The Herald, where this newspaper career began, and became The Washington Times Herald, which, to Washington, D.C., has a nostalgic ring.

At one time, when the population was about 7,000, this Washington had two high school gymnasiums that would seat the entire town. The basketball fever being what it is in Indiana, they often did.

But 150 years of Statehood and the attendant celebrations are focusing new attention on all parts of the State, long a tailender in the tourism industry.

If the occasion does nothing else for Washington, it has created the first Daviess County Historical Society. As Brooks Allen optimistically put it, "with research and time, 10 years from now we may have uncovered something we've been sleeping on."

A new awareness of the tourism potential is spreading out from the Statehouse offices of Lieut. Gov. Robert L. Rock in Indianapolis.

Two years ago the State had $30,000 to spend to attract new money, industry and, almost as an after-thought, tourists.

This year, it has $150,000 and the welcome drums are beating.

"Indiana, State of Surprises," is the theme and a bag-full of excellent literature goes out to anyone who asks. The publicity department handled 27,000 requests in the early months; geared for 50,000 and received 86,000 in the first five months of this year.

Queries should go to the Indiana Division of Tourism, Department of Commerce, 333 State House, Indianapolis.

The attractions run a truly surprising range. Ask the average traveler about Indiana and he'll usually come up with the Indianapolis 500 Memorial Day Race, exciting grandpappy of them all, and Hoosier basketball.

I don't know what has happened to Indiana basketball, but it was a little depressing during a recent visit to Indianapolis to hear a taxi driver say he "couldn't remember who won the high school championship this year. I think it was some out-of-town team."

CROPS AND LIMESTONE

In between those interests, the potential tourist lures run from the dunes of Lake Michigan down through history started by the French explorer LaSalle to the Ohio river, pioneer waterway which opened the state to settlement and made Vincennes-on-the-Wabash an early cradle of culture of the Northwest Territory.

In the southeast is the land where Lincoln did that reading by firelight. His mother, Nancy Hanks, is buried at Lincoln City.

The variety is boundless from dunelands to the grottoes of Wyandotte; from the flat plains of wheat and corn to the scenic and rustic hills of Brown county, so reminiscent of the Ozarks.

Around Bedford, nature was lavish. Many a building in the Nation's Capital is built of Bedford limestone.

One of the last strongholds of the old covered bridge will be found in Parke county, which boasts of 38, many of them still in use.

There are more than a dozen State Forests; 17 State parks, a score or more areas for fish and game and recreation.

A new 2,500-acre lake is filling in southern Daviess County.

Corydon and New Harmony in Southern Indiana reek of rich history and legend. Corydon still has its aging documentation of the State's beginnings, including a part of the Constitutional Elm, under which the first constitution was drawn.

BEARDS AND RIFLES

New Harmony shows many vestiges of an era started in 1814 by a German religious sect, the Rappites. In sharp contrast to the many restored Rappite homes is the startingly modernistic "roofless" church which looks like a drooping mushroom.

The Sesquicentennial programs run the gamut from newly-grown beards and old long rifles and are as numerous over the State this year as they are diverse.

Some of the highlights:

Tell City's Swiss Schweizer Fest, Aug. 14–20; National Drag-Racing championships in Indianapolis Sept. 1–5; the Lincolnland Fall Foliage tour out of Troy in the Ohio valley; the Indiana State Fair Aug. 26–Sept. 3; the Madison Regatta Sept. 3–4 and Parke County's Covered Bridge Festival at Rockville Oct. 7–16.

Indianapolis itself, once as somnolent a capital as you've even seen, is bustling. Aside from Sesquicentennial staging, the place comes alive with new apartment architecture, new motor hotels in the heart of the city; a throbbing economic vitality.

It may sound a bit incongruous to the former Hoosier to know there is a swank new area near the State Fairgrounds with the unlikely (for Indiana) name of Chateau de Ville with a street called Rue Flambeau.

Expert Proposes Highway Safety Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. VANCE HARTKE
OF INDIANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the pace of slaughter on the highways of the Nation has continued to creep upward. As we approach another long Labor Day weekend, we can look forward with uncomfortable assurance to the likelihood that once more the toll recorded will set new records. Recently it was reported in the press that in the first 6 months of this year highway deaths have soared by 8 percent. Their number is rising not only in absolute numbers but they are increasing proportionately faster than the increase in numbers of vehicles on the roads.

We have passed in the Senate legislation which is still before the House, to deal for the first time with this national epidemic on a national scale, with Federal legislation and Federal funds. In doing so, I believe, we helped to stimulate awareness throughout the Nation and to bring a new focusing of the subject under the spotlight of attention which the legislation brought. I hope we may see the completion of the legislative action in this area within a short time now.

In the August issue of Nation's Business there appears as the lead article a thought-provoking discussion by Russell I. Brown. Mr. Brown is president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety and Vice Chairman of the Advisory Council of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, a former State public safety commissioner and a veteran of 16 years as a professional in this field. I commend his article to my colleagues and request its appearance in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Nation's Business, August, 1966]

HOW TO STOP HIGHWAY SLAUGHTER

(By Russell I. Brown, president, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety)

For the first time, the federal government is now directing its attention to traffic accident prevention on a major scale.

There's urgent need for American business to start doing the same thing. Its own interest demands it.

The truth is that traffic accidents have gotten out of hand. The President has called them "the gravest problem before this nation—next to the war in Viet Nam." He's right.

As of now, it appears certain that traffic deaths in the United States this year will pass the 50,000 mark—up 12,000 in a mere five years.

Close to two million others will be injured severely enough to be disabled beyond the day of the accident—many of them for life. This is only *part* of the price we'll pay this year for the more than 13 million accidents—25 every minute—that are going to happen.

The rest of the price will be measurable in money. Projecting National Safety Council figures, we'll likely reach or exceed $9 billion this year in the roughly measurable costs of traffic accidents.

These are costs that can be estimated with acceptable accuracy, such as property damage, medical and hospital expenses, wage losses and the overhead cost of insurance.

This figure does not include costs to employers of off-the-job traffic accidents of employees—costs due to absenteeism, labor turnover, training, retraining, recruiting.

COST—$600 AN ACCIDENT

Yet, the National Safety Council indicates that it costs an employer an average of $600 for each employee injured in traffic, and that average time lost from the job is 112 man-hours. That can add up to a lot of money—a lot of lost productivity.

This sort of thing has come about because the job of traffic accident prevention isn't being done well enough by those who should be doing it: The states and local communities.

To help them do better, the President has called upon the Congress to approve a multimillion-dollar federal program. The greater part of the money will go to assist the states in upgrading their traffic safety activities.

The expanded federal program should stimulate accelerated action at the state and local levels. This combination has large potential for reducing accidents. But attaining this potential is going to require active participaton by private business.

This means not just those in private life whose business is safety. It means all. Based on my 16 years as a traffic safety professional, here's a five-point plan for teaming the capabilities of the government and private sectors now in dealing with some fundamentals. We need:

1. A national study of the economic impact of traffic accidents.
2. An intensive, nationwide program to overhaul all public records relating to the management of motor vehicle traffic.
3. Greatly accelerated training programs, with scholarships, for personnel in all areas of traffic safety.
4. Intensified government and private research, planned to give priority attention to the problems of greatest urgency.
5. A specially designed continuing program of public education.

The economic study is needed because neither business nor the public has ever realized the size or the extent of the impact. We have some indication from the figures I cited. But the study would disclose, for the first time, the direct and indirect costs that traffic accidents impose on all of our economy.

HOW BUSINESSMEN CAN HELP

It would show where and how and in what magnitude these costs are being imposed. It would give business leaders dollars-and-cents evidence of the need for them to become principals in dealing with this critical problem.

This study should be conducted by some private organization of recognized competence. The support of business will be essential: It must open its doors to the studiers.

The second need in the five-point plan is to upgrade traffic records—all records relating to the management of motor vehicle traffic, including those of police traffic supervision, traffic courts, driver licensing and financial responsibility.

The function of records is to give the facts about the highway transportation system. Without facts, traffic safety programs have to be based upon opinion and guesswork.

Yet, collection, analysis and use of traffic records is one of the weakest links in our safety efforts.

This is a job that must be accomplished without delay. It should cover all levels of government, and should be a cooperative venture of government and businesses.

Business, as well as government, needs these records. The insurance business needs them as guides to rate-making. Automobile and tire manufacturers, to point up opportunities for safer products. Manufacturers of road signs, paint for pavement markings, guard rails, cement and asphalt. The motor transport and the data processing industries. Suppliers of equipment for official agencies. Publishers of reference and textbooks.

When business uses these records for this public interest purpose, it is gaining stature with the public. And, the better the records are, the better they serve these ends.

NEEDED: MORE EXPERTS

Third in the five-point plan: Training. The simple fact is that, no matter how good an accident-prevention program may be, it can't succeed without qualified people. Unfortunately, there are serious shortages in trained personnel. And the situation is becoming worse.

We need a large-scale scholarship program for the education and training of persons preparing for careers in traffic, and for those already engaged in traffic work.

And we need to prepare more instructors to provide this education and training. These should be joint projects of government and private business.

Next point: Research. The need is so great that we must mobilize brainpower from a wide range of disciplines.

All of the elements of traffic need to be scrutinized: The roadway, the vehicle and the driver. We need to examine the approach to the accident problem by all agencies involved, too—the police, courts, licensing authorities, engineers, safety education teachers—the whole system. We need to know the weaknesses in the whole complex so we can correct them.

The President has proposed a National Highway Safety Research and Test Center. This can be a focal point for the massive research effort that has been so greatly needed.

The research center should contract with qualified private institutions and organizations to do the actual research. Some could be done on a cooperative basis with private industry.

To enable the center to draw most effectively upon the resources of private business, a Research Advisory Committee should be established.

Now as the result of action under the first four points of the plan, greater traffic accident prevention may be expected through better information and techniques, sounder policies, better trained personnel.

This brings us to public education, a public understanding of what needs to be done to make streets and highways safer.

CURE WON'T BE CHEAP

People will have to understand that better performance in accident prevention is going to cost a lot more money. They must be prepared to pay the bill. They'll have to understand that they must sacrifice a little freedom—freedom, for example, to get away with cheating on the law when an officer isn't looking, or to get and keep a license without deserving it.

All Americans need to realize that they, personally, are in jeopardy because of what is happening in traffic; that they, personally, have responsibilities as drivers and pedestrians.

We need to mobilize the best thinking of the communications professions to make these facts of traffic life understood.

We need a public information program that will carry its message as closely to the individual as possible, and do so continuously. We need to give people the opportunity to identify with the unending effort to make our roads and streets safe.

This is an area where private business needs to exert both its skills in communication and its imagination. An excellent example of what this combination can come up with: The National Drivers' Test, conceived and produced by CBS television. Millions of people in homes took part in this test during two showings last year, millions of others in a new test in May.

But one-shot efforts don't cure traffic accidents. Only day-after-day plugging at proved safety measures can do this.

There are the five points of a plan for teaming up government and private business to control traffic accidents.

The need is for all segments of our economy to combine their knowledge, their ideas and their imagination in a joint effort—and, at the same time, give each segment visibility for its own actions.

It has been alleged recently that there is something sinister designated as the traffic safety establishment. Actually, a basic problem has been the nonexistence of an establishment. We need one urgently. We need one that is made up of top people who have authority to speak and to make commitments for their organizations.

The President has acted to bring about the long overdue coordination of federal traffic safety activities. It's time that business coordinated its efforts in this field, too. And it's time for clear communication between the two.

Freeways Enter the City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, after the many disappointments experienced by District of Columbia planners striving for a solution to ever-growing traffic problems, all responsible officials and interested citizens should insist upon the most careful overall study of present and future needs before permitting a venture into further debacles such as the DuPont Circle underpass episode. In that notorious case pedestrian and vehicular traffic at one of Washington's busiest zones was disrupted for months that went into years in deference to construction of automobile and streetcar tunnels; lo and behold the streetcar was soon thereafter taken off the streets and its passageway under the circle was summarily discarded as valueless for routing traffic of any kind.

About a decade ago a Boston architectural firm was assigned the task of deciding upon a route to bring traffic into the Inner Loop from the Wisconsin Avenue corridor in the vicinity of Bethesda. The plan was designed to handle traffic requirements through 1980. We have since come almost halfway to that point in history and there is still a question about the logical way to make the connection. The parkway connection with the Beltway through Cabin John could at least ease the problem if it went anywhere in particular in Washington's direction, but its abrupt termination still leaves its value in doubt.

What if the final determination on the North Leg of the Inner Loop were now entirely settled and the matter of handling traffic no longer presented a problem through 1980? Washington is unlikely to stop growing at that point; meanwhile the annual output of cars and trucks already is exceeding 10 million units. What our planners are someday going to have to concede—and it may as well be at this time—is that there is just not enough open space in the District to continue forever building highways and freeways. Instead of trying to find new routes to bring more cars into the District, the logical approach would be to find ways to keep them out.

The first step would be to rule out once and forever the proposal to build parking lots at public expense, a plan which would only invite more trouble. The projected rapid transit system is a move in the right direction. Fringe parking and greater use of public transportation systems must be encouraged.

The Washington Post's Sunday supplement, Potomac, on July 31 contained a scholarly analysis of freeways and their effect upon a city's social, aesthetic, and economic life. Presented by Wolf Von Eckhardt, the newspaper's architectural critic, the article is required reading for everyone interested in the District's traffic problems. I might suggest parenthetically that if Mr. Von Eckhardt is not a member of one of the many planning commissions involved in District traffic problems, someone in command should certainly seek to obtain his services.

The article follows:

FREEWAYS ENTER THE CITY

(By Wolf Von Eckhardt)

AUTOS VERSUS PEOPLE?

A freeway is a road from four to twelve lanes wide constructed for the exclusive use of cars, trucks and buses. It has three essential characteristics. 1) The two opposing streams of traffic are separated by a strip of land or some other divider. 2) Access is limited to interchanges with special lanes to smooth entrance and exit of vehicles. 3) All intersecting roads are separated in different levels to eliminate the need for crossing or turning against the main stream of traffic.

The difference between a freeway and a parkway is—except for express buses—commercial vehicles, such as trucks, are excluded from the parkway which has been designed with greater attention to landscaping and blending into the topography.

In a recent meeting of the National Capital Planning Commission, the six ex-officio representatives of the Federal Government united to outvote the five representatives of the citizenry on a motion to proceed with a network of freeways within the city essentially as planned twenty years ago.

A few days earlier, the six federal men had, in the secret councils of a Presidential policy advisory committee on Washington's freeways, reached sudden agreement. It was prompted by three concessions on the part of the highway men:

To appease the Georgetown establishment, they agreed to spare the swanky, embassy studded area west of Dupont Circle. The northern leg of the inner loop is to be tunneled under K Street.

To win the needed swing vote of the National Park Service, they promised to replace whatever parkland they take either in kind or in cash and to do their share to realize the ambitious plans for a more magnificent Mall and Pennsylvania Avenue.

And to make the citizenry at large feel a little better about bulldozed homes and spoiled parks and views, they promised that Washington's new freeways are henceforth to be better designed than the ugly concrete ribbons we already have.

But what is good freeway design in the city?

"Whether sunken or raised or level, the positive design of wide roads in an urban environment is an almost virgin art," says the English architect Paul Ritter in his book *Planning for Man and Motor*.

We can be proud of some of our scenic freeways, designed for recreation on wheels. The first of them, the Bronx River Parkway in New York, designed in 1916, is still one of the most attractive. Even our superb George Washington Parkway surpasses it only because of its breathtaking views of the Potomac.

Our ordinary, utilitarian freeways, however, built with 90 percent federal money under the Interstate and Defense Highway Act of 1956, are just that—utilitarian. Rarely do they respect the landscape with the grace of the German *Autobahn* and other highways in Europe. And when it comes to bridges and other freeway structures, our highway engineers usually make Neanderthal architecture look elegant by comparison.

And our *urban* freeways are terrible—for example, look at that maze of concrete spaghetti plunked on the north side of 14th Street Bridge.

People generally dress up when they go downtown. They acknowledge an affinity between civilization, civility and cities. Our highway engineers, however, seem to regard cities—with their intricate texture of buildings, streets, parks, plazas, waterfronts, gardens and cherished old neighborhoods—only as bothersome obstacles that must either be bulldozed or covered with as much concrete as possible.

As yet no one in this country has come up with a civilized, well-behaved urban freeway. There is no design for any American city that even attempts to make the freeway a part of the urban texture.

A growing number of architects and city planners fear that it can't be done. They don't propose to outlaw the automobile. It has given people an unprecedented freedom of movement which could never be taken away. But they do say that limited access freeways, while necessary to expedite motor travel *between* cities have no place *within* the city.

They take a hard-nosed, practical view. Within the city, they say, our efforts must be directed toward making travel by private automobile a luxury rather than a necessity.

Everyone seems agreed that the inner city must keep and if possible increase the number of people who live, work, do business, enjoy culture and pay taxes there. But, so runs the argument, if increasing numbers of downtown workers and shoppers mean more cars—these cars, moving on freeways and standing on parking lots and in garages, reduce rather than increase the space for people to live and work. In Los Angeles, for instance, 56 to 66 percent (claims vary) of valuable inner city space is already given over to the automobile, moving or standing.

Ergo: The more cars you bring into the city the more you hurt its chances for livability, viability and dynamic economic growth. The thing to do, these practical people assert, is to shift the massive effort now made to build inner city freeways to much less expensive and more efficient rapid transit and other public transportation. Meanwhile, stop the freeways at the city gates and distribute car traffic over a vastly improved network of existing streets—much as in the sensitive areas of the human body the blood is taken from arteries into capillaries.

Improvement of existing streets and roads within the city has been neglected in recent years because it is cheaper for cities to build new freeways with easily acquired federal money. But now, cities could create express streets with somewhat limited access such as have proven very successful in Berlin; computerized traffic regulation based on the heaviest demand—a system being tried in Toronto; and, ban street parking, a move that could be made possible by more off-street parking provisions and garages. This removal of parked cars on streets, of course, automatically provides additional traffic lanes.

Others, however, believe that good design can tame freeways in the city. "New vistas unfold because of the elevated freeway," says

Lawrence Halprin, a landscape architect and leading freeway design consultant. "The great vivid skylines of the city can be seen . . . particularly at dusk when the tall buildings are silhouetted against the setting sun and the lights are beginning to flick on in random patterns against the black forms." Halprin, whose book, *Freeways*, will soon come off the press, agrees, however, that "the rural freeway, when it enters the city, must change its rules." This means, he says, that wide embankments with shrubbery, grass and plantings are out in built-up urban cores. "It must integrate into a traffic architecture whose nature is one of the great challenges of our time."

Halprin would change the rules "to maintain the fine grain of older sections of our cities" not only because of their often picturesque charm. "Neighborhoods," he says, "bring many of the virtues of the small town and village into the overwhelming scale of the metropolis . . .

"Unfortunately, negihborhoods are easily disrupted and destroyed by ploughing through them, particularly if they are occupied by groups with no great ability to bring presure on City Hall."

It will be well to remember this for instance, when our highway planners approach Takoma Park. As presently planned, the ten-lane North Central Freeway would split this proud, old, tightly-knit and unusually diverse community right in half.

Frequently then freeways must be tunneled, an approach the highway builders usually oppose not only because it is expensive, but also because driving through a tunnel is an unpleasant experience. Not necessarily so, says Halprin. Properly designed, they could have all the qualities of a handsome environment. The walls might be lined with bas-reliefs and other works of art to be seen in motion, as in the vaults of the Stockholm subway. Widths of tunnels can vary; light might be brought in from the top; and there might be vast underground plazas with shops and arcades, theaters and restaurants and, of course, parking places.

The proposed K Street tunnel, which will replace the North Leg of the Inner Loop, offers an excellent opportunity to do just that. It could become a model for other cities to follow—an example to the world, in fact, on how America, which first mass produced automobiles, now proposes to cope with them.

Many of the destructive effects of freeways can be avoided, says Halprin, if they follow the existing street pattern. The existing, local street can be preserved as a kind of shelf with the freeway depressed below it. This technique would seem especially applicable in Washington where streets and avenues are unusually wide. But to date it has been ignored because the highway builders design freeways for country speeds of 60 or 65 miles per hour. This requires wide lanes and enormous interchanges, using from 40 to 150 acres of urban land.

Halprin feels freeway building can be made an integral part of city building. This, in essence, is what the Pennsylvania Avenue plan proposes. It would not ban cars from the avenue altogether, but route the heavy traffic along a new, submerged expressway on E Street. Above that expressway (tunneled under the Ellipse) would be shelves for local traffic to feed into underground parking garages. Above *them* would rise new buildings to line the proposed National Square and an attractive "belvedere," a tree-shaded overlook with outdoor cafes and restaurants.

The idea of making transportation arteries an integral part of city building is not new. The ideal city in this respect is, of course, Venice, where the traffic moves quietly on canals, leaving people on foot undisturbed on quiet streets and piazzas of great grandeur and beauty.

Unfortunately, we cannot substitute cars and trucks for gondolas and barges. But we can separate people from vehicles and make the vehicular roads a part of the cityscape rather than a disruptive element.

As Halprin points out, there is, provided we really want them at all, no one solution to freeways in the city. But there can only be one aim: The city must come first—the city, not as a traffic problem to highway engineers—but as a good place to live and work. It must be a worthwhile place to go to and not merely to go through.

Vietnam's Free Labor Movement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the marvels of southeast Asia is the union movement in Vietnam. Through all of the adversity of the past 25 years the Vietnamese Federaltion of Labor has never failed to carry out its functions and to assume its responsibilities.

The cooperation of the American labor movement with the Vietnamese Federation of Labor is another milestone in labor history.

Meyer Bernstein, director of the international affairs department of the United Steelworkers of America, tells the story in the following article from the July 1966 edition of the AFL–CIO Free Trade Union News.

I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM'S FREE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Meyer Bernstein)

Confusing as are the reports from Vietnam—even to the experts—there is one matter upon which loud and clear information is to be had for the asking. And that is with regard to existence of a free, democratic, effective labor movement.

The Vietnamese Federation of Labor—CVT in its French initials—is without question one of the most outstanding worker organizations in all of Southeast Asia. It has to be to have been able to survive a cold war, the Diem dictatorship and a succession of military governments.

Not only has the CVT to carry out the normal functions of collective bargaining, including striking—even in war time—and training its leadership, but the vicissitudes of the struggle for independence have compelled it to assume new duties such as the founding of communities for refugees from the Communists and Communist overrun areas, the distribution of food, the establishment and maintenance of primary schools for its destitute members and the like.

For the most part it has been doing all this on a shoestring budget. Wages are low in Vietnam—the new Esso agreement, which took three-quarters of a year to negotiate, provides a basic wage of only 80 cents a day. The dues are then comparatively low.

With the escalation of the war there has been an increase in American help. The AID program now provides for useful assistance which almost parallels that which the Marshall Plan gave to the German Federation of Labor when it was reestablished upon the ruins of Nazism. The American labor attachés and labor advisors in Germany in the late 40's and early 50's helped get the German Federation of Labor back on its feet. This took several forms, many of which were related to the creation of a labor press. "Welt der Arbeit" is now one of the most useful labor newspapers in Europe. And it has long since become completely independent of outside support.

So it is in Vietnam. The U.S. AID program has donated a printing press to the CVT and helps in other ways.

Recently, however, both German and American unions, among others, have begun to set up solidarity programs of their own for the CVT. In late May the construction workers union of Germany (Industriegewerkschaft Bau, Steine, Erden) after consulting with the CVT to ascertain what was the most needed, purchased typewriters, motor hikes, an addressograph, a movie projector, and an automobile for shipment to Vietnam. Fortunately, just at this time, the German government's contribution of a hospital ship is leaving for Southeast Asia. So, the construction workers union's gifts will have free transportation.

The DGB (German Federation of Labor) has made a financial contribution to the Vietnamese labor unions.

The Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Germany, which is closely tied with the labor movement—its director comes from the DGB—has stepped up its interest in Vietnam. Up to now its activities have primarily been of an educational nature, inviting for example Vietnamese unionists to make study trips to Germany. A new and enlarged program is now being proposed.

The United Auto Workers Union has sent medicine from stocks available in Detroit. The United Steelworkers has a dual program: First, as a result of a visit to Vietnam it noticed the need for a midmorning snack at the schools maintained by the CVT for children of its members. These consist of one or two rooms in the 21 one or two-story social centers scattered through the country.

Several of these centers were built by the Germans with the help of Vietnamese union workers' volunteers. One of the newest and best is located in the dock area of Saigon. The children obviously don't have enough healthful food to eat. So, the Steelworkers proposed sending sterilized canned chocolate milk for distribution by the CVT to these children. The union made an appeal to its locals for funds. More than $13,000 was collected.

The milk is being sent through CARE, which can get a rebate on shipping charges from our foreign aid program. The first shipment left in May and the rest will be made at regular intervals. In addition the union has turned over to the CVT 800 school kits consisting of pencils, notebooks, crayons, etc. which are in stock at CARE warehouses in Saigon.

The International Association of Machinists also has a Vietnam aid program, as does the International Union of Electrical Workers.

The International Longshoremen's Association program started on a different level. The vast increase in shipping to Vietnam caused an enormous tie-up in the docks of Saigon and lesser ports. Ships had to wait weeks before they could be unloaded. Union president Thomas W. Gleason went to Vietnam as a consultant to AID. He made a number of recommendations to ease the shipping crisis and he offered the services of half a dozen of his own staff people at his union's expense to help put his recommendations into effect.

Of necessity, then, his program affected dockworkers. The problem was to raise their productivity; but this could be done not only by setting up new processes but also by associating the workers and their union more closely with the solution of dock problems.

This had led to many collective bargaining reforms and has improved the condition of dock labor.

These and similar efforts are all paying enormous dividends. But they represent only a fraction of what could and should be done. They in fact represent only a small fraction of the kind of aid which the American government and the American unions contributed towards the strengthening of the German and Japanese unions after World War II.

Proposal for Ownership and Operation of U.S. Satellite Earth Stations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. E. A. Gallagher, president of Western Union International, Inc., has written a very enlightening letter to the Honorable Rosel H. Hyde, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, concerning the ownership and operation of the proposed U.S. satellite earth stations. In brief, it suggests that the current controversy about who should own and operate the stations be resolved by establishing joint ownership by the authorized communications carriers and Comsat, with the managerial functions entrusted to Comsat.

The letter follows:

WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL, INC.,
New York, N.Y., July 7, 1966.

Hon. ROSEL H. HYDE,
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HYDE: Notwithstanding the Commission's prompt, affirmative interim decision regarding the ownership and operation of the three initial satellite earth stations in the United States, questions regarding earth stations are still very much before the Commission.

The earth station controversy shows no signs of abatement and, indeed, appears to be increasing in intensity. It is in the nation's interest for its telecommunications industry to come forward with constructive, harmonious proposals for the Commission's consideration as an alternative to the mounting conflicting claims and applications.

The purpose of this letter is to recommend some middleground on which the entire industry can join in resolving the earth station controversy by a willingness to compromise individual corporate positions in order to advance United States telecommunications policies.

BACKGROUND

Since August 1964, more than 1,500 pages of pleadings and applications relating to the satellite earth station controversy have been filed with the Commission. Many thousands of dollars and untold hours of effort have been spent by the industry in advocacy, duplicate engineering analyses, surveying for station sites and countless other related tasks. It is questionable whether the resulting public benefits are commensurate with these expenditures. Conflicting applications for the fourth earth station in the southeastern United States and the fifth station in the Caribbean area are now before the Commission, with more yet to come.

Positions were taken before the Commission in its proceeding in Docket No. 15735 regarding the three initial earth stations by the following common carriers and an association of carriers: American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T), Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat), Hawaiian Telephone Company (Hawaiian), ITT World Communications, Inc. (ITT), RCA Communications, Inc. (RCA), Western Union International, Inc. (WUI), and United States Independent Telephone Association (USITA). The initial positions of these organizations regarding earth stations are summarized as follows:

(a) Comsat—exclusive ownership and operation by it;

(b) WUI and RCA—joint carrier ownership;

(c) AT&T, Hawaiian, and USITA—joint Comsat-carrier ownership; and

(d) ITT—individual carrier ownership.

These capsule summaries are not intended to portray or detract from the complete position of each organization which is on record with the Commission. The initial position of each organization has remained basically unchanged, although certain variations have evolved: witness the ITT-RCA-WUI joint application for a fourth earth station in the southeastern United States.

On May 12, 1965, the Commission announced an interim two-year policy authorizing Comsat exclusively to own and operate the three initial satellite earth stations to be located in northeastern and northwestern parts of the continental United States and in Hawaii. The Commission's interim policy was expressly conditioned so as not to prejudice the position of any communications common carrier in the future involving final determination of earth station ownership and operation.

Following the Commission's interim decision regarding the three initial stations, these events occurred:

(a) Comsat requested exclusive authorization for a fourth earth station in the southeastern United States and a fifth station in the Caribbean area;

(b) ITT requested authority for its own Caribbean station; and indicated no objection to joint participation by the other international public service carriers; WUI and RCA each requested joint participation; and

(c) RCA, WUI and ITT filed a joint application for a station in the southeastern United States and invited participation by any other authorized international carrier, except Comsat.

The earth station controversy is flaming anew.

Comsat, The Western Union Telegraph Company (WUTCo) and AT&T have, for example, each petitioned to deny the joint southeastern application of ITT, WUI and RCA. AT&T's objection, basically technical, was accompanied by a request for participation in this joint station. AT&T and Comsat have each petitioned to deny ITT's application for a Caribbean earth station. On the other hand, RCA and WUI have requested participation in this Caribbean station.

Comsat's application for a Caribbean earth station has been met with separate petitions to deny filed by WUI, RCA, ITT and AT&T, respectively. Finally, AT&T, ITT, RCA, WUI and WUTCo, have each separately petitioned to deny Comsat's application for a southeastern station.

This complicated situation has become further muddled by separate applications by AT&T, ITT and WUI for authority to join in the laying of a transistorized, high-capacity submarine cable connecting the Carribbean area with Florida. Comsat has opposed these applications.

Adversary pleadings are mounting rapidly and voluminously in the Commission's files. Carriers formerly conceding some role to Comsat in earth station planning and operation have become more adamant against Comsat participation. Before there is any further hardening of opposing positions, WUI suggests a re-evaluation of the respective positions of all interested authorized communications carriers with the view toward compromising individual corporate viewpoints. This compromise would be in the public interest, in the interest of national defense and in the furtherance of sound United States telecommunications policies.

WUI'S PROPOSAL

The Communications Satellite Act provides the Commission with a choice of alternative methods of ownership and operation of earth stations. The Act has been paraphrased as follows:

> Under the provisions of the Communications Satellite Act, Comsat alone, or one or more carriers, or *Comsat and one or more carriers* may be licensed as the sole owner and operator of earth stations.[1]

"Comsat and one or more carriers" is the obvious middle ground on which the industry can unite in common purpose and joint pursuit of the statutory goals as declared by Congress in the Satellite Act.

The wisdom and foresight of the Congress in providing the Commission with the alternative guidelines for earth station ownership enable us to submit this compromise proposal.

Joint ownership of all satellite earth stations, within the Commission's jurisdiction, by Comsat and authorized communications carriers is the answer to the current controversy. The joint owners could designate Comsat as their managerial agent for the construction and operation of these stations in much the same fashion as the signatories to the August 1964 multi-nation communications satellite Agreement have appointed Comsat the manager of the space segment.

A consensus on this solution should be attainable in the public interest since it involves less compromise of previously advanced positions than any other solution that comes to mind. Comsat, with the assistance and guidance of the Department of State and the Commission, has already demonstrated the feasibility of multi-nation ownership and operation of the space segment. AT&T, Hawaiian, ITT, RCA, WUI and USITA have, at one time or another, suggested joint-carrier ownership, and in most instances, with some form of participation by Comsat.

Joint earth station ownership by the authorized communications carriers and Comsat, with the managerial functions entrusted to Comsat, will be both feasible and beneficial. Potential conflicts of interest will be obviated and concerted industry efforts will be channeled toward attainment of the national telecommunications policy.

This joint earth station ownership in the United States would obviate a possible proliferation of redundant stations by competitive interests and would also facilitate common earth station entry points in the United States for communications from abroad, with resulting operating efficiencies for overseas telecommunications entities.

Additionally, joint ownership would dispose of the problem of diverse ownership of different stations in the United States which could be disruptive of the system because the individual owner, be it Comsat or an authorized communications carrier, might be inclined to favor its own station without regard to overall system efficiency.

Multiple-carrier ownership of the earth stations in the United States will be consistent with the multiple-nation participation in the existing European earth stations. The success of the global satellite system is dependent not only upon the cooperation of the many participating sovereign nations but also upon the cooperation of the telecommunications industry in this country.

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[1] Asher H. Ende, Deputy Chief, Common Carrier Bureau, Address before *IEEE International Communications Conference*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1966 (Emphasis added).

If cooperation cannot be attained at home, it cannot be expected abroad. Cooperation by entities with different interests is the touchstone for attainment of:

> [T]he policy of the United States to establish, in conjunction and in cooperation with other countries, as expeditiously as practicable a commercial communications satellite system, as part of an improved global communications network, which will be responsive to public needs and national objectives, which will serve the communication needs of the United States and other countries, and which will contribute to world peace and understanding. Communications Satellite Act, Section 102(a).

If the United States telecommunications industry will join together in a cooperative endeavor to attain "peace and understanding" on the earth station question, a meeting might be convened under the aegis of the Commission to work out the details for joint earth station ownership by Comsat and all eligible qualified carriers serving the public and Government, and for management of the stations by Comsat.

Pending possible resolution of this matter along the lines outlined herein, we have no choice but to pursue our present course of action in promoting the joint application for a southeastern station with our co-applicants and in opposing exclusive single-entity stations.

Copies of this letter are being sent to all organizations named herein together with those business and labor leaders concerned with overseas telecommunications named in the Report and Recommendations to Senate and House Commerce Committees of April 1966 by the Intragovernmental Committee on International Telecommunications (see Attachment). All interested organizations are respectfully requested to communicate their views to the Commission concerning the suggestions in this letter.

Very truly yours,

E. A. GALLAGHER.

Attachment.

ATTACHMENT

Mr. Joseph A. Beirne, President, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Harold S. Geneen, President, International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, 320 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Mr. Douglas S. Guild, President, Hawaiian Telephone Company, P.O. Box 2200, Honolulu, Hawaii 96805.

Mr. Elmer L. Hageman, President, Commercial Telegraphers Union, 1025 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Howard R. Hawkins, President, RCA Communications, Inc., 66 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004.

Mr. Frederick R. Kappel, Chairman, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, New York, New York 10007.

Mr. James McCormack, Chairman, Communications Satellite Corporation, 1900 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Mr. Russell W. McFall, President, The Western Union Telegraph Company, 60 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10013.

Mr. James R. McNitt, President, ITT World Communications Inc., 67 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004.

Mr. Peter A. Nenzel, President, United States Independent Telephone Association, 425 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

General David Sarnoff, Chairman, Radio Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020.

Mr. Joseph P. Selly, President, American Communications Association, 18 John Street, New York, New York 10038.

Long Beach, Calif., Is Site of North American Aviation's Ocean Systems Research and Development Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, today North American Aviation, Inc., and the city of Long Beach are announcing jointly the establishment of that corporation's ocean systems research and development center at Long Beach. This move highlights the city's hospitality not only to new industry, but also its ideal capabilities for support of both governmental and private enterprise activities in oceanography, oceanology and related endeavors.

The following news dispatch contains full details regarding the new center:

LONG BEACH, CALIF., August 9, 1966.—North American Aviation Inc., will establish the Nation's newest and most modern ocean systems research and devlopment center on the waterfront here.

The announcement today followed a Long Beach City Council action to lease the former Navy landing and facility to North American Aviation and to modify the modern structure to provide 38,800 square feet of office, laboratory, and engineering space.

The facility will also serve as headquarters for ocean systems operations (OSO), the corporation's marine and undersea business arm.

Under terms of the proposed agreement, NAA will leave the facility, basin and parking area for a term of 5 years with options of 3 and 2 years.

Frank G. Compton, general manager of OSO, and a vice president of North American's autonetics division said the city-owned facility will house administrative, engineering, and scientific activity.

The landing, built in 1960 at the cost of more than $5 million, has a 6-acre water area enclosed by two concrete moles.

North American Aviation recently announced it will build a submersible "work boat" with diver lockout features and capable of operation at depths to 2,000 feet, the first of a new generation of high-performance underwater vehicles.

The new boat is scheduled for launching late in 1967. It will be built at NAA's facilities in the Los Angeles area and tested, launched and based at the Long Beach facility.

City officials hailed the aerospace firm's decision to locate here as another significant step toward establishing Long Beach as a major oceanographic center.

"We are very pleased that North American Aviation has chosen Long Beach as the site for their ocean operations," said city manager John R. Mansel. "We are fully convinced, as is North American, and many other U.S. firms, that ocean exploration and the development of its vast resources is a new frontier with great promise."

Compton, whose administrative and engineering offices are temporarily located at North American's Santa Ana plant, said the Long Beach facility is ideally located for engineering and test activity. He emphasized that no manufacturing will be done at the Long Beach site.

"It is, in my opinion, the best location for marine research and development work in the Nation," Compton said. "The location is in one of the great maritime cities of the country."

He pointed out that the facility is strategically located near deep water as well as the varied resources of the southern California metropolitan area.

Initially, the OSO facilities will be staffed by about 250 to 300 engineers, scientists, and supporting personnel.

"North American Aviation has been engaged in design and development of undersea equipment and study of techniques in all ocean science and engineering fields for several years, our emphasis at this time is on meeting AHD technological challenges and requirements common to the many established and emerging fields in underwater technology," Compton said.

"We are engaged in development of a variety of manned and unmanned projects and underwater work techniques for commercial, defense, and scientific undersea program. In fact, all of the company's experience and advanced technology, to which several of its operating divisions contribute, gives our ocean systems operations a complete research, development, and production capability," Compton added.

Occupancy of the Long Beach facility is planned for next March, when modifications to the building are completed.

.The building's interior will require some remodeling to accommodate the OSO offices and laboratories. No changes are planned for the building's exterior and landing.

The landing is situated next to an area where the city is building a 114-acre addition to the downtown shore where it is to be developed into a Sylvan-sea setting with a marine museum and other facilities.

Ridiculous Way To Fight a War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the Glendale, Calif., News-Press recently discussed the question of how successful the policy of building bridges to Communist nations has been.

The News-Press finds that the policy of trading with and aiding Communist nations is completely unsuccessful, as it titled in its August 1, 1966, editorial entitled "Ridiculous Way To Fight a War."

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a copy of the editorial.

RIDICULOUS WAY TO FIGHT A WAR

It is proper to ask whether the current policy of the United States of America toward the enemy is "building bridges" or burning them behind us.

Neither the concept nor the results of the program are new. Nor has the theory that if we trade with and aid the enemy we will be rewarded with kindness and understanding, been successful in the areas where it now is applied.

The United States, for example, has given Poland $600 million in aid, mostly food, since 1957 under this concept. Today the Polish government has cancelled athletic participation with the United States, woos North Viet Nam and says there is no use talking about "building bridges" unless we stop air strikes and withdraw from Viet Nam.

About a month ago, the President boasted of new cultural and educational exchanges with Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. He was "rewarded" by diatribes from the nations when they met for the recent Warsaw Pact conference. "Bridges" to East Germany have resulted in reconstruction of the Berlin Wall closer to West Berlin.

Now to compound the absurdity, the State Department has "relaxed" travel restrictions for Americans so they can visit more Iron Curtain countries.

The reasoning is perplexing. So far the bridges we have built are all one way; we are extending aid to nations that in turn extend it to North Viet Nam and the Iron Curtain nations have not even acknowledged that they will permit more travel.

Memphis Marine in Vietnam Sounds Trumpet of His Own

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent explanation of our position in Vietnam, written by a young Memphis man who was recently wounded in the fighting over there.

I am deeply impressed with the eloquence of Cpl. DeWitt Mosby, U.S. Marine Corps. He speaks with a certain angry tolerance about the "uninformed minority who create generalities concerning a war they know, and are willing to learn, nothing about."

But he also speaks of treaties and agreements, and he voices the realization that the self-determination for freedom by the people of South Vietnam would be utterly useless without our help.

Corporal Mosby is only 21 years old, yet he speaks from the experience of combat and with a compassion for the people of southeast Asia. He voiced his thoughts in a letter to his mother, and excerpts were printed in the Commercial Appeal.

Under unanimous consent, I include this article at this point in my remarks:

[From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Aug. 7, 1966]

MEMPHIS MARINE IN VIETNAM SOUNDS TRUMPET OF HIS OWN

A Memphis Marine, recently wounded and fed up with the chanting charges of anti-Vietnam War demonstrators, talks back in an open letter home—because, he said, it's time to talk back.

Cpl. DeWitt Mosby, son of Mrs. Jane Mosby of 1118 Craft, sent the letter to his mother before he was slightly wounded last month in Operation Hastings.

"It has become a matter of course for military personnel to dismiss demonstrations with a disgusted groan and an, 'Oh, not that again,' shrug, before returning to the more important task of fighting the war.

"All too often we've allowed an uninformed minority to create generalities concerning a war they know, and are willing to learn, nothing about. We've sat quietly by while youngsters have slandered and ridiculed our commander-in-chief and we've looked on in total disbelief as they degraded our efforts to protect their liberty which gives them the freedom to do thusly. Perhaps the time has come to defend our position to friend and adversaries alike.

"News reaches us that we stand accused of countless crimes against the civilian populace. * * * Historians will note that throughout history in every major war innocent people have needlessly died. This is an unfortunate aftermath of war. No one is naive enough to believe that innocents are not hurt in the course of armed hostilities, but we try to be men of discretion in the performance of our duties.

"The demonstrators never mention the innocents that fall victim to the marauding bands of Viet Cong guerrillas. These students can never fully visualize the tragedy of seeing a motherless child, whose tongue has been severed so she is unable to tell of the Viet Cong activities or the cries of agony from a smoldering village that shortly before was content to harvest its rice.

"There are no facts mentioning that in some areas as much as 70 per cent of the annual rice crop was stolen by the Viet Cong, and never a word about the individuals that are pleased to see an American infantry unit, because they realize the unlawful tax levied by the Viet Cong and collected by force has become a thing of the past.

"We are here to defend treaties and agreements we made in 1954, and we realize that these people's self determination would be utterly useless without our help. In essence, we're here to give the Vietnamese people a chance to have one of our most cherished possessions: Freedom * * *.

"It is very easy for a man in a brick house to peer through a window and say wolf, but for the unprotected tot outside the danger is real. Therefore, it becomes our position to turn this wolf away, be it by frightening him or by slaying him. The man who would not face this responsibility must assuredly seek his peace in the flames of hell.

"In closing, we can only hope that these individuals that would sell out the South Vietnamese people and the American military efforts on their behalf are as tolerant of us, when we return home to defend our positions, as we've been of them."

Corporal Mosby, 21, has been in the Marines four years and in Vietnam since last December. He is to come home in a few months.

School Integration Not the Only Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include the following editorial from the Providence, R.I., Visitor of August 5, 1966:

SCHOOL INTEGRATION NOT THE ONLY PROBLEM

Here in Providence—as elsewhere in America—we are experiencing a drive to end de facto segregation in our schools and in our living areas. This movement has justice and right on its side and every effort must be made to bring it to a successful conclusion. Our readers are well aware that we have always stood in the forefront of the effort to win fair housing for all. Similarly, we support the effort to break the patterns of racial segregation which unfair housing practices have produced in some of our public schools. The bad psychological effects of segregation in education are beyond dispute. The lessons of democracy cannot properly be learned under such conditions. And the future of freedom in America demands that no group of our citizens should, in their most formative years, be segregated in their educational experience.

At the same time, our attempts to produce techniques that will break up the pattern of racial segregation in our schools and in our housing facilities should not blind us to the continuing importance of programs of urban development and the up-grading of all schools—wherever they are situated. The elimination of slums is basic to the improvement of family life, without which no amount of school integration can have its best effect. The breaking down of patterns of school segregation will not serve its intended purpose if existing schools—especially those in under-privileged areas—are not improved in physical plant, curriculum, and faculty.

Consequently, it should be understood that any plan which is adopted to end school segregation will not produce the desired results unless it is related to larger and continuing plans to end slum environments and to eliminate all those conditions which contribute to substandard education. In short, we cannot rest satisfied with half-measures that leave the roots of cultural deprivation untouched. The State of Rhode Island, which has recently failed to take the fullest advantage of many Federal programs of social welfare, cannot expect to move forward on one front in the struggle against the evil effects of poverty and racial injustice.

American Business and Equal Employment Opportunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD excerpts from one of the most important and authoritative addresses on the subject of equal employment opportunity to become available as our Nation undertakes the responsibility of making this promise a reality. Mr. Ramon S. Scruggs was for long years, and is still counted, one of Detroit's most effective and distinguished civic and business leaders. He is public relations manager of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The excerpts of his address before a Phoenix business men's dinner, were published in the Arizonia State University Business Bulletin of May 1966.

OUR COMMON PROBLEM AS AMERICANS

(By Ramon S. Scruggs*)

For more than 30 years I have been a volunteer, a member or a vice president of the National Urban League. I knew of the League when it had one small office and a staff of two people. Today, it has more than 70 branches in 30 states, more than 500 professional workers, and 6,000 volunteers.

Also, for more than 25 years I have been employed in the Bell System, most of the time with the Michigan Bell Company. I was the first of my race to hold a management position in that company, and the company hired me a long time before equal opportunity became a key word in employee recruiting.

So, my associations with the Urban League and the Bell System have been important for me. They have enabled me to see some problems from both sides of the fence—

Footnotes at end of speech.

from the "inside," by being part of the society; from the view of the Negro who thinks he is "outside."

I mention this brief history so you will understand why I take such personal pleasure in the cooperation here in Phoenix among my friends in the Urban League and those at Western Electric. I am sure some hard facts of life will be learned in this experiment.

DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES

Some of these facts are enumerated by Theodore White, who writes: "One cannot speak . . . of a single Negro community in a big city. Each has two Negro communities: one that is beginning to achieve, and another that is threatened with collapse of all human values, all dignity, all functions."[1] Those communities begin from different assumptions in dealing with white people, they have different expectations, different points of view; just as the white community has a pluralism of viewpoints within its racial boundaries.

In some respects, those differences in Negro communities add to difficulties of understanding between whites and Negroes. Help sometimes gets misinterpreted as being patronizing, and inter-racial co-operation is sometimes labeled as "Uncle Tomism."

Our struggle to know each other as human being has never been easy. Our cliches about each other get in our way. I do not think all white men are named Simon Legree and carry a whip—and I hope you do not think that all Negroes shuffle, or are fun-loving, singing and dancing folk who say "yassuh."

UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

We are at a time when we do not dare shape our ideas to fit into some preconceived mold. The first challenge of the social revolution to American business management is to understand the changing nature of that upheaval before we start to talk about how to meet the challenge with action.

As you know, the equal rights movement of recent memory began with the avowed purposes of making secure the Negro's civil rights—the right to vote, to education, to housing, to employment. The result of this non-violent protest has been more law, with more teeth in it, to defend equal rights than we ever have had in this country. There has been some improvement, North and South, in equal employment, in voting registration, in desegregated schooling and in fair housing. It is at least a start in the right direction.

O.K. you say, why isn't it over? What else do you want? Well, the paradox—the seeming contradiction—is that the changes have *not* brought what Negroes hoped in their hearts the changes would really bring. Charles Silberman explains it this way: "The push toward equality of opportunity has been based on the implicit assumption that something approximating equality of results would follow. It hasn't, nor is it likely to."[2] He also points out that equality of results in a competitive society depends on entering the competition on roughly equal terms. He says that the harsh fact is that many Negroes are unable—or unwilling—to compete.[3] Some observers think that the opportunity to enter society is increasing faster than the ability of the mass of Negroes to enter. As the doors to opportunity open, many Negroes withdraw.

BACKGROUND OF HESITANCY

How come? Well, there are sound historical reasons for this hesitancy, and I don't have to recite here the history of the last 300 years. Perhaps I can help explain some of the hesitancy in telling you about a conference I attended recently in Washington. Leaders of big business were on hand to hear Vice President HUMPHREY talk about equal opportunity. The Vice President said he wanted us to go out and talk to Negro high school and college students about the opportunity that is becoming available in our society. He wanted us to raise the "believability" of these young people in the facts of equal opportunity.

The Vice President said this: "For a long period of time, Negroes went to college, got a good education and when they ended up there weren't any jobs for them and if they got one, they generally were below their capacity and training. So after a hundred years of that kind of reception the word sort of gets out that it doesn't make any difference how well trained you are, if you are not of the right color or the right religion, or the right group, you are not going to make it."

You *know* that the Vice President was right—that the "word" has been out a long time. And so some of the competitiveness and striving which are normal in some young people, have been diminished in many Negroes.

The Vice President thought some of us at that meeting could help spread the new word. He said this: "I am asking you to go out and help wash away cynicism by the example of your challenges and by citing your experiences. I want you to take the message that a new day is here." I have been doing that, and so have others. It is not an easy message to get across. There is no one model that will describe how you would react to an unusual fact, and there is no single stereotype to describe how Negroes will react to hearing this message.

SEMANTICS INVOLVED

One of the difficulties of telling this story of opportunity is that it falls on Negro ears which "hear" it differently. Some Negroes of the middle class hear the story one way, and some of the mass of Negroes hear it in another way.

Let us illustrate this: Negroes have been moving out of the lowest income groups in phenomenal numbers. In four cities alone—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Atlanta—almost a half million Negroes have entered the middle class income bracket in the last 15 years. But this progress has not reached the large majority of Negroes. Let us analyze these masses:

The median family income for Negroes now is about $3800 a year, the same as it was 10 years ago:

Last year, 46 percent of Negro families earned less than $3000 a year, and you will recall that is the poverty line set by some government agencies;

Negro unemployment for at least half of 1965 was about 10 percent, as compared with about 5 per cent for white men;

And these economic facts and other factors are reflected in the family structure of most Negroes.

We are paying a large price as a nation for not fully utilizing Negroes, and for the long years in which opportunity was denied them. The breakdown of many Negro families is being paid for in welfare dependency checks. The lack of educational facilities is being paid for by the fact that almost four times as many Negroes are rejected by the Army as are whites. The relationship of crime to poverty was documented in New York state 20 years ago, and still holds true today.

RELEVANT QUESTIONS

I think we have some questions to ask of ourselves. Can we justifiably expect that sub-poverty incomes and broken homes will create the motivation for competition? Is it reasonable in any case to expect competitive drive from a young man who has been certain that it did not make any difference in the results?

In those questions lie the crisis of the Negro social movement in America. The battle for the simple legality of civil rights is about over. But the law has not solved the more basic social and economic problems which are the residue of centuries of deprivation. Many Negroes continue to experience alienations from their society—a sense of not really belonging, of being uprooted and without solid support in the larger community. They experience great frustration, at their inability to be *treated* equal, although they may be *legally* equal.

Opportunities are opening up. Some Negroes young people just do not believe it. Also, having been ill-prepared by life and by education, their expectations of fair treatment are not high. Many of them may very well shrink from the opportunity to compete.

This uncertainty as to what to expect, this withdrawal before competition is giving rise to new emotions. It is said that some of the Negro community is torn between standing clear of white society and forcing its way in.[4]

Up to now, the leadership of the Negro has been by organizations committed to nonviolence and orderly protest—by the Urban League, CORE, the NAACP and SNCC. Now the demand is for results. As though some Negroes are jabbing their fingers in the chest of the moderates and saying: "O.K., we have done it your way, now what happens?"

Other voices in the black ghettos are claiming there is no future in the progress brought about by nonviolence and by orderly protest. I do not think mere words about opportunity are going to convince those Negroes who are still hesitant. They will make their judgments by what happens and not by what we say.

THE REAL CHALLENGE

Let me summarize that once more: The challenge of the social revolution in America is whether we can produce equality in more than law. The danger in not accepting the challenge is that other and perhaps less responsible leaders may arise to lead the Negro communities, as they did in Harlem during 1964 and in Watts during 1965.

Mr. White points out that the riots in Harlem and Watts were *not* race riots. He says this: "They were worse (than race riots); they were anarchy, a revolt led by wild youth against authority, against discipline, against the orderly government of a society that had taken too long to pay them heed."[5]

These were reactions against all responsible leadership, of whatever color. Mr. White stated that part of the difficulty in Negro leadership is that the communities "measure their heroes by the degree of white bitterness they arouse."[6]

Also, there seems to be an all-too-human trait to seek out the drama of what is happening, and not to notice the day-by-day progress we make. The excitement of Watts—and similar events—tend to overshadow the slow but steady and more favorable change that is taking place.

None the less, Mr. White is right—Negroes are divided. He says they are divided between those who want to earn a place in American life, and those—who in despair of ever having such a place—prefer to make chaos of everything.

That is the crossroads in the social revolution. American business has a very substantial role in determining the direction the Negro people will take. The challenge to American business management is whether it can evolve in sufficient time the new and useful ways toward the equal opportunity that are necessary. And new and useful ways of preparing alienated Negroes to accept that opportunity.

I want to digress just a moment at this point to tell you about something John Macy, Director of U.S. Civil Service Commission, said to us in Atlanta recently. Mr. Macy said that the administration is taking the position in federal agencies that equal opportunity is not enough, that we must have

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Footnotes at end of speech.

equal opportunity results. He further said that your government hopes that private enterprise will also work and give leadership to equal opportunity results.

What Vice President Humphrey, Mr. Silberman, Mr. White and others are saying is that it is not enough to open the gates and say let's be equal. The alienated Negroes must be prepared by experience for their place in business if they are to be competitive at all.

HOW TO MEET THE CHALLENGE

Some of the ways to bring that about already have been tried out. Some need some exploration. There are many ways to meet the challenge. Probably those ways each of us invent to fit our own situations will work best of all. But some ways seem plain, and they are these:

First, is jobs. Obviously there must be work to do before anyone can be employed. We can use our selection tools more realistically. Instead of using psychological tests to weed out the less qualified, why not use those tests to map out areas of weakness—and then bring the applicants up to a level where they can do the work?

Next, is what kind of jobs. The Negro psychologist Kenneth Clark says in his book Black Ghetto that just quantities of jobs are not sufficient. If, regardless of education, experience and capability, the jobs for minority groups all are of the stockroom-sweeping category—then just the offer of a job is not going to solve much. All of us want some future to look forward to, and preferably one within sight and within reach.

Do not expect gratitude. On the contrary, expect that some of your new employees will have a low tolerance for frustration, and that they will have trouble in thinking of long range goals. These are usual traits in the children of the poor, regardless of color. As you all know, patience is learned by long effort, and by the expereince of having been rewarded for being patient. Accepting a menial job now in expectation of a better job in the future may be easier when everything else in your life is not menial. When a job seems as unrewarding as the other efforts you have made, then there is not much incentive to stay with it.

Hunt where the ducks are. And I mean by that, you are not likely to recruit many Negro employees doing business as usual. One Bell System company opened its recruiting office in the center of the Negro district in a large city. The Negro probably will not come to you until he is sure you mean what you say about equal employment, and he will not believe that until he sees some color variety among your employees. Now that sounds like a "bind." You can break the chain of disbelief by where and how you do your recruiting.

Train to an acceptable level. Accept from the start the idea that you may not—indeed, are likely not—to find all the minority people you seek with the kind of experience you want. Where would they have acquired it? Instead of a mere selection process among the qualified, why not think of ways you can train minority groups to levels of competence where you will feel you want to hire them? Some of you already are doing this with the SLIP program; (Skill Level Improvement Program) perhaps you can work out a program to fit your own business.

Finally, make equal opportunity mean just that. All of us are able to find all the logical reasons we need to keep from doing what we do not want to do. Let me give you some or them—my customers won't accept a Negro salesman; I don't dare give a Negro responsibility; my white workers will cause trouble with a Negro on the production line; no white man will work for a Negro, etc. In the Bell System, none of the excuses have mattered when we have determined that we meant equal opportunity.

For example, four years ago the Bell System employed about 25,000 non-white persons. Today, the number is about 38,000. That is about a 50 per cent increase in non-white employment within four years. Our total non-white employment now is about 5 per cent of all employees, and in this country non-whites make up about 11 per cent of the total labor force. We are still trying. But now we have some Negroes among us who may tell their friends there is at least hope. We may be doing better a few years from now.

A WARNING

And I want to share with you a little warning as you embark on your own experiments in equal opportunity.

At a recent seminar at Columbia University, Joseph Lyford of the Fund for the Republics said this: "One difficulty the American business executive faces in dealing with the Negro is that he has rarely taken the trouble to learn anything about the interior of the Negro community—its leadership, its prejudices, its ways of doing things, its inconsistencies . . . Consequently, the growing number of business executives who are making a conscientious effort to recognize the rights and demands of ethnic minorities in employment find themselves bewildered and frustrated when they begin to deal with the problem."

Often they do not even know how to pronounce "Negro," or that to be acceptable it must be spelled with a large N. This is only the beginning of their floundering and embarrassment.

A way out of this bewilderment is to anticipate and plan, to become familiar with problems you may never have met in quite this way before.

HELP AVAILABLE

In any case, help is available. For example, the National Urban League and the Phoenix Urban League are co-sponsors of a nationwide on-the-job training program under the U.S. Department of Labor. This is an inter-racial project. The government pays part of the cost of training disadvantaged young people in your shops. The Urban League publicizes the program, recruits employer-trainers and trainees, and follows up with evaluation of the trainees, keeps the records and so forth. If there is a union in your shop, then your union must be part of the agreement.

The pilot project in this program involved 36 customer engineer trainees for a large corporation and the Urban League agreed to train 250 more disadvantaged youth for similar jobs in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

My purpose in mentioning the on-the-job training program is only to point out that you can make contact with the underprivileged through an organization which knows its way in that community.

I hope there will be time to work out on local levels many different kinds of solutions to our problems, as we have done before in this country. The stakes are high enough so that we must be as inventive and active as we can in trying to make equal opportunity a reality.

Handling problems is one of businessmen's greatest contributions to society. In a recent speech, President Johnson stated the problem simply. He said that many Negroes had failed to find in American society a share of the harvest, and a dignity of man. The President added this paragraph: "It is the glorious opportunity of this generation to end this one huge wrong of the American nation and in so doing to find America for ourselves, with the same immense thrill of discovery which gripped those who first began to realize that here, at last, was a home for freedom."

I hope you will join in ending that "one huge wrong." But as you do I want to leave with you the admonition which Mrs. William H. Baldwin, one of the founders of the National Urban League, gave her fellow members of the board at a meeting of the National Urban League: "Let us not work as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but together as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country."

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[*] Mr. Scruggs is Public Relations Manager of American Telephone & Telegraph Company. These excerpts are taken from his address given at a Phoenix Business Men's Dinner in November, 1965.

[1] Theodore H. White, The Making of the President—1964 (New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1965).

[2] Charles E. Silberman, "Beware the Day They Change Their Minds," Fortune, November, 1965, p. 152.

[3] loc. cit.

[4] Ibid., p. 258.

[5] White, op. cit.

[6] Ibid.

Indiana Community Sesquicentennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, from August 5 through August 13 the Borough of Indiana, Pa., will celebrate the sesquicentennial of its incorporation. The colorful and exciting history of this community is an inspiration that should always have a prominent place in the history of America's development and progress.

In 1795 a blacksmith from Lancaster County named Conrad Rice set out into the wild forest with his sons and put the future of his family on the site that was to expand into Indiana Borough—50 miles east by northeast of Pittsburgh. Wild animals of many descriptions—including bears, panthers, wolves, and fierce catamounts—stalked the area. Fortunately, the great Chief Cornplanter ruled the Seneca Tribe, and his men were beginning to accept the white settlers.

Prof. J. T. Stewart, in his history of Indiana County in 1913, best described the trials and difficulties that faced the Rice family and those who settled near them in this paragraph:

> It was a solitary spot, where even the rude son of the forest had not deigned to build his wigwam. But the time had arrived when the aspect was to be changed. A band of bold adventurers penetrated into the heart of the unbroken wild, and reared here the standard of civilization. Their progress was slow at first. Inconvenience had to be suffered, dangers met, and difficulties overcome. Cut off from the great thoroughfares of the State, with a sparsely settled district of country around them, and remote from mills, factories, markets and institutions of learning, their situation would not have been envied by men accustomed to live at ease, and less calculated for emergencies such as had daily to be encountered. These village pioneers were in all respects equal to the task before them. They possessed resolute hearts and strong arms, and were deeply impressed with that spirit of enterprise which is one of the leading characteristics of the American pioneer.

When Indiana was incorporated as a borough in 1816, its population was about 3,000. But by now a physician had located there, and lawyers, teachers, and clergymen came to be a part of the community. There were carpenters, chairmakers, wheelwrights, brickmakers, tanners, and painters. Indiana has won its way as a self-sufficient cultural center.

Yet an infant community, Indiana had its own electric light plant in 1891, and a sewage disposal plant was constructed in 1909. Water mains for fire hydrants had been constructed in 1887, thus preventing the spread of many fires that could have been disastrous.

Today the community is just above five times the size of the borough at the time of its incorporation, but it is easily one of the Nation's most attractive. Its State university, founded in 1875, presently has an enrollment of more than 5,000 students.

The borough of Indiana is the birthplace of many outstanding Americans, among them motion picture star James Stewart and the late Gov. John S. Fisher. The Nation should be proud of them all, from Conrad Rice through the long list of residents that have contributed so much to this country and its advancement.

Horton Cites Eastman Kodak Co. as Example for Private Industry in Pollution Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, my colleagues and I on the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee were in Rochester, N.Y., for hearings and an inspection tour of water pollution problems of the Eastern Great Lakes Basin.

One encouraging fact that was brought out during this hearing was that private industry can make, and is making a significant contribution to pollution abatement. I want particularly to tell my colleagues about the efforts of one of the largest industries in the Eastern Great Lakes Basin to eliminate its contribution to pollution in the area. I am speaking of the Eastman Kodak Co., which is faced with a very difficult waste disposal problem because of the nature of many of the chemicals used in its processes.

The day of our hearing in Rochester, the company announced its intention to build, completely at its own expense, a secondary waste treatment plant at a cost of several million dollars. I am aware of the fact that such investments in modern waste disposal equipment are not within the range of financial feasibility for many firms, and I have introduced legislation to provide a tax incentive for such expenditures.

But without any such incentive, Kodak is going ahead with a project that will materially improve the waters of the Genesee River and Lake Ontario, into which Kodak's industrial effluent is now channeled. As an example for other industries of what a private company can do to treat its wastes, and to alert its employees to the need for pollution control, I would like to submit an article from the August 4, 1966, issue of Kodakery, the company newspaper, which circulates among well over 35,000 Kodak employees in the Rochester area:

LET'S TALK ABOUT INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATERS

Kodak Park industrial waste waters do not cause sewage bacterial pollution of the Genesee River or of the beaches along Lake Ontario, nor do these waste waters violate any regulations governing such discharges.

This statement was emphasized by Kodak Park experts in the wake of a public hearing in Rochester on July 22 by a U.S. Congressional subcommittee.

The following day the congressmen inspected Kodak Park's primary treatment plant, which was put into operation in 1957. They also saw the pilot plant that is testing new methods of providing additional purification of Kodak Park industrial waste water.

Kodak recently announced plans for a secondary treatment facility to improve further the industrial waste water discharged into the river. This additional treatment plant will utilize the most modern technology available. The design is based on pilot-plant studies that have been underway at Kodak Park for a number of years.

A brief talk to the congressmen and other guests concerning Kodak Park's waste water treatment system was given by Bill Steinfeldt, Kodak Park engineering member and expert on the company's water purification system. Bill now answers some questions on this subject posed by Kodakery in order to provide background information for Kodak people.

Q. What is pollution?

A. Pollution is simply "too much." Pollution results when materials are discharged into a body of water in such quantity that the stream or lake cannot assimilate them adequately or cannot dilute them enough to meet the allowable concentrations. In this sense, Kodak Park waste waters are not polluting the river because these discharges do not violate river usage criteria set up in the public interest by the state regulatory agency.

Q. What is the difference between pollution from sanitary sewage and from industrial waste waters?

A. Sanitary sewage, of course, contains toilet waste and, consequently, carries coliform bacteria. Industrial process waste waters do not contain such bacteria.

Q. You have said that Kodak Park waste water does not contribute to sewage bacterial pollution of area beaches. Why is that?

A. The Kodak Park treatment plant does not discharge sewage bacteria. It handles only industrial waste water from various manufacturing processes, and these discharges are not detrimental to health. Kodak Park sanitary sewage drains into the Rochester municipal sewer system and has done so for over 25 years. The industrial waste water discharged by the Kodak Park system, therefore, does not cause sewage bacterial pollution of area beaches along Lake Ontario.

Q. A recently released federal report refers to Kodak Park waste water discharges as having a population equivalent of 330,000 persons in terms of organic loading. What does this mean?

A. First of all, the term "organic" in that context does not refer to sanitary sewage and has, in fact, no direct relation to people. "Organic" refers to compounds that are combinations of chemical elements nearly always based on carbon. "Population equivalent" is a term which attempts to express a quantitative relationship between chemical wastes and residential wastes from such sources as toilet, laundry and kitchen. "Population equivalent," as far as Kodak Park goes, should be considered only in the sence of chemical compounds and not of sewage bacterial pollution. Our new secondary treatment plant is being designed to remove about 85 percent of these dissolved chemical compounds. This is the maximum amount possible with presently known technology.

Q. The federal report stated that tons of fly ash are discharged into the Genesee River. What does Kodak Park do with its fly ash?

A. Kodak Park does not discharge any fly ash into the river. Fly ash, which results from Kodak Park power plant operations, is converted into a glassy slag and sold for blacktop paving material and also for roofing granules. In our studies we have not found any indication of discharge of fly ash into the river.

Q. To what standards does Kodak Park waste water conform?

A. Kodak Park waste water is now and always has been in conformity with all state standards for the Genesee River. At the present time, there are no federal or local standards concerning discharges into the Genesee River.

Q. Do you expect more stringent regulations?

A. Yes indeed. Locally and nationally, people are increasingly concerned about preserving and improving our water resources. And rightly so. Kodak is concerned, too, and aims to do its part in meeting higher standards. That's a basic reason why the new secondary treatment plant will be built. By the way, the New York State Department of Health has expressed satisfaction with Kodak's plans for secondary treatment of industrial waste water. In a letter to the Company, the Department said: "The schedule as outlined falls within the spirit and sense of the Pure Waters Program. Your company is to be complimented for its progressive and cooperative attitude in this vital matter."

Q. What did the Congressional delegation say about the Kodak Park waste water treatment facilities after their tour of the plant?

A. The chairman of the Congressional subcommittee, Rep. ROBERT JONES of Alabama, commended the Company for its leadership and progress in the field of water pollution abatement.

Q. Why do Kodiak Park industrial waste waters contain so-called organic material?

A. The magnitude of Kodak Park operations and processes using millions of gallons of water daily necessarily results in some discharge of chemical compounds into the industrial sewer system.

Q. The government report states that Kodak Park industrial waste water includes "high concentrations of chromium, carbon, cyanides and phenols." Is this true?

A. Not in our opinion. Tests made at Kodak Park have not shown high concentrations of these materials. The amounts of chromium, copper, cyanide and phenol in our waste water are present only in what we call "trace" amounts. Kodak Park has for many years maintained extensive in-plant controls on chemicals or other materials that could have an adverse effect on the river. Our test data indicate that the levels of these elements or compounds which result from the discharge of Kodak Park industrial waste waters do not even approach state-allowable concentrations. Incidentally, we have requested the federal data in an effort to determine the basis for their conclusions.

Q. What other steps has Kodak Park taken to improve its water purification system?

A. Since the primary treatment plant began nine years ago its main task of removing settleable material from our waste water, there has been a continuing program to improve the system in line with the growth of Kodak Park operations. Equipment has been added, for example, to increase the treatment plant's capacity to handle the materials separated, to refine the process itself and to provide for improved control.

Future improvement measures are also under consideration. To reduce the amount of certain materials discharged into the industrial sewer system, a revamped incineration system is being planned in which industrial waste materials can be burned. The system will include combustion controls to prevent air pollution. Kodak Park plans to expand its internal system of inspection of specific process effluents at their source. Our technical people are also investigating possible methods of providing tertiary treatment for our waste water—a third stage of treatment, that is.

Within recent weeks, Kodak Park, with the cooperation of state authorities, has begun an experimental program looking toward the reaeration of river water, which means increasing the amount of life-sustaining oxygen in the river. Test equipment has just been installed for this purpose. The success of such experiments would provide an additional method of counteracting the oxygen-consuming effect of compounds in industrial waste water. This is one of the avenues through which advancing technology may help to solve the problems of improved water quality now faced by both industries and municipalities.

Q. When did Kodak first become interested in conditions in the Genesee River?

A. Kodak Park has been concerned with conditions in the Genesee River since the early years of this century. The first Kodak tests of the river water were made in 1903. The first study of river conditions was begun in 1920. As a result, control equipment for floating solids was installed. In the late twenties outside consulting engineering firms were retained by Kodak to investigate the best methods for handling industrial waste waters. In 1939 two Kodak Park studies of the river were made by the plant's engineering division and induistrial laboratory. During the 1940's there was a court-mandated reduction of 50 percent in the flow of water into the lower Genesee River from the Barge Canal system. This reduction of river flow increased the need for designing waste water treatment facilities. In 1949 a Kodak Park engineer was assigned full-time duties on pollution control. In that same year, river sampling and pilotplant studies were begun. In 1953 a waste consultant group of Kodak technical people was organized. In 1955 Kodak Park built a distillation facility that increased markedly the recovery of solvents from manufacturing processes. As I mentioned earlier, our primary treatment plant began operations in 1957. In more recent years, the number of technical people assigned to full-time duties in connection with pollution control was increased. This group is able to call upon part-time assistance from a wide range of Kodak Park specialists as needed.

Q. How much money has Kodak Park spent in connection with efforts to improve the quality of its industrial waste water?

A. Since 1950, Kodak Park has spent about $5,000,000 in connection with waste water treatment operations. This includes funds to construct the facilities, to do research and development work and to operate the treatment system. In addition, the planned secondary treatment facility is expected to cost between $4,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Q. Could you describe how the secondary treatment plant will work?

A. Design of the plant, now underway by Kodak Park engineers, will enable the new facility to handle up to 50 million gallons of water a day, which is about twice the present average daily flow.

The new treatment plant will cover several acres and will be located north of Kodak Park's present primary purification plant on the west bank of the Genesee.

The treatment plant will have three units, each consisting of a trickling filter, an underground tank, and final clarifiers. The treatment facility will provide for chemical neutralization, two stages of biological oxidation, and supplemental clarification of waste water from Kodak Park manufacturing processes. An outstanding feature of this plant will be the use of two stages of biological oxidation in contrast to only one normally used.

In effect, the plant will duplicate and accelerate nature's method of purifying the river. The water discharged into the river will be clear to the eye.

Each trickling filter unit of the treatment plant will have an area of approximately one acre and will be about 20 feet high. A major portion of the industrial wastes will be removed as the water, pumped from the existing primary treatment plant, falls through a plastic material packed in the filter unit.

The water will then drop into an underground tank about the same size as the trickling filter unit. Here a second step of biological oxidation will occur through a process in which a culture of activated microorganisms eliminates additional oxygen-consuming materials. The microorganisms will settle out for later disposition.

The waste water will then go through a final clarification by sedimentation. After this final treatment, the purified water will flow through pipes into the river below the surface.

The Case for a National Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the hearings recently held by the Committee on Armed Services of which I am a member, and the studies currently being undertaken by the President's Advisory Commission on the Selective Service, I would like to introduce for the Record an article from the New York Times, Sunday, August 7, by Marion K. Sanders of Harper's magazine, on "The Case for a National Service."

Of note are Miss Sander's remarks on the spring meeting held by Donald J. Eberly, one of my constitutents from Old Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Eberly is a well-known authority in this field and his May 7 meeting brought many suggestions which demand our thought and attention. Emanating from this conference is a publication edited by Mr. Eberly, entitled "A Profile of National Service."

The New York Times story follows:

THE CASE FOR A NATIONAL SERVICE

"If now there were, instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population to form for a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against Nature, the injustice would tend to be evened out and numerous other goods to the commonwealth would follow."

So wrote William James more than sixty years ago in an essay whose title has proved more memorable than its content. A "Moral Equivalent for War" has endured as a dream of philosophers and poets. But few Americans have been attracted to the notion of an army of civilian conscripts.

Thus is was something of a shock—which reverberated in front-page headlines—when Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara appeared to embrace the idea not long ago in a speech in Montreal.

"Our present Selective Service system draws on only a minority of eligible young men. That is an inequity," Mr. McNamara said. "It seems to me that we could move toward remedying that inequity by asking every young person in the United States to give two years of service to his country—whether in the Peace Corps or in some other volunteer developmental work at home or abroad."

Mr. McNamara did not define the phrase "every young person." Was he referring to the more than three million male and female Americans who reach the age of 18 every year? Or was he thinking of the whole 18–26 age group of both sexes—numbering over 25 million? Either way, it is a grandiose concept. Reaction to his proposal on Capitol Hill was generally cool and the White House firmly disavowed the notion of drafting the young for civilian duties. Yet despite official efforts to shoot it down, McNamara's trial balloon remained aloft. For the idea of a national service program is appealing. It will be explored on an official level by the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service which was appointed by President Johnson last month and which will report to him in January.

Enthusiasts for national service see it as an outlet for youthful idealism, as an antidote for the moral lassitude of our time and as a practical means of tackling the immense problems of our society and of the world's less affluent nations.

But before it can be even considered a possible alternative to military service, a number of hard questions will have to be answered. Among them these:

(1) Should service be voluntary or compulsory? (2) Precisely what would members of the service corps do? (3) Who would mobilize, train and direct them?

On the first point there is a sharp split. Secretary McNamara, for example, though he did not amplify his suggestion personally, allowed his office to issue a statement to the effect that the operative word in his proposal was "ask," meaning that young persons would be invited rather than required to serve. Similarly, Dean John Monro of Harvard College is unequivocally opposed to the idea of compulsory service, characterizing it as "totalitarian." Young people, he said, should be free to make their own choices; they should be left alone to lead their own lives. Nonetheless, he heartily favors a comprehensive civilian program in which those who so desire can volunteer. This, generally speaking, is the "conservative" position.

It is the "liberal" side which favors compulsory service. One of its eloquent voices is Prof. Roger Shattuck of the University of Texas. Writing in The Texas Observer, he conceded that a draft for civilian service seems, at first glance, an invasion of political freedom. But he believes in a compulsory program because it is "a mission dedicated to peace and freedom and raising living standards. It could spell a political and moral regeneration for the whole country. Our colleges and universities are rapidly becoming institutions of higher segregation where sub-adults are kept at a low simmer, held apart from certified adults in the 'real world.'" All young people, he argued, should be required to "help with their own hands in solving the technological, economic and moral mess we have got ourselves into."

A middle position is taken by Harris Wofford, Associate Director of the Peace Corps. "I don't know," he said recently, "whether this needs to be done by law or whether we can do it by spreading the volunteer idea and making it a recognized part of the citizenship training of every American."

Donald J. Eberle—who has spent many years teaching in Africa and is particularly interested in the possibilities of overseas service for young Americans—called together in early May some thirty interested educators, foundation officials, students and other concerned citizens who spent the day discussing a national service program at the Princeton Club in New York. Everyone present supported the idea of such a program but the conference reached no firm conclusion on how to go about putting it into effect. Subsequently, Mr. Eberle and a small ad hoc committee pulled together some tentative proposals which provide a concrete basis for discussion. This is their plan:

The program would be administered by the 4,000 existing Selective Service boards. (Women are not dealt with in this particular proposal, which is primarily designed as an alternative to the present draft system.) On being called up at 18, each young man would be offered the following options:

(1) Immediate military service for two years, including training;

(2) Immediate nonmilitary service for three years, including training;

(3) Delayed service—either military or nonmilitary—to be fulfilled before the age of 26; or

(4) The young man could choose not to volunteer at all, in which case his name would be placed in a pool to be drafted possibly by lottery whenever the armed services might need him.

A key feature of this plan is the difference in length of service; this factor, it is thought, plus such added inducements as better pay and greater G.I. benefits, might entice enough youths into the armed forces to meet military manpower requirements. Though this may be so, most of the young people I have talked to regard three years—the period specified for civilian service in the program discussed above—as an excessive chunk out of one's life before the age of 26. Several felt, too, that it was presumptuous to place a time value on military versus civilian service. And how, others asked, could civilian service be considered "equality of sacrifice" compared with risking one's life in Vietnam?

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame, a stanch advocate of universal service, also objects to the time differential. "Making non-military service of longer duration," he said, "would seem to indicate to the public that it is not as valuable as military service."

To most people, the closest equivalent to military duty seems the Peace Corps, which entails real hazards and hardships. Unfortunately, however, the Peace Corps cannot become an instrument for correcting "inequities" in the draft. There are only 14,000 volunteers in its ranks; in its first five years, 86 per cent of its workers had A.B., B.S. or higher degrees; 11 per cent had some college education and only 3 per cent had never been to college. Obviously, Peace Corps service would provide an avenue of escape from the military for precisely the same group of well-educated young men who are now being deferred. Similarly, VISTA—the Domestic Peace Corps—has fewer than 3,000 in its ranks and 75 per cent of them are college graduates. The newly launched Teachers' Corps likewise needs well-educated, specially qualified volunteers and is budgeted for only a few thousand.

The plain fact is that there are no existing service groups which could effectively absorb the large numbers of men and women that a national service program would provide. A new framework will have to be invented. It also seems evident that the whole concept will be badly skewed if—in the midst of a shooting war, and a frustrating and unpopular one to boot—we conceive of national service as primarily a solution to the "inequities of the draft."

This does not mean, however, that it is too early to give serious thought to a universal national service program; for surely only the blackest pessimists among us believe that we will forever need three million young men in active combat forces. When that necessity ends, we should be ready to launch a plan that will have constructive value for our young people and for our society.

What services actually could the members of a civilian corps perform? An illuminating statistical clue has been provided by the National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress. Its report made a startling estimate of the jobs which currently need to be filled to bring public services in this country up to "acceptable" levels. Here are the commission's estimates:

The jobs:	*The workers needed*
Medical institutions and health services	1, 200, 000
Educational institutions	1, 100, 000
National beautification	1, 300, 000
Welfare and home care	700, 000
Public protection	350, 000
Urban renewal and sanitation	650, 000
Total	5, 300, 000

Could much of this work be done by members of a national service corps? And would their presence be accepted by organized labor?

I put these questions to Brendan Sexton, director of Leadership Studies for the United Auto Workers, has recently completed a tour of duty in the upper echelons of the Poverty Program. His response, on both counts, was strongly affirmative. He is convinced that an immense amount of useful work could be done by national service corpsmen and women with a minimum of training; that we would, in establishing such a service, create in effect new career opportunities—in the care of the aged and sick, in the rehabilitation of our cities and forests. And he believes that, despite the cost of such a program, there would be an economic gain in terms of mental illiness, crime and delinquency prevented.

"Of course, there would be a kind of reflexive hostility at the outset on the part of some old-line unions," he said. "One way to handle this would be to involve plenty of retired craftsmen—plumbers, machinists, electricians, and so forth, as teachers in the program.

"Obviously all unions would object if volunteers took jobs away from workers at a time or in an area of unemployment. They would have a legitimate beef if—for instance—New York City, because of its financial troubles, fired some Park Department employees and replaced them with corpsmen. But I don't see anything of the sort happening in a time of full employment. And the catalogue of things that need to be done is so fabulous that there shouldn't be any danger of real competition on the job market."

It seems a conservative estimate that at least half of the more than 5,000,000 service jobs projected in the automation report could, at least in theory, be filled by suitably trained corpsmen and women. And it seems feasible and desirable to put many of them to work in existing public and private agencies and institutions which are, at the present time, desperately shorthanded.

This is exactly what has happened in our only state-run domestic peace corps—the Commonwealth Service Corps founded in Massachusetts in 1965 as a living memorial to John F. Kennedy. In an initial survey conducted while this corps was being planned, it was found that some 375 state, private and local public agencies could readily use more than 7,000 volunteers. Full-time Massachusetts corpsmen are paid $80 a month (there are also part-time volunteers who serve a minimum of 12 hours a week and are reimbursed for expenses, and students who receive up to $12 a month for at least six hours of service a week).

Some serve in the wards of mental hospitals, others as helpers in homes for the retarded; some run an information and referral service for welfare recipients; others work with prisoners and parolees; and some conduct study halls for teen-agers. The Commonwealth Corps is largely supported by Poverty Program funds; and it has been beset by the administrative, jurisdictional and political difficulties common to so many Poverty Program operations. Though it is functionally an inspiring example, the Commonwealth Corps does not provide an administrative model for a nationwide, large-scale service corps.

The most respected prototype, organizationally, is the Israeli youth service program which, as Harris Wofford put it in a recent talk, recognizes "the need to mobilize the whole younger generation. . . . There are no 4–F's in Israel. Everyone is 1–A in terms of national service."

The Israeli national service is run by the defense forces, in which all young people must enlist. Men between the ages of 18 and 26 serve for 26 months; those between 27 and 29 who have not been called up for one reason or another serve for two years; unmarried women from 18 to 26 serve for 20 months. (Deferment is granted students taking subjects of special importance to the country—namely, medicine, engineering, agronomics or teaching.)

The full period of service is not, however, devoted to military training or duties. In Nahal (Pioneering Fighting Youth) some young men and women do agricultural work in frontier villages or set up new ones. Others teach and provide a variety of social services to the many impoverished, ignorant immigrants who have entered Israel in recent years. The Israel defense forces and the Ministry of Education jointly run a youth corps, Gadna, which provides training along Scout lines for boys and girls from 14 to 18 and also stresses pioneering and agriculture.

A somewhat similar program of national service in Iran is also run by the military. Soldiers in uniform teach, build roads and bridges, give health and sanitation training and, in effect, serve as the shock troops of the country's war against ignorance, poverty, illiteracy and social deprivation.

In this country we have only one prototype for a broadly democratic civilian service corps—the depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps. Its peak enrollment in 1935 was 500,000; in all, 2.5-million young men passed through the camps, most staying for six months to plant trees, build reservoirs and fish ponds and check dams. They dug diversion ditches, raised bridges and fire towers, fought blister rust and pine-twig blight and Dutch elm disease, restored historic battlefields, cleared beaches and camping grounds. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has written in "The Coming of the New Deal"; "They did more than reclaim and develop natural resources. They reclaimed and developed themselves."

The young men were recruited by the Labor Department. The Agriculture and Interior Departments organized and supervised the work projects. The camps themselves, however, were run by the War Department; one of the officers associated with them, Schlesinger notes, "was a Col. George Catlett Marshall, who organized 17 camps in the Southeast."

With World War II, the C.C.C. went out of business; but it is important to remember that the Army played a crucial role in making it work.

(Womanpower: It has been fashionable in recent years to deplore the waste of "a great national resource—womanpower." Chief objects of concern have been the college-educated women who marry too young and languish in suburban domesticity. A tour of duty in a national service program might awaken members of this group to the realities of the society in which they live and attract them in increasing numbers to those classic "women's vocations" which are now so woefully shorthanded—notably nursing, teaching and social work.

(However, no more than 10 per cent of the 1.5 to 2 million girls who will reach the age of 18 annually in the next decade will become college graduates. Over 200,000 of the total group will be "nonwhite" and a high proportion of these predictably will come from impoverished, disorganized homes. Little has been done to date to develop the potential of girls who drop out or just make it through high school. The Job Corps, for example, has found room for less than a tenth as many girls as boys.

(A national service program could open up vast vocational opportunities for this neglected group. Among many needed functions, they could help ease the lot of American working mothers. According to the latest Women's Bureau survey, there are 3.8 million children under 6 in this country whose mothers are away from home working full time. But in the entire United States there are accommodations for fewer than 300,000 children in licensed public and private day-care facilities.

(This shocking gap in our social services will be closed only if we mobilize—on all levels—the womanpower which is indeed now wasted. Since not only child care, but a high proportion of the other tasks of the service corps can best be done by women, at least half of the enrollment should be women.—M.K.S.)

In any large national service program, our armed forces would have a key part—for in this country only the military has developed real competence in mobilizing, sorting out and training large numbers of men and women. It is fashionable, particularly among those who have never been in military service, to disparage the Army way—but the recruiting posters are not nonsense. The military does a remarkable job of training and of fitting round pegs into round holes. Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia, who is chairman of the National Manpower Advisory Commission, says: "On the basis of observation extending over a quarter of a century, I have no hesitancy in saying that the armed forces' record in personnel-handling is as good as industry's. Of course you find some misassigned men in the Army—but the same is true in universities and industry. The armed services do a careful job of classification. The bizarre yarns you hear—about the man who was taught Japanese and then sent to France—represent rare exceptions."

Furthermore, thousands of young men have acquired useful civilian vocations in the course of their military service. The armed forces do not maintain follow-up records to prove the point. However, a still unpublished study conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is illuminating. A random sample of draftees in the lowest intelligence group eligible for military duty was followed for a period of years after service. The earnings of these men were compared with those of a similar group of men who had not had military service. The superiority in earnings of the ex-soldiers was characterized as "fantastic" by one man who participated in this study.

Although the armed forces no longer accept illiterates, they still maintain education centers where high school drop-outs can study during off-duty hours. In the 12 months ending July, 1965, high school diplomas were earned in this way by 43,558 soldiers—a result that stands up well alongside civilian attempts to cope with the same problem.

A compulsory national service corps would involve an administrative task of a scope we haven't seen since World War II, when 16 million men and women were mobilized in our armed forces. Here are the basic personnel figures we would have to work with should a compulsory service corps for both sexes be set up in this country:

Total men and women at present in the 18–26 age group: more than 25 million.

Exemptions: 11 million. (Mothers and men and women in essential jobs—7 million; men and women in the armed forces—2 million; physically and mentally unfit—2 million. These figures presuppose an eventual reduction in military forces from the present 3 million; deferments but not exemptions for students; and fewer exemptions for unfitness, since national-service qualification requirements would be lower than those of the armed forces.)

Total men and women available for a compulsory service corps: 14 million.

If each individual in this eight-year (18–26) age span serves for two years, then one-fourth of the 14-million group—i.e., 3.5-million—would be in service at any one time. What would a 3.5-million-strong national service corps cost? Adopting arbitrarily a modest figure of $3,500 per capita to cover training, equipment, maintenance and a token salary, the annual bill would be around $12-billion—exclusive of the undoubtedly heavy cost of tooling up. This is hardly a sum the Congress or the taxpayers are likely to approve at the present time—after all, only $1.5-billion annually has been allocated to the entire Poverty Program.

Apart from its cost, a compulsory program of the size we have projected is up against the fact that we do not have an adequate plan as yet for using the 3.5-million workers it would provide. And I can think of no surer way to foredoom a potentially admirable effort than to launch it without careful advance planning. Furthermore, after discussions with young people, educators and thoughtful public officials, I have concluded that there is an essential conflict between the concepts of conscription and humanitarian service.

I therefore believe that the answer, at least for the present, is a small *voluntary* national service corps, including both men and women. The response of Americans to well-planned voluntary programs has always been impressive. The men's and women's Job Corps, for example, have had to turn down, for budget reasons, nine out of every ten applicants. (There are fewer than 30,000 in the Job Corps today. Well over 500,000 persons—most from deprived backgrounds—have applied to date.) The dedicated service given by volunteers in Operation Headstart and other Poverty Program projects is a measure of a huge untapped reservoir of idealism among Americans. Judging by the figures on the 18–26 age group already given, I believe that it would be possible to mobilize at least two million young people in a service corps on a purely voluntary basis.

But a corps of two million is still too large for the moment. We are not yet tooled for it. I propose, instead, that Congress create a National Service Agency authorized to mobilize 500,000 civilian volunteers, selected initially on the basis of their dedication to and aptitude for the corps' varied missions. The cost would be in the neighborhood of $1.7-billion annually. This, theoretically, is how the corps would be set up:

Upon signing in, all volunteers would go to basic-training centers operated by the Army, which would perform the function it did for the C.C.C. The Army also would be requested to operate a classification system designed to match interests, skills and national needs.

Thereafter, volunteers would be dispersed to newly established service centers around the country for training and duty. Some would work in conservation camps administered jointly by the Army and by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, in the C.C.C. pattern. Many would be assigned to public and private institutions to work as nurse-teacher-librarian aides; mental-health assistants; or in recreation and urban-improvement programs. The National Service Agency would be responsible for setting standards and maintaining a continuous check on the performance of volunteers and the agencies authorized to supervise them.

(Experimentally, I think it would be useful to make such voluntary service an alternate to military duty for the men. It seems to me unlikely that the armed forces would be shortchanged if this chioce were offered. For only a minute proportion of the civilian corps could be accommodated in such "glamour" agencies as the Peace Corps. The vast majority would face assignment to rugged labor on conservation projects or to the relatively drab tasks cited above.)

Even before establishing a National Service Agency and embarking on this modest pilot program, however, we should take these steps:

(1) Enlarge the Peace Corps and VISTA and the Teachers' Corps to at least double their present size. This is an effort in which the colleges will have to help, as several are already doing.

(2) Increase the Job Corps tenfold—to an estimated 400,000. To do this will require a major shift in emphasis—stressing service to human beings and the career opportunities in welfare fields, rather than routine vocational training. This will also require a more democratic mix in Job Corps enrollment, with the better-educated volunteers spending at least part of their time as teachers of their less-well-equipped colleagues—as is done in Israel. The Job Corps, in effect, should be converted from a rehabilitation program for the poor into an opportunity for democratic service for all. The reconstituted Job Corps—and possibly also the Peace Corps, VISTA and the Teachers' Corps—would be absorbed by the National Service Agency when established. If, as is quite likely, there remains a need for a program of remedial education and vocational training, along the lines of the present Job Corps, it should be set up under educational auspices apart from the service program.

(3) Compile a national inventory of worthwhile conservation and urban-rehabilitation projects and of the urgent manpower and womanpower needs of institutions, schools and social agencies across the country. Supplement this listing with a catalogue of the new services desperately needed by the nation's old people, children, harassed working mothers and the footloose adolescents. Such a compilation is by no means beyond the capacity of the nation's social scientists and computers.

By thus translating the nation's human needs into perceivable form, I believe we would dramatize the fact that we do have more than five million unfilled jobs. And we would begin to see a national service corps, not merely as an "alternative to the draft" or as a corrective to the draft's "inequities," but as a tool for alleviating the anguish of neglected patients in our hospitals and mental institutions, the misery of lonely old people, the plight of neglected children and the decay of our neglected land and cities—the medieval blights in our affluent society.

Voters, Throw the Rascals Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, we politicians and all people who work for local, State, and Federal governments are, in the opinion of some, crooks.

This general accusation is most apt to be made by persons who chronically complain loudly about officeholders but who seldom take any active part in encouraging good candidates and sound programs.

A democracy operates honestly and effectively only when the electorate is determined to wage a tireless, never-ending battle for good government. In short, good government requires voters who would rather fight than "bitch."

In a July 15, 1966, column in the Tucson Daily Citizen, Dick Casey succinctly states the case. I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to this excellent article by Mr. Casey:

DEMOCRACY'S TROUBLES REST WITH THE VOTER

I was sitting in the barber chair the other day when I happened to overhear the man sitting next to me loudly criticizing politics and politicians.

What he had to say was typical of what a lot of Americans think about politics and the men they elect to office.

When I happened to tune in to what he was saying, he was talking about the recent investigations into procuring of liquor licenses involving some members of the legislature.

"They ought to take them all out and shoot them," he was saying in a loud voice. "From Washington on down to City Hall, they're all crooks."

As he went on, I was reminded of several occasions in Phoenix during the last session of the legislature when I heard comment along the same line.

One time, for instance, a druggist, after discovering I was a reporter, asked, "Why don't you guys print the REAL story on what's going on over at the Capitol? There's a lot of dirt there."

Another time, a cab driver made the comment that he was about ready to vote for a dictatorship because things were so bad in state and federal government.

Whenever I hear people scalding their government and politicians—and I don't always disagree with what they have to say—I am tempted to ask: "What have you done to make it any better?"

But I hold my tongue, not wanting to get a shot in the mouth.

The point is this: How many of us get out and make a real effort to determine who the candidates are and what they stand for? Will they do the job and are they qualified to do the job?

Granted, campaign promises are broken more often than not. Many times this is because the candidate himself doesn't know what the job the office he is running for entails.

Many a legislator will tell you that serving in the House or Senate is much different than he figured. Politics, they say is like choosing up sides. If you happen to choose the wrong side, then you might as well forget accomplishing anything if those in control are against it.

But to the voter, action speaks louder than words.

Everybody complains or criticizes but it's usually the loudest complainer who does the least in taking an active part in politics even in a small way.

Someone might ask this person: Are good candidates supposed to volunteer in droves for every office? And at the price of automatically being classified a crook with his hand out if he is elected?

How many times does a person go to the polls on election day not knowing any more about a candidate than what his name is?

How many times is a vote based on the sound of a candidate's name? On how he parts his hair?

There's no question that plenty can be corrected in government and in politics, be it local, state or federal. But it can't be corrected by simply sitting back and saying that everything stinks and all politicians are crooked.

If this attitude prevails, most likely things will get worse.

It seems rather obvious that a voter has more of an obligation than simply going to the polls on election day and throwing the lever.

My Cup of Tea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. R. GROSS
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the following article, written by Ruth Turner, editor of Georgia's De Kalb Tribune, is both enlightening and entertaining.

It further points up the increasingly heavyhanded restrictions upon freedom of movement of law-abiding citizens as contrasted with those who seek to foment strife.

It also points up the strange efforts to shield a certain select few in our society who on almost all occasions, but on their terms, insist upon all the public exposure they can get.

The article reads as follows:

MY CUP OF TEA

(By Ruth Turner)

It is possible that a person of impulse can never quite explain the reason why he or she did or did not act in the conventional manner. And so the writer can't explain the impulse that led her to defy a policeman in Hyannis. Maybe it was a deep seated rebellion against being pushed around; maybe it was because a motel wanted $40 a night for a room; maybe it was because we paid seven and a half dollars in tolls on the Massachusetts highways in one day; or maybe I just needed a second cup of coffee.

Whatever the reason, I did defy a policeman and proved a point!

After the national newspaper convention we drove to Cape Cod and spent the night at Hyannis. On Wednesday the publisher and son went on a deep sea fishing jaunt. After breakfast I walked to a candle making plant where I enjoyed seeing the various processes and made a few purchases.

As I left the plant, I remembered that my landlady had said that the Kennedy home was located just about two blocks down the street, but that policemen were stationed at the corners and no one was permitted to drive by the home. Now I could not care less about seeing the Kennedy home, but on an impulse decided to see if I would be stopped from walking down the street.

A block from the home, on every corner, policemen were directing traffic away from the Kennedy street. I approached and the policeman pointed to the left but I continued until I was facing him. I asked what was down the street and when he said the Kennedy home I replied that I thought I would walk by and look at it. I was informed that I could not walk down the street.

"Did I understand you correctly, that this is a public street but I am forbidden to walk down it?" He replied that I could not walk down the street.

'What would happen if I did just walk on down?" I asked.

"Don't dare me, lady," he said.

"I'm not going to dare you but I do think I am going to walk down this street," I replied and began my walk.

"Lady," he shouted, "come back lady. you can't go down there. Lady, do I have to come take you by the arm and bring you back?" Then he got a little desperate and shouted: "Madam! Come back madam or I will call the paddy and it will be here in three minutes."

I continued without slowing down or turning around and then I heard the policeman running to catch up with me, calling the above phrases over and over.

Just at this point a police cruiser happened along, a sergeant driving and three policemen in the back of the car. The traffic cop explained the situation to the sergeant who then said to me: "Lady, you have two choices. You can obey the patrolman and go back or I will take you in."

So saying, he started to calmly drive away. Without saying anything, I began to calmly continue on my way.

"Sergeant" yelled the traffic cop and for good measure blew his whistle.

The sergeant slammed on his brakes, opened his door, and walked up to me. He bent over so he could glare into my eyes and said: "Lady, I told you—you can't go down that street!"

"I don't see why not," I replied. "It is a public street and I am simply walking down it, bothering no one."

"The patrolman told you that you can't walk down that way," he shouted.

"I don't believe that he is within his rights to forbid me to go down a public street," I answered with great logic.

"Where you from, lady?" he hollered.

After I told him he wheedled: "I don't want to spoil your vacation, lady. Now do as the patrolman says and go on back."

"If I were a civil rights walker I don't believe you would say a word to me," I answered.

"They've never even tried to walk here," he informed me.

"Well, I'm not disobeying any law," I said, "and I don't see any reason why I shouldn't walk down the street."

"Lady, no one is permitted down this street. Now if you want to argue with the Chief about it you can."

"I don't want to argue with anyone," I calmly replied. "I merely wish to walk down the street."

"If you don't obey an order I will have to take you in lady," he threatened once more.

"What will you charge me with?" I demanded to know.

"I'll charge you with trespassing," he yelled.

"I'm not trespassing," I pointed out. "This is a public street, not a private driveway. There are not even any signs saying I cannot enter this street."

"Where's your car, Lady?" he snarled.

Now any fool could plainly see that I was afoot. However, being from the South I even give polite answers to stupid questions so I replied: "I'm not driving. I'm walking."

The sergeant was apoplectic as he sputtered:

"You walked all the way over from Hyannis Port, I suppose."

"I just walked here from the guest home where I have a room," I said.

Do you know that big burly policeman jumped on that little phrase like a big fat goose jumping on a worm? He sure needed an "out" badly. So when he had determined that I was a guest in a home in the town, he made a sweeping gesture down the street and said, "Then you have every right to walk down this street, lady. Just walk on anywhere you want to go. Why didn't you tell me you were staying here in Hyannis in the first place?"

"You didn't ask me," was the simple answer but it seems even the smallest thing could make the sergeant's blood pressure rise. "Go on back to Georgia," he invited as he stomped around the back of his car, sat down and slammed his door.

I couldn't resist the temptation. I stuck my head in the window of his car and replied with a smile: "I will and when I get back I will tell everyone how ugly the policemen acted in Hyannis."

"You do that," he muttered and scratched off.

So I continued unmolested down the street, past the Kennedy house. There was nothing to see but a board fence and some shrubbery and one corner of the house. But the writer was pleased all day long.

Teenage Drinking Is a Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, we in this body have been treated recently to the rather unusual circumstance of holding open hearings on legislation that has already been approved by a majority in this Chamber. I am speaking, of course, about legislation to raise the mandatory minimum alcoholic beverage drinking age in the District of Columbia from 18 to 21 years.

My position on this issue is well known. I have authored a similar bill to the one passed by this body and I have testified on several occasions in support of the proposal. In so doing, I have called attention to the many problems created by the disparity between legal minimum drinking ages in the District and nearby Maryland and Virginia.

I have also cited the very real problems created by youngsters and student groups visiting the District during the summer and other vacation periods from more remote States. These young people come, for the most part, from States in which they must attain their legal majority of 21 years before they can drink alcoholic beverages. They come to Washington to discover they are free to carouse in any cheap dive or bistro they please and expose themselves to all the risks and temptations to which even strong, middle-aged men are wont to yield.

I have also alluded in the past to the similar situation that exists in my home State of Massachusetts, where the age minimum is 21, and a neighboring State where the minimum is 18 years. The problems created by this disparity are especially important to me, since the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, which I am privileged to represent, borders on the neighbor State. I have cited the circumstances in which youngsters from Massachusetts rush over the mountains to out-of-State bars and nightclubs, spend several hours drinking, then rush back with something less than the reflexes and judgment they left with. The subsequent results are often tragic and disastrous.

During the recent round of hearings, I must admit I have been somewhat surprised to hear some of the points raised in defense of the present 18-year minimum age limit. It has been stated with penetrating wisdom, for example, that simply by raising the age limit, we will not eliminate teenage drinking. How remarkably true. And since we have been unable to eliminate murder by making it a crime, why not do away with the legal restrictions against murder, or robbery, or assault and battery, or any of the other outrages man has learned to inflict on his fellows and which we have sought to control with laws?

It has also been pointed out, with appalling sanctimony, that teenagers should perhaps be allowed free reign to drink and carouse because that is the time of life when they are inclined to kick up their heels, to sow their wild oats, and to indulge in whatever mischief they can. In other words, the proposition seems to be that boys will be boys and we might as well make it legal.

I am frankly appalled by such utter rot. Teenage drinking is a blight on our society and on the escutcheon of this city. And to defend it in such terms is to level an insult on the intelligence of every responsible taxpaying citizen who has a right to expect a decent future for their children and the cooperation of society in the effort to raise their children in a decent environment. Teenage drinking is a problem and can be defended on no responsible grounds.

It is my hope that we will dispense with this nonsense of second guessing ourselves and let the record of the House vote on this legislation stand.

Under unanimous-consent procedures, I now place in the RECORD an article clipped from a recent issue of the Boston Globe. The article is self-explanatory and needs little elaboration from me. Although the immediate problems with which it deals would certainly not be solved by raising the legal drinking age in the District of Columbia to 21, it does go a long way to debunk the notion that there is nothing wrong with teenage drinking.

The article follows:

[From the Boston (Mass.) Traveler, Aug. 2, 1966]

TEENAGERS' DRINKING IS ON THE RISE

(By Jim Droney)

It was 11:30 p.m. in Brighton Square.

On Washington street, just a few yards beyond the Market St. intersection, the young man in the pale blue shirt standing a few feet out from the curbing tipped his head back and brought the can of beer in his right hand up to his mouth to drain it.

On the sidewalk two others the same age were carrying cans of beer, openly, and none was 18.

On the other side of the square going toward St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the boy in the red-checked shirt came down Washington Street with the boy in the plain white shirt.

As they approached the alley that cuts off by the pool room, they lurched into each other and then staggered apart.

They were younger than the others, no more than 15, and drunker.

Washington Street is the main drag in this middle-class area of respectable Brighton, and in this half-hour, there was no patrolman who meandered into the area and no cruiser slicked by.

It was day-end at the D street project in South Boston and a mackerel sky spun a pink glow over the area, hiding the chips of broken beer bottles that litter the pavement. The breakage has been swept away in the main, but a vacuum cleaner alone could suck up the small pieces that remain.

A red-headed boy comes up to a man walking near the playground and says:

"Tom, can we use the basketball."

And Tom says sure and hands over the keys to his car so the three can dig the basketball out of the trunk.

As they start to pass and shoot, the eye lifts to the skyline of a project multi-apartment house beyond the playground and four figures are silhouetted against the red sky.

"They're probably drinking up there," said Tom. "It's a favorite place, along with the alley that runs between the school and the administration building."

The third place, for that area of Southie, is the railroad tracks, dark and deep, beyond the project on the Dorchester avenue side.

In Brighton, Tom's counterpart with the Youth Activities Commission, had said he supposed the visitor wondered where the young ones got the beer and booze.

"Just look there," he said, and he pointed to a middle-aged man teetering on his feet, who had the stigmata of all the winos everywhere.

"So they ask him to go in and get them a couple of six packs and they give him a half buck for a bottle of muscatel," he continued. "That's one of the ways they get it."

Society hasn't figured out yet how to plug the leak and the parents haven't learned how to lean on the politicians to come up with a solution.

So maybe nobody cares, almost certainly, not enough care enough.

But drinking is sharply on the rise among the young, and it's of special concern to the men who work in the field for the YAC because they deal with young men who are in trouble and who live lives that don't touch the usual agencies that might provide help.

The YAC workers, an understaffed dozen, move in the areas where delinquency is a threat or where, more likely, it already thrives.

They work with kids who are loused up at home, at school and with the police. They are the ones who've been in court as stubborn children or continual truants and are the potential dropouts.

And many have been yanked in for assault and car theft and breaking and entering, but even with that background, many are still borderline and can go either way in the next few vital years.

The YAC workers move into an area and build wide contacts by hanging out where the kids hang and eventually they're accepted. They don't push their way in; they ease their way in, and the kids know they're there to help out if needed.

But the drinking—mostly on Friday and Saturday nights—makes it harder.

"It's a crowd thing," said one. "You get five or six kids together with beer and it's easier for the sixth one to take a can of beer than to refuse. They don't want to be square, so they drink it, lots of them."

A rare one in the North End who drinks steadily told the YAC worker:

"It makes me feel like I can do things and it's the only time I feel that way."

This one can't read or write and the drinking is a way of becoming what he can't become.

But in the drinking are the seeds of the deeper troubles—the assaults, the car thefts and robbery capers.

But the YAC workers keep plugging away and they make inroads, particularly by their own nondrinking personal habits.

They tell the kids it's square to drink, but getting the kids to believe this is as difficult as getting a square peg into a round hole.

The Soil Survey and Its Uses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, Earl Hollister, president of the Wisconsin Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, has sent me a thoughtful statement on "The Soil Survey and Its Uses."

In my home State, Wisconsin, the Southeastern Regional Planning Commission undertook a seven-county regional soil survey of approximately 2 million acres of land. They estimate that in the next 25 years, the use of soil surveys will result in a savings of over $300 million to the area just in locating new homes on favorable sites.

Soil surveys are a useful and valuable tool for all land users, farmers, conservationists, county and community planners, public service agencies and city dwellers. I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues this informative statement on the many and varied uses of soil surveys.

The statement follows:

The Soil Survey and Its Uses

Soil surveys are extremely valuable and useful inventories of the soil resources of a county or other geographic area. They are made by soil scientists who examine the soils field by field and record their findings on aerial photographs. A soil survey tells how the soils are distributed on a landscape, what their important properties are, and how they respond to treatment and use. The soil survey consists of a soil map and a report. All of the boundaries of soil units are located and plotted on the map. Soil reports include descriptions of each soil and tell how they can be used and managed. The report also gives the limitations and the potentialities of each soil for many specific uses.

One of the main uses is in applying the results of research and experience to other areas with the same kind of soil with confidence. Farmers use soil surveys to learn the extent and location of the different kinds of soils they have, the ability of these soils to grow plans, and their response to use and management.

Land appraisers use soil surveys as a source of information on which to base land values. County and community planning officials use soil surveys to locate the areas most productive for agricultural products and those areas suitable for housing, schools, shopping centers, parking lots, and industry. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission recently estimated that the use of the soil survey over the next 25 years will result in a savings of over $300,000,000 to the Region just in locating new homes on favorable sites.

Soil maps are useful in selecting routes for transportation systems and sites and criteria for construction because they provide an inventory of the top 4 or 5 feet of the earth's crust where most construction takes place. A soil map also helps identify and locate prime sources of building material such as sand, gravel, and building stone. Engineers having all of this information can save both time and money in designing and locating roads.

Soil surveys are used for evaluating wildlife habitat, for locating and building ponds for waterfowl, and in locating hunting and fishing sites. Soils information is proving to be very valuable in selection of sites, layout, and design of recreational developments.

Public agencies, such as the Wisconsin State Board of Health, have been making excellent use of soil surveys where they are available. The Board estimates it saved prospective home builders over $400,000 in 1965 by using the soil survey to reject sites where seepage fields for septic tanks would be unlikely to work.

The above examples of use being made of soil survey are only the beginning. There are many other examples in Wisconsin of how soil surveys have been used to provide savings to the urban as well as rural people. A soil survey can be a valuable tool for all land users.

There is no need for several soil surveys of any one area if a standard detailed survey is made which will provide the answers needed by all potential users. In Wisconsin standard detailed surveys are being made by the Soil Conservation Service of the USDA with the cooperation of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin.

Humphrey's Advice on Ghetto Revolt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the Chicago Daily News carried an article by columnist William F. Buckley, Jr., which is an interesting commentary on the problems that Vice President Humphrey has been having with the press. In view of the concern that all Members have with being accurately quoted, I believe this article merits close attention:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Daily News Aug. 2, 1966]

Humphrey's Advice on Ghetto Revolt

(By William F. Buckley, Jr.)

I have a letter from Vice President Hubert Humphrey, advising me of a distortion in a recent column in which I wondered, sadly, about his statement that he, too, would lead a "mighty good revolt" if he lived in an American slum. "I regret," writes Humphrey, "that you did not have a copy of my speech when you wrote your article. Unfortunately, you had to rely upon a short press report and a clip on TV."

Unfortunately, so did everybody else. I have closely studied Humphrey's speech, as transmitted by him to me, and his complaint apparently centers on the failure of the press to reproduce three brief sentences that came three paragraphs after the provocative statement that caught the press's attention. The sentences in question are: "I don't want to be misunderstood. I believe in law observance. I believe in law enforcement. I not only deplore violence, I say it cannot be condoned." At which point Humphrey renewed his exhortation to the American public to clean up the slums.

Humphrey has raised two points, both of them important. The first has to do with the problem of communication. Why was his speech distorted? Let us agree that any distortion was unintentional. The press and the TV are not joined in a conspiracy to misrepresent the vice president.

The omission of the three sentences was an editorial decision taken by reporters and/or editors of the wire services, and the question is: Was the omission malicious or otherwise irresponsible, or was it natural and predictable? My own judgment is that it was something in between—that it was imprudent.

When the vice president of the United States is quoted as saying, in effect, that he is in sympathy with men who are engaged in shooting policemen and other fellow citizens, in rioting and looting and burning, then surely it is a special responsibility of the reporter or editor to search desperately in the full text for any wisp of mediating sanity; and indeed the vice president provided such in the Three Sentences.

By the same token, it is a special responsibility of the vice preesident to have a working knowledge of journalistic reality, to know how it is that newspapers and television work—to realize that the average reporter and editor would seize on the newsworthy feature of his speech.

"Long before you started writing articles," Humphrey writes me, "I was mayor of the City of Minneapolis. My record for law enforcement is a well known and established fact."

Precisely so. I am constrained to reply: If Humphrey's record as a believer in law enforcement were not generally conceded, his apparent approval of revolts against law and order would not have made the headlines, or prompted a column by this and other commentators.

I do believe that Humphrey, while perhaps justifiably indignant at the general failure to transcribe his clarification, is left on the defensive—for having used the word "revolt" approvingly, at a moment when the word "revolt" is necessarily identified in the public mind as the kind of thing that has happened in Los Angeles, and is happening in Chicago, in Cleveland and in New York.

Humphrey raises another point, a political point. "I have no apologies," he insists, "for what I had to say. It needed to be said, and men of your (complimentary noun suppressed) ought to be speaking out to mobilize this nation behind a massive effort to clean up our cities, to provide wholesome and decent living conditions for fellow Americans. And I do happen to believe that a swimming pool for poor children in a slum area is every bit as justified as a swimming pool in the country club for children who are more fortunate. This is not demagogy. It should be wholesome American practice."

But men of my (complimentary noun suppressed) are continually speaking out to mobilize this nation behind massive efforts to clean up our cities. It happens that there are two approaches to that objective—the one (Humphrey's) I believe to be unrealistic, the other as highly realistic as the growth of America and the diminution of poverty under an economic system I learned to revere back about the time Humphrey was enforcing law and order in Minneapolis. The system provides opportunity through the heavy use of freedom.

It is the judgment of many shrewd observers of the social scene that the federal urban renewal program has heightened the suffering of the poor by causing more acute shortages. Their judgment is that the minimum wage laws have hurt precisely the poor, that federally-condoned labor union monopolies and labor union discrimination have thickened the walls around the ghettos.

It is the opinion of highly compassionate men and women that it is thoughtless demagogy to declare that swimming pools, or an education at Harvard, are a birthright.

HUMPHREY should, in charity, understand the indignation of neighbors and store-owners who profoundly believed that his ill-considered statement contributed to passions that that might result in their being shot down, or their houses or stores being burnt.

Where Labor Stands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, there has recently been a great deal of discussion concerning labor's position on various spects of international affairs.

A lot of this discussion has misrepresented labor's position and I commend to the attention of our colleagues an article by George Meany which appeared in the July 1966, edition of the AFL–CIO Free Trade Union News, which is published by the AFL–CIO Department of International Affairs.

Labor's position is here for all to read and I trust that there will no longer be any doubt about it.

The article follows:

WHERE WE STAND

(By George Meany)

The AFL–CIO Executive Council realizes that, in the present world crisis, foreign policy involves the freedom and prosperity of our entire nation and the peace of the world. That is why we take an active interest in world affairs.

As American labor sees it, the overriding issue of our time is the struggle between democracy and dictatorship. In this struggle, the AFL–CIO is unreservedly on the side of democracy and against every form of dictatorship, whether it be Communist, Fascist, Falangist, Peronist or military. Democracy and totalitarianism have nothing in common and there can be no partnership or united front between them.

American labor realizes that without democracy there can be no free trade unions and that without free trade unions there can be no democracy. For us this is a basic principle and firm conviction.

Moreover, the Communists have made the ranks of labor their first and main field of activity. The Communists' strategy dictates that they must, above all, capture the trade unions before they can seize power in any country.

LABOR FIRST

Since labor is the first target of Communism, labor should be the first one to reject, resist, and defeat all Communist infiltration and subversion. This is our duty as trade unionists and citizens. History has shown that Communist infiltration at home greatly facilitates Communist attack from abroad.

Some self-styled liberals who consider Communism a progressive movement do not like this firm position of the AFL–CIO. But to American labor, Communism is a reactionary anti-labor force. It aims not to eliminate but to exploit the shortcomings and evils in our free society, with a view of making it an easier target for conquest by Communist imperialism.

We are aaginst Communism because we are for democracy and social justice. In this constructive and positive spirit, American labor has set the pace in fighting for social justice and ever better conditions of life and labor throughout the world.

During the course of our representation in the United Nations, we took the initiative in proposing the draft of an International Bill of Human Rights which later served, in large measure, as the basis of the UN Declaration of Human Rights. American labor was the first to raise before world public opinion the menace of massive slave labor in the USSR and Communist China. It took us years to convince our government to support us in this fight which finally led to the strong UN condemnation of this evil especially in the Communist "paradise."

The AFL–CIO conducts its varied international as well as domestic activities completely independent of any government control or influence. It is the government of our country which sets and executes its foreign policy. But as citizens and trade unionists, we seek to influence the development and application of a foreign policy which will promote our nation's security, human freedom and world peace.

OUR OWN POSITION

At times, we may disagree with a particular foreign policy of our government. For instance, we have had disagreements with our government over its policy towards Franco Spain, national independence for colonial people, and dictatorships in Latin America and Africa. In our efforts to aid free trade unionists and their organizations abroad in becoming nation-builders, bulwarks of democracy and the most militant opponents of Communist subversion and aggression, we have, on sundry occasions, had differences with our government and advanced our own independent positions.

In regard to the crisis in Vietnam, we are convinced that we spoke for the overwhelming majority of the American people when our Executive Council unanimously declared, after much debate, on October 28, 1965, that:

"Freedom-loving people everywhere have the greatest stake in the democratic forces triumphing over the ranks of Communist subversion and aggression which have, for more than a decade, been trying to conquer the South Vietnamese. . . . It is the duty of every American in every walk of life to do his utmost to insure the success of our government's policy. Of course, in our democratic society, all policies should be studied and debated. But slander of our country is not synonymous with study of its policis. Cultivated rowdyism is not identical with critical inquiry and constructive criticism. Any organiaztion or movement dedicated to breaking the law of the land (burning draft cards, stopping troop trains) can only be treated as a law-breaking body."

And after careful consideration and much discussion of the conflict in Vietnam, our Sixth Constitutional Convention (December 1965) unanimously asserted that:

"The Communists are waging a war of conquest, a war for the annexation of South Vietnam by Ho Chi Minh's regime. This was is not an isolated local conflict. It is an integral phase of the Communist drive for dominating the world. . . . In this realization . . . our convention pledges unstinting support by the AFL–CIO of all measures the Administration might deem necessary to halt Communist aggression and secure a just and lasting peace."

Again, on February 25, 1966, after a thorough-going discussion in its International Committee, the Executive Council unanimously reaffirmed that "it unreservedly endorses President Johnson's two-fold program for an honorable settlement of the Vietnamese war—the policy of steadfastly aiding the South Vietnamese people to defend themselves against Communist aggression while continuing an active search for peace and freedom through negotiations."

TIMELY PROPOSALS

By seeking to influence and mold our country's foreign policy, the people can help the government pursue a consistently effective democratic course. In this realization, we of American labor have made practical and timely proposals to our government for sound positions in the international arena: towards the war in Korea, building democracy in Germany, the promulgation and execution of the Marshall Plan, the containment of Soviet and Chinese Communist aggression, the Cuban Communist threat, strengthening the Alliance for Progress, halting Communist subversion in Santo Domingo, defeating Communist aggression against the people of South Vietnam, rebuilding NATO, and supporting generously the developing nations in their efforts to build prosperous democracies.

All our plans and programs in the realm of foreign policy and in the building of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which we are an affiliate, have been adopted through the democratic process—only after discussion and consideration of different proposals. The AFL–CIO has always been mindful of the fact that in the final analysis, this fight for human freedom, decency, well-being and peace will have to be won in the factories, on the farms, in the halls of learning and science laboratories, and in wholehearted economic and political as well as appropriate military cooperation with the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

The AFL–CIO distinguishes sharply between the dictatorships and the people under their yoke. We are encouraged by the growing dissatisfaction of the people in the Communist "paradise" and by their pressure for more freedom and decent conditions of life and labor. We welcome even the smallest concessions which these people have wrung from their oppressors.

But the changes which have occurred behind the Iron Curtain have not been basic. The all-powerful dictatorship continues to exercise total power over every walk of life and is in a position to take away any concession it deems dangerous to its regime. The renewed Soviet persecution of intellectuals and its stepped-up arming for aggression at the expense of the basic needs of the people confirm this.

We should help the development of the rising democratic forces behind the Iron Curtain and strengthen the desire of the captive nations for full national freedom from Soviet and Chinese imperialist domination. But American labor cannot do this by a rapprochement with the leaders of the so-called Communist trade unions. Free world labor—with the exception of the American Federation of Labor—tried this method after World War II when they joined the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. This experiment was a complete failure. Its lesson is still valid.

Particularly in view of the danger of thermonuclear warfare, it is urgent for our country and all other democracies to unite in superior strength. There is no better way of convincing the Communist warlords that aggression will not be profitable for them.

In the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, the late President Kennedy demonstrated the soundness of such a policy. At this critical hour, the American people can be fully assured that the cause of democracy, human well-being and world peace has a most devoted and determined champion in the AFL–CIO.

The above, reprinted by permission of the Hall Syndicate, was written as a "Guest Column" by President Meany for Victor Riesel, the internationally-known journalist who is a specialist in labor problems and president of the Overseas Press Club.

Thank You, Montana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the Pittsburgh Press and the Philadelphia Inquirer have published editorials which require no further comment. They follow:

THANK YOU, MONTANA

Pennsylvanians should be thankful to the fine citizens of Montana for their offer to help create a "wild river" area along the Susquehanna in our commonwealth.

The Missouri River Development Assn. in Big Sandy, Mont., says the kind people of that state would like to ship to Pennsylvania three million prairie dogs, 5000 deer and elk, 1000 skunks and 5000 pounds of sagebrush seed.

Although some of the items on that list may be a bit impractical (we have plenty of deer, as well as those less desirable creatures) the generous offer deserves attention. Certainly, the Susquehanna area would benefit from any effort to restore it as close to its original condition as possible.

Last year, a disastrous fish kill occurred in the Susquehanna and only last month hundreds of dead fish were discovered in the stream, apparently victims of acid mine water. Efforts are now under way to eliminate pollution in the river.

In this clean-up campaign, Pennsylvania needs all the help it can get from Montana even though that state's offer was, in fact, retaliation against a bill sponsored by U.S. Rep. JOHN P. SAYLOR, Johnstown Republican.

Mr. SAYLOR wants to preserve nature along 320 miles of the Missouri River in Montana, but it seems the Montanans don't want a Pennsylvania congressman interfering with their stream.

Actually, however, Montana might profit from Pennsylvania's horrible example in failing to preserve its scenic rivers and precious water resources. This state will have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to clean up its streams.

It would be tragic if Montana made all the mistakes we did, and certainly the good citizens of that state will try to preserve the purity and beauty of their river even though they may oppose the more ambitious "wild river" proposal.

Mr. SAYLOR's plan, which would set aside "natural" corridors along scores of U.S. streams, may seem unfeasible to some Americans now but it should prove to be a priceless blessing in future years.

It's unfortunate that Pennsylvania failed to give more consideration to a program of this type many years ago.

LAUGHING AT A PRECIOUS HERITAGE

Congressmen from Montana may believe it is hilarious to suggest that any area in Pennsylvania, especially along the Susquehanna, should be set aside as a wilderness preserve. There is nothing funny about it. There are some wilderness area left in this Commonwealth, partially because of the foresight of a few dedicated conservationists and partially because of good fortune.

But Pennsylvania won't have them long unless very determined effort is made to protect them from inevitable encroachments. So we do not think much of the intended irony of the Montana people who got up a mock bill proposing that the Susquehanna in its entirety, be set aside as a wild rivers wilderness region and all bridges and dams on the stream and its tributaries, from Maryland to the New York State line, be destroyed.

A similar suggestion for the Missouri River in Montana would not be any more amusing, but the implication is that Pennsylvania's Representative JOHN P. SAYLOR has made some such ridiculous proposal in advancing his wild rivers bill in the House which proposes that some sections along the Missouri, as well as some along the Susquehanna, the Delaware and certain other rivers in Pennsylvania and across the country be protected from dam builders, highway construction and other invasions that would destroy their natural beauty.

Preserving the Nation's dwindling heritage of wilderness open space for recreation and other purposes is not a laughing matter any more than meeting the Nation's long-run needs for adequate supplies of clean, fresh water. We happen to believe that Representative SAYLOR's measure is a good one and that, in any case, he should be accorded the respectful attention of Congress and of American citizens from other States whose interest he is seeking to serve as well as those of Pennsylvania.

Rule by Ideal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I sometimes wonder if we have not unconsciously let ourselves be drawn into concentrating on legislating for the minority at the great expense of the majority.

In this regard, I include an editorial from the Greeneville, Tenn., Sun at this point in the RECORD:

RULE BY IDEAL

The mood of the day in the United States is one of apology, generosity and sympathy toward minorities and no right-thinking person would argue with this Christian concept so long as it is applied within reason and without endangering the precious heritage or future of our country.

Yet sometimes we substitute a rather sloppy idealism, or political gesture for minority votes, for common sense. Miniorities should have every opportunity, and enjoy their lives with equal rights and freedoms, but they should not be extended greater privilege or protection than the majority—for this process in the end will bring about a reaction not in the interest of the minorities themselves.

The recent court decision to allow Puerto Rican citizens in New York State to vote whether or not they could read English or speak the language is a case in point. The court decision was that if these Puerto Ricans had had a sixth grade education—anywhere—they would be allowed to vote in the U.S. elections.

Of course, no politician dared speak out against this move. But for decades most of us have lived under similar voter qualification laws. And it is in the nation's interest that those who run the country, by voting should know something of its heritage, its history, its leaders of the past and what this country has stood for, and stands for today.

That is possible if one doesn't know the language but far more probable if one does, and the idealistic decision abandoning this principle in New York State not only discourages the learning of English and encourages minority ghetto living, but sets the stage for misunderstanding and unnecessary divisiveness in the nation in the future.

Intercollegiate Athletics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, a very interesting commentary on the value of intercollegiate athletics has recently been made by Joe Paterno, the new head coach of the Pennsylvania State University football team. He makes a very fine defense of the student athlete, who contributes so much to the school in social values and in providing a point of concentration for the exurberance of college students, whose energies and emotions might otherwise be channeled into much less desirable outlets for their energies and emotions than school spirit and loyalty to their athletic teams.

Following are Mr. Paterno's remarks on the subject, as published in the Centre Daily Times of State College, Pa.:

OPEN HOUSE: THE BEST IN CLASS AND FOOTBALL FIELD

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Lehmans are vacationing. Today's guest columnist is Joseph V. Paterno, an assistant professor of health and physical education at the University and newly-appointed head football coach.)

Recently Dr. Paul Gidden, the president of Hamline College, lashed at intercollegiate athletics. He referred to a history of "cheating, bribery, and dishonesty" in college sports and he went on to say there were "double standards of grades and admission policies" for athletes.

He further charged that these university activities have become "increasingly commercialized and professionalized and subject to pressures wholly alien to an amateur athletic program."

When applied to many institutions, these epithets are justly given. However, do they fairly evaluate the intercollegiate scheme at all universities and, in particular, at Penn State? We think not.

Without question, the "nature of the beast" is such that keeping college sports under control can aptly be compared to "holding a tiger by the tail." But in reality, the abuses in intercollegiate athletics arise from machinations outside an institution.

At too many universities neither the faculty nor the administration does, or desires to, control its athletic endeavors—rather, the power to determine goals and policies and to make decisions rests in the hands of alumni, booster clubs, friends of the "establishment" or perhaps business entrepreneurs. And too often these combines overemphasize the aspects of athletics which are extrinsic to the woof of university life.

Recognizing wherein the danger lies, Penn State authorities have eliminated extraneous pressures and reaffirmed their and the faculty's proper jurisdiction over all integrants of the university community.

Through its Senate committees, our faculty (a) controls the standard of admission of students to the institution, (b) sets the academic standards of eligibility for competition in intercollegiate athletics, (c) exercises complete autonomy in grading the students in their academic work.

Thus, no student will ever participate in intercollegiate athletics without having the ful assent of the faculty with respect to those aspects of his college life with which the faculty is most concerned and in which the faculty is most expert.

The wisdom in their judgmentss can best be appreciated by some statistics. The 33 football lettermen for the fall of 1965 earned a winter term average of 2.84 giving them an All-University average of 2.60. The 166 in all sports had corresponding averages of 2.66 and 2.52. These academic performances compare very favorably with the All-University men's winter term average of 2.50. Nor was this achievement an extraordinary one—our football lettermen have been over 2.50 every term since the fall of 1962.

All of which is more remarkable when you understand their formidable and intense athletic competition—Penn State teams contend with the very best in all sports. Verily our young men want the challenge of striving for the optimum in two worlds—the academic and athletic.

We hold up to these student athletes the ideal of the ancient Greeks and the salient qualities this ideal encompasses: "excellence in all fields; energy and moderation; keeping their bodies as fit as their minds; living in harmony with fellow citizens." Anything less than one hundred percent commitment to excellence is self-defacing and intolerable. We ask of them only their very best in every arena: the class room, the football stadium, and the "stage of seven ages."

We do not believe that athletics is an end in itself or that it is necessary for everyone. But for the youths who desire to play the game and are capable of doing so, the rewards in personal development and public acclaim are great and lasting.

Sports enrich and season college life. They establish moorings on which alumni and friends can anchor their enthusiasm and school loyalty. True there can be abuses, but isn't this true of every activity which is allowed to go unfettered by the people directly responsible for its well being?

University officials and faculties must have the courage and the wisdom to grab hold of the tail and as the song exhorts, "hold that tiger". Penn State's example should inspire them to take a firm grip.—JOE PATERNO.

The Eternal Debt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a communication from Mr. Phil Rosenberg, a member of the illustrious Rosenberg family of Cheyenne, Wyo., whose brother, Abe, is one of Cheyenne's outstanding businessmen today.

The Rosenberg children are members of a family—as I am—whose mother and father immigrated from Europe to extremely difficult economic levels in the early days of this century and against almost insurmountable odds managed to raise their children in this blessed land of ours.

In this day where there is much taken for granted and much talk of black power and white power, but little talk of will power, I thought it would be fitting to insert in the RECORD my recent letter from the Rosenbergs regarding the eternal debt and what America means to those of us whose fathers sought it out to escape the oppressions and unequal opportunities of Europe not too many years ago. The expression follows:

I feel that my debt to America is an eternal debt, a debt timeless, transmittable from father to son to grandson, a debt payable on demand, instantly during National emergency as well as during peacetime, payable so long as this country remains what it started out to be: a haven for the oppressed, granted equality and opportunity, liberty and justice for all who seek it and deserve to have it. May this blessed Nation of ours never degenerate to a system of government by some, for some. May it ever remain a government by all, for all. There is no greater privilege at this moment, no greater honor as we look upon skies free of raining death, to a land free from the barbarisms of war, to a future more promising than any on this strife-torn earth, than to serve this, our home, our country.

This is my faith.

Let's Deactivate Those Loaded Minds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE, JR.

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy at Austin, Tex., has touched off a renewed effort to enact legislation for the control of firearms. There are many Members of Congress, however, who believe these regulations would not achieve the intended purpose, and would, in fact, only place undue hardships on millions of American sportsmen. Westerners are particularly proud of their right to bear arms for peaceful purposes, and one of our best spokesmen, Bill Hall, editorial page editor of the Lewistown, Idaho, Morning Tribune, has written an article on the subject which I commend to my colleagues.

The editorial, published August 3, follows:

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST FIREARMS

The sniper slaying of 13 persons and the wounding of 31 others by one troubled young man at Austin, Texas, Monday has produced renewed demands for legislation to control the sale of firearms. But the circumstances in the Texas slayings indicate the same tragedy might have occurred if the stricter laws had been on the books.

The proposed legislation, as outlined, would not have prevented Charles J. Whitman from obtaining the weapons he needed to get his revenge on a world he could not comprehend.

There is really only one way to prevent single or mass killings by demented individuals, and that is to outlaw nationwide the possession of firearms in any form by a private individual, whether he be a hunter, a traget shooter or a gun collector. And even then it is doubtful the inconvenience of stealing a weapon from a National Guard armory or a police station would be sufficient to dissuade a scrambled mind so intent.

Some arguments for partial control of firearms sale are sound. For instance, the legislation pending in the Senate to bar the sale of handguns to persons under 21 and the sale of rifles or shotguns to those under 18 may have some merit, just as society establishes lower age limits to keep the deadly automobile out of the hands of the inexperienced and the recklessly immature.

But, short of taking all weapons away from private citizens, there is really no effective way to control the use of firearms. Even the proopsed age restrictions, while admirable in their intent, will probably be about as effective as the parental supervision in the home of a gun-owning parent.

What happened at Austin (and at Dallas when President Kennedy was killed) and in dozens of other cases natuarlly leaves the public frustrated and feeling that there must be some way to prevent such tragedies. The simple, easy answer is to blame it on the weapon and to demand that, by some magic, a law be devised that can keep firearms out of the hands of the immature, the irresponsible and the insane.

But it would be just as logical to demand a law banning the sale of knives in the wake of the stabbing and strangling of eight student nurses at Chicago July 14.

The fact of the matter is, it was not really a knife that killed the nurses or a rifle that killed the passersby at the University of Texas. That is like saying it was a collapsing house that killed a family in a hurricane.

The deaths at Austin and at Chicago were caused by muddled minds, not by any of several instruments that could have been used to achieve the same grisly results.

It may never be possible to detect and deter every human hurricane that can cut a bloody swath through a nurses' dormitory or a university campus, but there is at least some hope in pursuing that approach.

If the Austin carnage demands anything save consternation at the many unpredictable avenues of death, it is more research in the field of mental health. The answer lies not in fruitless searches for ways to deny the demented their weapons, but in attempts to deactivate loaded minds.

What Handicapped Workers Are Contributing to My Community

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, Thomas De Fazio, a student at St. Joseph's High School in Kenosha, Wis., recently won an honorable mention in the 1966 "Ability Counts" contest sponsored by the Wisconsin Governor's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped.

I have just received a copy of Tom's essay entitled "What Handicapped Workers Are Contributing to My Community," and am pleased to call the attention of my colleagues to this winning essay. I was especially glad to note the successful activities of the Kenosha Achievement Center in assisting the physically and mentally handicapped in the community to secure jobs and to lead productive lives.

Tom's essay, stressing the theme that it is ability; not disability that counts, follows:

WHAT HANDICAPPED WORKERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO MY COMMUNITY

Life is often described in terms of a road or path; for the handicapped this road has often been long and narrow, miry, and interminable. The road to success, to fulfillment, and to progress has not been easy for the handicapped; the barriers have not been few. Yet the history of this struggle is not fateful, and the future does not loom pessimistically. Despite the hardships, sufferings, and burdens, one fact stands out among all others: Wherever and whenever the handicapped have been given the opportunity, they have responded by using these opportunities to lead successful lives and to contribute to the rest of society.

The story of the handicapped in my community is one of courage, service, and dedication. Through such organizations as the Wisconsin State Employment Office and the Kenosha Achievement Center, the physically and mentally handicapped are able to secure jobs in which they can contribute to the community. The Kenosha Achievement Center has particularly, since its opening in April 1964, established a program to help the mentally handicapped.

The rehabilitation program, in the words of the executive director of the K.A.C., is "work-oriented."[1] The mentally handicapped, through this center, can contribute very concretely to our community. Seven mentally handicapped young men, for example, now have full-time jobs through the Achievement Center and earn $3500 yearly. These earnings, totalling about $24,000, are spent in, and thus go back into the community. Furthermore, the training cost is merely $500 a year per person, rather than the $4,000 a year it would cost to put each on welfare. Thus, this program saves our community thousands of dollars a year. These young men, moreover, are not merely contributing financially to my community. As members of society they are fulfilling their social roles and thus are giving of themselves to the community and society of which they are an integral part.

Through the Achievement Center, too, many handicapped boys and men work part-time. One construction company hires many of these handicapped to clean the floors of new houses and to perform other similar menial tasks. According to Mr. Monson,[2] these boys are so eager to work that they must be told to take breaks. Thus, even as young men, the handicapped are becoming useful and productive members of society. The K.A.C. has realized the necessity of adapting the mentally handicapped socially and emotionally by placing them in an environment in which they can develop their talents, acquire training needed to get a job, and become integral, contributing citizens of the community.

Many businesses of Kenosha have realized the importance of helping the handicapped attain security through employment and work in coordination with the local Wisconsin Employment Service Office and the K.A.C. offering many job opportunities to the handicapped. In a pamphlet entitled, "Helping Others To Help Themselves," Mr. D. D. Ulfers, President of Mutual of Omaha, indicates how necessary these programs are for society as well as for the individual: "Rehabilitation of the handicapped is a community responsibility—people helping themselves with others helping them to help themselves. When this responsibility is met, one finds examples of personal courage and determination; examples of men and women who would not be denied the right to make worthwhile contributions to their communities."[3]

Society, then, must serve as an initial booster, giving the handicapped the opportunity to contribute to the community. The verity of this paradox is recognized today by my community, and the results are amazing.

For several years handicapped persons have contributed significantly to my community. A local entertainer was in an auto accident, became a paraplegic, and lived at St. Catherine's Hospital for twenty years. During this time he started a business, via the telephone, of selling soap powder and later repaired watches. This man was always cheerful and provided an inspiration to other patients.

There are several teachers in my community who are handicapped, one with partial paralysis in the left arm; another has only about 30% vision and lectures at our university extension. Our family's former car insurance agent has an artificial hand; he gave up this work to devote his efforts to a rehabilitation center in our area. A former city assessor in Kenosha lost an arm in World War I, went to school, attained his job, and was active in the American Legion. A paraplegic from the second World War, who lives only a few blocks from us, does much work for the Boy Scouts in my community.

These examples are ample evidence of the vast contributions made by the handicapped in my community. They certainly indicate that rather than being a burden on the community, the handicapped have used the opportunities given them in order to lead dedicated and productive lives. Yes, the road to success and fulfillment and progress is difficult for the handicapped to travel, but with their great courage and determination, and with the many opportunities offered the handicapped are making substantial contributions to my community—once again proving that it's ability not disability that counts.

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[1] Mr. Donald Monson, Executive Director of K. A. C., in a talk on December 6, 1965, to our sociology class.

[2] Mr. Donald Monson, *op cit.*, p. 1.

[3] D. D. Ulfers, President Mutual of Omaha, "Helping Others to Help Themselves."

Clinic Dedication Is Big Day for Small Riggers Local

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article that appeared in the Detroit News on August 7, 1966. We hear so much about the "bad" side of unions, it is refreshing to read Jim Crellin's article on what the Riggers Union does for its members:

CLINIC DEDICATION IS BIG DAY FOR SMALL RIGGERS LOCAL

(By Jim Crellin)

Labor Day will have special significance this year for a small union that is one of the biggest in the state when it comes to the services it provides for its members.

The union is Riggers Union Local 575. Labor day dedication ceremonies will be held for the union's new center at 14333 Livernois.

The small local, with about 700 members, can boast of facilities which few unions in the country have.

It is now completing an extensive office complex at the new center, as well as eye care, dental and medical clinics and its own apprentice training school.

The union has had free dental care for its members and their families for seven years, and the service will be expanded at the new center. Two full-time dentists and one part-time dentist will be employed.

The only thing union members have to pay for is dentures.

OTHER MEDICAL AIDS

This is the fourth year that the union has provided free eye care for its members. Members and their families get their first pair of glasses free.

For the first time the local will provide medical services. The union will pay about 80 percent of the cost for routine medical checkups, X rays and similar services, such as immunization programs.

A complete pharmacy also will be located in the new union headquarters and will provide prescriptions for members and their families just above cost.

All of these facilities are located in four buildings on about four acres of land that Local 575 purchased last year.

BUYS SUPPER CLUB

The local, which had been located in the old Fenkell Theater building at 3711 Fenkell, bought the Charade Supper Club and four other buildings for $250,000.

It is leasing the supper club to a caterer and is using the other buildings for its own purposes.

Offices, meeting hall, the dental and eye care clinics, and pharmacy are located in a former auto service garage which has been remodeled.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AT HELM

Medical facilities and the apprentice training school will be located in separate buildings.

Largely responsible for the union's unique services is Paul Allen, who in July marked his 25th year as Local 575 business manager.

Allen, who has engineered many firsts, for his union over the years, has a tough-appearing exterior that is generally clouded in smoke from an ever-present cigar.

But it is no secret that he has a soft heart when it comes to giving a boy a job to help him straighten out or to giving funds or aid to church groups and other charitable organizations.

Allen, 50, was born in Jasonville, Ind., and moved to Pontiac in 1927.

CHARTER MEMBER

He attended Pontiac High School and worked summers driving a truck and workers as a rigger helper, the counterpart of today's apprentices.

Originally a member of Local 508 of the Iron Workers, in 1937 he became a charter member of Local 575. He was elected president in 1938 and has held various offices in the local since.

The union's first office was one small room on Erskine. It now has some 20,000 square feet of space in its new office building.

TRUST FUND A FIRST

Allen in 1948 bargained and won for his members the first health and welfare trust fund for a building trades union in the state.

The plan, which since has been adopted by all of the building trades unions, calls for employers to pay an amount equal to 9 percent of a worker's total gross earning each month into a fund.

This fund is what Local 575 uses to provide such things as free dental and eye care for members and retirees.

PENSION FUND, TOO

In 1950, Local 575 became the first building trades union in the state and possibly the country to win a separate pension fund for its members. The money in this fund is paid by the employers on a basis similar to that used to maintain the health and welfare fund.

The pension program went into operation in 1953 and retiring members were paid $100 a month in addition to social security. Eligible members now receive $125 when they retire raised to $200 in the next two years.

A union member who has been in the local for 20 years and is age 62 receives the maximum pension. Allen said that the eligibility age will be lowered to 57.

Allen's long union career has brushed off on two of his sons. Paul E., 28, and Larry, 25, are both members of Local 575.

Allen and his wife, Rose, have another son, Jim, 13, and a daughter, Mrs. John Kelly. The Allens live in Lake Orion.

New Hampshiremen Invent "Endless Bread" Machine—Great Boon Seen for Hungry World in Flour Saved

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, two ingenious constituents of mine, Peter and Chris Booras, of Keene, have received a patent on a machine that manufactures bread in the form of an endless loaf. Ingredients are poured in one end and fresh bread emerges from the other. There is no end crust, which has to be cut off and thrown away.

Mr. Peter Booras, who is an industrial engineer, as is his brother, tells me that the idea of a bread machine came to him when he worked in his family's restaurant. He says it bothered him greatly that the crusts at the end of every loaf was cut off and thrown away representing a waste of perhaps 10 percent of the loaf. I rather like the end crust myself but can appreciate the general problem. Crusts are no good to a restaurant because the interior slices are better for every bread purpose, whether for toast, for bread crumbs, for croutons, or anything else.

Mr. Booras also tells me that between 50 million and 60 million loaves of bread are consumed in the United States every day. It is fair to assume that as much as 10 percent of this is wasted—4 million or 5 million pounds—in discarded crusts. Someone more knowledgeable than I could translate these figures into bushels of wheat and acres of land, not to mention dollars and cents. For instance: 5 million pounds at 25 cents a pound is a loss of $1,250,000 a day, or $456 million a year.

I do not vouch for the accuracy of these estimates but it is clear that the Booras family bread machine promises to be a major benefactor to a hungry world. Through the ingenuity of the Booras brothers, New Hampshire, long famed for her skilled craftsmen and industrial know-how, adds another laurel to her honors.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I ask unanimous consent to include a copy of an article from the New York Times describing this wonderful machine.

[From the New York Times, June 25, 1966]

AN ENDLESS BREADLOAF IS DEVISED—NEW METHOD ALLOWS AROUND-THE-CLOCK BAKING AT PLANT—PRODUCT SLICED AND IS PACKAGED AT DESIRED LENGTHS

(By Stacy V. Jones)

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A new Hampshire industrial engineer was granted a patent this week for what he calls his endless breadloaf system.

A bakery equipped with the apparatus should be able to produce a continuous bar of bread around the clock, with never a crust. The machine is designed to form loaves by slicing the bar in desired lengths and to wrap them for market.

The inventor, Peter J. Booras of Keene, sees a considerable saving in raw materials through elimination of the end crusts. He believes their absence will also appeal to the restaurant owner and the housewife.

In the first state of the automated system, the ingredients are given a preliminary mixing. In the next step, the bread is kneaded and carbon dioxide is added. Yeast is used only for flavor.

As the dough is extruded, it rises instantly and is shaped by the belts of a conveyor. The baking and browning are done as the dough passes on the conveyor through an electric field between metal plates.

One or several bars of dough and conveyors may be used.

Mr. Booras said this week that his system accomplished in 30 minutes what used to take eight hours in the baker's traditional art. So far as he knows, his is the first straight-line, continuous baking process.

The inventor and his brother, Chris, are graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They have organized the Verily Development Company, which is preparing to build a prototype plant. Application of the system to military needs has been discussed with the Army.

This week's patent is 3,256,838 and others are pending.

Nationwide Support Gathers for 1966 Civil Rights Legislation

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks I have received an ever-increasing volume of mail from individuals and groups throughout the country in support of the 1966 civil rights bill which is now being debated on the floor of this body. It has been very inspiring to me to know that so many Americans are concerned about the passage of this particular legislation.

On many occasions important issues are before the Congress, issues which vitally concern every American, yet our daily stacks of mail do not grow. The letters which I would like to have inserted into the RECORD at this point are testimony to support which so many Americans are giving to this particular bill and to their concern for the rights of their fellow citizens:

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD,
Washington, D.C., August 1, 1966.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House.
Speaker of the House JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
The House of Representatives.
Representative EMANUEL CELLER,
The House of Representatives.
Representative WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH,
The House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith copy of resolution relative to the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 passed by the 33rd Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, July 25–29, 1966, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.,
Secretary Treasurer.

RESOLUTION

The Congress now has before it a Civil Rights Bill of 1966 which would ban discrimination in the selection of state and federal juries, guarantee to all access to public facilities—including schools—by broadening the government's authority to bring desegregation suits, guarantee more fully the safety of persons exercising their constitutional rights and guarantee equal access to housing.

Certain individuals and pressure groups, notably the National Association of Real Estate Boards, are seeking to prevent enactment of the bill, especially its section on open occupancy (Title IV).

Discrimination in housing is unjust and is the root cause of many racial problems throughout the country.

The 1966 Convention of the American Newspaper Guild (AFL–CIO, CLC) urges and demands:

1. That Congress pass the strongest possible 1966 Civil Rights Bill, including an unqualified open housing section;
2. That the House of Representatives remove from the bill now before it the proposed exemption of certain apartment houses of four or fewer units and the proposed exemption from coverage of real estate sales persons making fewer than three sales a year;
3. That all members of the House of Representatives resist any attempt to remove from the bill before it the provision establishing a Fair Housing Board to enforce the prohibitions against housing discrimination and to resist any and all other attempts to weaken the bill;
4. That all U.S. Guild locals and members inform their Representatives and Senators of the Guild position.

Adopted by the American Newspaper Guild in Convention assembled July 25–29, 1966, Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
August 5, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Washington, D.C.:

The AFL–CIO strongly supports inclusion of fair housing legislation as part of the 1966 Civil Rights Act. Elimination of this IV of H.R. 14765 would be viewed by the Nation as a repudiation of the principle of fair housing by the 89th Congress. AFL–CIO urges you to vote to retain title IV as amended by Representative MATHIAS.

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Director, Legislative Department, AFL–CIO.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
August 2, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Washington, D.C.:

Fair housing title is symbolic and substantive core of civil rights bill. Our Nation cannot afford to tell 20 million American citizens that suburbs are off limits to them. We urge you to stand fast for open occupancy and oppose all weakening amendments.

Father JOHN F. CRONIN,
National Catholic Welfare Conference.
Rabbi RICHARD G. HIRSCH,
Synagogue Council of America.
Dr. BENJAMIN F. PAYTON,
National Council of Churches.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
July 29, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Washington, D.C.:

We support a housing provision in the civil rights bill which includes coverage of real estate agents. We support the present title IV as reported by the Judiciary Committee and we oppose any weakening or clarifying amendments to the bill.

JOSEPH P. MOLONY,
Vice President, Civil Rights Chairman,
United Steelworkers of America.

FRIENDS GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONYERS: At its annual meeting on July 1, 1966, in Cape May, N.J., the Central Committee of Friends General Conference approved the following statement:

"The Central Committee of Friends General Conference, representing 30,000 members in more than 30 states, unite in expressing to our fellow Americans and to members of the Congress our support of the principles in the Civil Rights Bill now before Congress, in particular our support for the original provisions of this Act which attempt to end unfair and discriminatory practices in the sale or rental of all real estate. We also hope each Friend acting as an individual will without delay inform his Congressman of this support, bring this issue to the attention of his Meeting, and by other prompt action support these measures and their implementation into law and community action."

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE B. CORWIN,
General Secretary.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1966.

Representative JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRIEND: In light of the June 6th attack on James Meredith, we urge you to assure prompt, favorable action in reporting H.R. 14765 to the full House. The need for Title V in particular is clearly demonstrated by this latest act of violence in connection with the civil rights movement. We have sent a message to members of the Sub-Committee to speed its report to the full Committee.

Sincerely yours,
BARBARA W. MOFFETT,
Secretary, Community Relations Division.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN,
Washington, D.C., June 20, 1966.

The Honorable JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONYERS: The enclosed statement was unanimously adopted by eight women's organizations which are listed in the statement itself.

These organizations requested me to transmit this statement to you so that you may have the benefit of their views before you enter deliberations on the proposed Civil Rights legislation of 1966.

We sincerely hope that the Judiciary Committee will report the bill not only in its present form, but also strengthened by the amendments recommended by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Respectfully yours,
MARGARET MEALEY,
Executive Director.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT ON PENDING CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION ADOPTED JUNE 20, 1966

We believe that the proposed Civil Rights legislation, with the strengthening amendments urged by the major civic and religious bodies united in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, will greatly support and extend the implementation of the 1964 and 1965 Civil Rights laws.

As women, we are particularly concerned to assure the inclusion of the Fair Housing provisions in this legislation. These provisions would bar discrimination not only by the owners of housing, but also by their agents and by those who provide the necessary financing.

We believe that the time is now, in fact is long overdue, to assure all citizens their rights, including the right to live, in a neighborhood of one's choice, and to have access without discrimination, to its housing.

We are opposed to any attempt to weaken the proposed legislation, including the section on housing. We oppose the postponing of a decision on housing which we know must be reached before the justice we seek can be achieved.

We know that residential segregation means segregation in schools, playgrounds, health facilities and all other aspects of our lives. It impedes full access to employment opportunities, creates a second-class status, and is a potential source of racial tension. Residential segregation means handicapping our children in the suburbs and ghettoes alike, in the educational experience essential to becoming mature adults in a society and world of many races. And, there is no other society today!

We pledge ourselves as National organizations, to continuing collaboration and call upon women of all races to join hands to create communities, rich in diversity, where the contributions of all citizens are needed and welcomed in the achievement of a new quality of life. We call upon all women to join in giving moral leadership and support to legislative and community action which will remove all barriers to racial justice, including the barriers to open housing.

The foregoing statement has been affirmed by the following 8 major National Women's religious and interracial organizations in the United States, with a total membership of more than thirty million women, of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths:

National Board of YWCA of the U.S.A., Mrs. Lloyd J. Marti, President.

National Council of Catholic Women, Mrs. Marcus Kilch, President.

National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Joseph Willen, President.

National Council of Negro Women, Miss Dorothy Height, President.

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Mrs. Merryle S. Rukeyser, President.

National Women's League, United Synagogue of America, Mrs. Albert Fried, President.

United Church Women, Mrs. Stuart E. Sinclair, President.

Women's Branch, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Mrs. Mason H. Wadler, President.

The statement is the result of special collaboration of these organizations over a period of months, in preparation for a coordinated nationwide program of accelerated action in support of fair housing throughout all the United States.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
New York, N.Y., June 20, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: For your information we are attaching a story from the Baltimore Sun of Monday, June 20, 1966. It relates the experiences of Lee E. Riley, a colored serviceman, who after spending twelve and one-half months in Thailand, returned to his own country and found that there is virtually no housing for Negroes in the Odenton area near Fort Meade where he is stationed." Mr. Riley was forced to locate 23 miles away in Seat Pleasant, Maryland, in a two bedroom $129 a month apartment. His military housing allowance is $105 and this makes no provision for the driving expenses of a daily 46 mile trip.

This is typical of what many servicemen face around the country and it offers a compelling reason for passage of the housing title in H.R. 14765.

Sincerely yours,
CLARENCE MITCHELL,
Director, Washington Bureau.

Attachment.

[From the Baltimore Sun, June 20, 1966]

MEADE NEGRO FACES SPECIAL HOUSING BAR

(By William F. Schmick 3d)

FORT MEADE, MD., June 19.—Spec. 4 Lee E. Riley, a Negro, arrived here May 13 after twelve and one-half months in Thailand.

Though entitled to on-base housing, it was not then available and he spent days searching the Odenton area for quarters for himself, his wife and two children, ages 6 and 3.

DISGUSTED SOLDIER

Realtors explained to him that there is virtually no housing for Negroes, and he was forced to locate 23 miles away in Seat Pleasant, Md., in a 2-bedroom, $129-a-month apartment.

His military housing allowance is $105, he says, and makes no provision for the driving expense of a daily 46-mile trip.

His frustration led him to write a "to whom it may concern" letter which he signed "a disgusted soldier" and in which he states that "it is a disgraceful situation for the serviceman to come back to the States with absolutely no housing for him and his family.

"And there are more who feel as I do," he added.

Specialist Riley was lucky. After about a month he received his family housing from the military and—though he maintains he would rather live off but near the base—moved into base quarters.

But for the many lower-rank Negroes who are not so entitled, housing remains a problem. Real estate agents, lacking clients who will rent to Negroes, advise them to commute from Baltimore or Annapolis.

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL,
Davenport, Iowa, June 20, 1966.

Congressman JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CONYERS: On behalf of the 1,000 members of the Davenport Catholic Interracial Council, I urge you to do all in your power to keep a strong Title IV in the Civil Rights Bill of 1966.

Without freedom of residence, present racial problems will be intensified, and the effectiveness of previous civil rights legislation will be diminished.

Please do your best to report out, before the end of June, a strong bill containing the four amendments recommended by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Sincerely,
CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL,
Rev. MARVIN A. MOTTET, *Chaplain.*

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS,
Houston, Tex., June 21, 1966.

Mr. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House Office Buildings,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONYERS: Racial problems in the United States will never be honestly faced nor will they ever be solved as long as those of minority groups are herded into ghettos. The Catholic Council of Community Relations of the diocese of Galveston-Houston strongly endorses the Civil Rights Bill of 1966, especially that section of it which pertains to open housing. It is my understanding that this bill is currently before your committee and I am very hopeful that you will present to the House a strong bill with Title Four intact.

I am certainly aware of the tremendous opposition that opposes this piece of legislation, and that you will be under pressure to maintain segregated housing throughout America. However, I am hopeful that your courage will enable you to withstand this pressure and enable our nation to take a great and decisive step towards the elimination of ghettos and slums.

Sincerely,

JOHN McCARTHY, *Chairman.*

JULY 7, 1966.

Rep. CONYERS: I support the passage of the 1966 Civil Rights Bill, especially Title IV (dealing with fair housing practices), in as strong a form as is possible.

I believe this legislation to be necessary from a moral as well as a political point of view.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL D. TURNLEY, S.J.

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.,
Dayton, Ohio, June 24, 1966.

Congressman JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.
Washtington, D.C.

DEAR FRIEND: We often forget to write to support our friends in Congress in their efforts to secure human justice. I, therefore, want to write today to thank you for your wonderful work in trying to get Title IV from the Civil Rights Act of 1966 considered favorably. We know that you will be working for open occupancy housing, and as you know the Service Committee has been doing this for many years. We speak out of some experience, and know that if we are to have democracy in America we certainly must outlaw discrimination in regards to housing. I live, personally, in an integrated neighborhood, and I know that we would be much better off if we had a law which would make it possible for members of minority groups to obtain housing, if they so desire, in suburban sections of our city. I know that your constituents, or most of them, will back you in this effort. I only hope that they, too, will take time to let you know how much we appreciate your good work.

Since I am writing, I do want to say once again that we are grateful to you for your stand in behalf of trying to end the Vietnam war. You have been logical in refusing to vote appropriations to carry on that very tragic affair. We grieve that the President has once again announced that he will go for an all out military victory. It is not only morally wrong, but impossible to achieve and can only lead to further disillusionment on the part of the American people. The Service Committee has said many times, and I know that you have, that we must stop bombing of the north and south, work for a cease fire and negotiations on the part of everyone concerned.

Thank you and your fine staff for your good work, and our best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

MATT H. THOMSON,
Regional Executive Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
June 28, 1966.

The Honorable JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
U.S. House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge you to support amendment to H.R. 14765 that would provide indemnification for victims of civil rights violence.

We also urge you to oppose any attempts to weaken title IV of that bill.

ROY WILKINS,
Chairman,
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C., June 20, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONYERS: Enclosed is a copy of AVC's statement in support of the Administration's Civil Rights Bill which we have sent to Senator ERVIN.

We strongly urge you to include Title IV in the reporting out of the Civil Rights Bill.

We also would like to urge you to amend the wording of the bill to control sex discrimination in state jury service. We suggest that Section 201 be amended as follows:

"Sec. 201. It shall be unlawful to make any distinction on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status, in the qualifications for service, and in the selection of any person to serve on grand or petit juries in any state court."

We make this recommendation in order more effectively to deal with the widespread discrimination in jury service, on the basis of sex, which is current in some 25 states. The present language of Section 201 is not sufficient to prevent discriminatory jury selection in these states which discriminate between men and women solely on the basis of sex with respect to excuses or exemptions from jury service.

We hope that the Judiciary Committee will make this language change when it reports out the civil rights bill.

Sincerely,

BEN NEUFELD,
National Vice Chairman, American Veterans Committee.

Enclosure.

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.,
Washington, D.C., June 20, 1966,

Hon. SAM J. ERVIN, Jr.,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The American Veterans Committee supports the Civil Rights Bill of 1966, as recommended by the President S. 3296 (H.R. 14765 in the House), but we respectfully urge that your Committee make the following 5 amendments.

The first 4 proposed amendments are specifically supported by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and AVC, as a Cooperating organization of the Leadership Conference, concurs with these proposals. The Leadership Conference has not yet specifically considered the fifth proposal we here urge, but we believe the Conference would support it.

In essence, H.R. 14765 is intended to provide legislative tools:

(a) to end the discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin or economic status, which is still rampant in jury service in Federal and State courts;

(b) to eliminate two conditions (that an individual file a written complaint and that local residents are unable to bear the burden of litigation) before the Federal Government may bring suit to end racial discrimination in schools and public facilities. (The Attorney General already has authority, without such restrictions, to initiate suits to end racial discrimination in voting, employment and public accommodations).

(c) to declare a national policy against discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of all dwelling places.

(d) to protect people against interference, by violence or threats, with the exercise of their constitutional rights in voting, education, housing, employment, jury service, travel, and use of public facilities, public accommodations and federally supported programs.

The reasons and the necessity for these measures are cogently set forth in the President's Civil Rights Message of April 28, 1966. AVC believes, and we think that the overwhelming majority of the people of the nation believe, that these legislative measures are needed—that they are just and reasonable—and that their enactment by Congress will enhance our nation's democracy, welfare and security.

The amendments we urge be included in the bill are as follows:

1. To establish an Indemnification Board authorized to award monetary indemnities for injuries or death inflicted on persons as a result of violence intended to interfere with the exercise of the civil rights guaranteed under the bill. The Board also should be authorized to sue the persons and the governments engaging in such violence. Criminal punishment is only a partial sanction against such violence. Negroes and civil rights workers injured in the effort to give meaning to the civil rights laws must be protected against the personal losses and damages they suffer when racists resort to violence in efforts to interfere with the exercise of constitutional rights.

2. To provide for enforcement of the fair housing provisions of the bill through an administrative agency rather than merely by permitting aggrieved individuals to initiate court litigation. Experience with voting discrimination and school desegregation has clearly proven that to put on individuals the burden of enforcing their constitutional rights through personal litigation would largely undermine the effectiveness of the protection contemplated by the Constitution and the Civil Rights statutes.

3. To include state and local governments under the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which now requires private businesses engaged in interstate commerce to provide equal opportunity in employment. The amendment we here urge would establish a procedure for giving meaning to the Constitutional obligation of state and local governments to refrain from racial discrimination in selecting and employing state and local government employees. We urge, moreover, that this amendment be coordinated with the amendments to Title VII, which the House of Representatives adopted on April 27, 1966 (H.R. 10065) (and which we support), authorizing the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to enforce the law more effectively through administrative cease-and-desist orders, etc., rather than depending solely on negotiation.

4. To provide automatic standards for sending in jury commissioners (along the lines of the automatic provisions for sending in federal registrars under the 1965 Voting Rights Act) to end discrimination in jury service, rather than relying merely on litigation to enforce the provisions of the bill concerning nondiscrimination in jury service.

5. Our fifth recommendation deals primarily with the inadequate language of the bill in controlling sex discrimination in state jury service.

Section 201 of the bill now provides as *follows:*

"SEC. 201. No person or class of persons shall be denied the right to serve on grand and petit juries in any State court on account of race, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status."

We urge that it be amended to read as *follows:*

"SEC. 201. It shall be unlawful to make any distinction on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status, in the qualifications for service, and in the selection of any person to serve on grand or petit juries in any state court."

We make this recommendation in order more effectively to deal with the widespread discrimination in jury service, on the basis of sex, which is current in at least some 25 states.

The President, in his State of the Union Message of January 12, 1966, promised to "propose legislation to establish unavoidable requirements for nondiscriminatory jury selection in Federal and State courts." When Attorney General Katzenbach testified on the Administration's bill before the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 on May 4, 1966, he told you that Title II of the bill "prohibits discrimination in state jury selection processes on account of race . . . sex . . ."

However, the present language of sec. 201 is not sufficient to effectuate the President's purpose. It may be adequate to reach efforts to "deny the right to serve" on a state jury such as now is denied on the basis of sex only by the laws of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, partially in Florida, and in some circumstances in Louisiana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Nebraska. But it would not reach the discriminatory jury selection practices based on sex in some 25 other states which discriminate between men and women solely on the basis of sex with respect to excuses or exemptions from jury service.

The President's Commission on the Status of Women vigorously urged the ending of these discriminations to assure "equal jury service without distinction as to sex." (See pp. 46–47, American Women, 1963). So have most of the women Members of Congress (See Congressional Record of March 1, 1966, pp. 4311–4313.)

We support their views and urge that sec. 201 be amended as set forth above, to effectuate fully the President's promise to have "unavoidable requirements for nondiscriminatory jury selection in Federal and State courts."

We believe that this bill and the amendments we propose will strengthen the ideals for which we, as veterans of the armed forces of the United States fought and bled to preserve and enhance for ourselves and the future generations of America.

We would appreciate having this letter printed in the record of the hearings on the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Sincerely,

John S. Stillman,
National Chairman.
Ben Neufeld,
Vice Chairman.

Jackson, Mich.,
July 27, 1966.

Congressman John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman: I am writing to you to urge you to lend your support of passing of title IV and every title of the Civil Rights Act of 1966 and passage of the leadership conference amendments.

I realize pressure is being put out by the Grosse Pointe and Detroit Real Estate Boards, as well as others, and it takes real courage to stand up against this unfair and untrue propaganda so, I want to offer you my support.

Francis Higgins.

Battle Creek, Mich.,
July 26, 1966.

Representative John Conyers,
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers: I am white, I live in a suburb, and I hope that you will vote for an enforceable housing law, that will allow Negroes to live in any place that they can afford, just as white people can.

Sincerely,

Marie Duesenberg.

National Association
of Social Workers, Inc.,
Washington, D.C., July 27, 1966.

Hon. John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers: In behalf of the 46,000 members of the National Association of Social Workers, I should like to urge your support for the 1966 Civil Rights Act. We feel this bill is an important and necessary partner to the civil rights legislation of recent years. We have a special concern that housing opportunities be made available in this country without regard to race, religion or national origin and trust that title IV can be amended to ensure that a realtor cannot accept any discriminatory listing from an owner.

Sincerely,

Melvin A. Glasser,
Chairman, Social Action Commission.

Nazareth College,
Nazareth, Mich., July 25, 1966.

Representative John Conyers, Jr.,
House Judiciary Committee,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers: In the name of justice and economic liberty please support the '66 Civil Rights Act, especially Title IV and the amendments suggested by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Sincerely yours,

Sr. Marie Jesse Morrison, Ph. D.,
Professor of Mathematics.

Nazareth College,
Nazareth, Mich., July 25, 1966.

Representative John Conyers, Jr.
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: May I take this opportunity to urge your support of the 1966 Civil Rights Act and especially of Title IV on Housing.

Unless and until our Government takes definite steps to protect the rights of the Negro and particularly to make it possible for him to live in a community that is representative of our democracy, we cannot expect him to be a desirable type of citizen.

Our present system of crowding Negroes into limited and undesirable areas of our cities and towns is fostering a situation similar to the proverbial tinderbox. It will be too late when the "lid" flies off. The current riots and unrest prevailing in our society are but an indication of what may happen unless the Negro is allowed to be free in the choice of his residence.

I am writing to you, Representative Conyers, since I feel you have been chosen as a member of the House Judiciary Committee because of your personal convictions and commitment to the welfare of our country which deeply involves the cause of minority groups, and I am confident also that you are a man of action according to our own standards.

Sincerely yours,

Sister Marie Arthur Trese, S.S.J.,
Academic Dean.

Church of St. Anthony,
Hillsdale, Mich., July 22, 1966.

Hon. John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Conyers: I would like to urge your support for the 1966 Civil Rights Act especially Title Four and the amendments suggested by the leadership conference on Civil Rights.

I hope that you will be able to support this legislation and to encourage the House Judiciary Committee to report the strengthened bill out of committee before the end of June.

Respectfully yours,

Donald L. Eder,
Pastor, St. Anthony's Church.

Lansing, Mich.,
July 21, 1966.

Hon. John Conyers, Jr.,
U.S. Representative,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Conyers: I would like to urge you to support the 1966 Civil Rights Act, most specifically the fair housing section (Title IV), and the amendments suggested by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

The organized campaign of the realtors is very much opposed to the constitution of our state. Please do all you can to see that justice is done.

Very truly yours,

Julie B. Savage.

Lansing Mich.,
July 20, 1966.

Hon. John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Conyers: I would like to take this opportunity to indicate my support for *some* kind of open occupancy housing law. I believe that the "voluntary" way of equal housing opportunity presently espoused by organized realtors and other conservative interest groups simply does not work. We need effective legislation. However, I am concerned about possible excessive abuses (as I understand the wording of the proposed Title IV) and feel that some compromise should be devised whereby the rights of property owners could also be protected. Could I suggest an amendment that would place the burden of proof of discrimination on the plaintiff? I'm not a lawyer, and don't know exactly how it would work, but I think some means could be devised to allay fears of average homeowners like myself that anyone could, under the proposed Act, by claiming discrimination, tie up the sale of their home in lengthy and costly litigation. In new subdivisions, which are built on speculation, it should definitely be "first come, first serve," regardless of race, religion, etc. If it is sale of an owner-occupied home, through a state-licensed realtor, it should also be "first come first serve," provided the individual is in a position to finance the home at that time. I don't think the "right to buy" and the "right to sell" are incompatible. I think some means can be reached which would give equal weight to both rights. I strongly support both rights.

My prayers are with you in your deliberations.

Charles Miller.

Holy Innocents Church,
Roseville, Mich.,
July 20, 1966.

Dear Mr. Conyers: I write you not so much for you to listen to me. This can be an all too easy yet dangerous road, as expediency usually is. Numbers do not necessarily make right.

Listen, rather, to the real needs of your fellow Americans. Listen to the silent cries of those suffering injustice, the injustice of discrimination, especially in regard to housing. Listen to their needs as they suffer at hands of those who cry that their "right of free choice" is being violated, or their pocketbook. Listen, their cries are really much louder and more crucial.

Support the Civil Rights Act of 1966, particularly Title IV. Support also the passage of the amendments of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rev. Gerald Chojnacki.

July 20.

Dear Mr. Conyers: I write to ask you to support the Civil Rights Act of 1966, especially Title IV of this bill.

I feel this bill will further aid racial justice in the U.S.

Thank you.

Barbara Bleicher.

St. Vincent Home,
Lansing, Mich., July 21, 1966.

Congressman J. Conyers,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers, may I please urge your support of the '66 Civil Rights Act, especially Title IV and the amendments suggested by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. It is only by courageously supporting this bill that we can hope to achieve our objective.

Very sincerely yours,

Sister M. Vivian, S.S.J.

New Buffalo, Mich.,
July 21, 1966.

Congressman John Conyers, Jr.

Dear Sir: May we urge your support of the 66 Civil Rights Act, especially Title IV.

Yours truly,

Don Siegmund.

Hall of the Divine Child,
Monroe, Mich., July 19, 1966.

Dear Sir: As a voting citizen and urban dweller and school teacher, I have noticed the recent opposition throughout our country of the Civil Rights Acts, particularly that part in favor of favor house. I urge you to support the Civil Rights Act of 1966, and particularly the Title IV. In addition I urge you to pass the Leadership Conference amendment.

Respectfully,

Helen Marie Weber.

Center Line, Mich.,
July 17, 1966.

Dear Representative Conyers: Thank you for your support and effort of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 and in particular for working towards the Open Housing Amendment.

If only our closed housing suburb people could see that housing is a major key to the great urban problems. So much money is being expended on poverty programs while the real cause of the poverty remains untouched. I have worked with these programs enough to see that at best they are providing some relief. But how much of this help can have permanent effect in the present housing situation is most doubtful.

I know you will untiringly continue your efforts in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Lawinger.

Southfield, Mich.,
July 14, 1966.

Hon. John Conyers, Jr.,
Member, House Judiciary Committee.

Dear Representative Conyers: We urge you to give your support to the fair housing section (Title IV) of the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

It seems to me that it is about time for us white Americans to cut loose from the real estate boards and assert the right of *all* American citizens to freedom of choice as to where they shall live. As you know, the real estate people claim to be "neutral," to be acting merely as agents. Yet they have mounted quite a campaign against open occupancy, which they assert they do not oppose.

Open occupancy is crucial. Please do all you can for this Democratic and democratic Bill and Title IV especially.

Yours truly,

William P. Godfrey.

Dear Representative Conyers: I support the passage of the 1966 Civil Rights Bill, especially Title IV (dealing with fair housing practices), in as strong a form as is possible.

I believe this legislation to be necessary from a *moral* as well as a political point of view.

I consider this issue important enough to decide my vote in a future election.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Rosenberg, S.J.

Huntington Woods, Mich.,
July 5, 1966.

Mr. John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers: I will gladly forego my "Freedom of Choice" if in exchange I am guaranteed my right to buy or rent a house or apartment where I choose if I have the necessary financial means.

Although, I am not a Negro, the slightest use of my imagination makes it clear to me that "Freedom of Choice", if I were a seller or renter of property would be an insignificant right compared to my right to buy or rent when and if I am on the other end of the stick.

In view of this strong feeling—the only one I can have while professing to be a sincere American and Christian—I urge your unqualified support of the 1966 Civil Rights Act.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Donald W. Runde.

St. Clair Shores, Mich.,
July 3, 1966.

Representative John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Conyers: We cannot urge you strongly enough to support the '66 Civil Rights Act, bill H.R. 14765. We feel, as I am sure many other open-minded American citizens do, that it is only fair and extremely necessary that we give the same equal rights in housing to each and every person living in our country.

We would appreciate your support of this and your kind attention at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Ensroth.

Danville, Va.,
July 5, 1966.

Hon. John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: As American Citizens of this great Democracy, we urge you to vote in favor of Title IV of the Fair Housing Section of the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Very truly yours,

Danville Council, National
Council of Negro Women,
Inc.,
By Ruth L. Harvey,
Chairman, Social Action Committee.

June 29, 1966.

Reply to:
Robert M. Kaufman, Esq.,
Proskauer, Rose, Goetz, Mendelsohn, Esqs.,
300 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

My Dear Sir: Enclosed pleace find copy of report adopted by the Committee on Civil Rights of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

Very truly yours,

Vincent L. Broderick,
Chairman, Committee on Federal Legislation.

[Report No. F-5, New York Lawyers' Association, New York, N.Y., June 29, 1966]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS ON S. 3296 AND H.R. 14765

(Civil Rights Act of 1966)

The proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966 (S. 3296 and H.R. 14765, 89th Cong., 2nd Sess.)[1] was sent to the Congress on April 28, 1966, with a message from the President of the United States and an accompanying letter from Attorney General Katzenbach. Numerous other bills relating to the general areas covered by S. 3296 and H.R. 14765 have been introduced in both Houses of Congress. The only action which has taken place with respect to these bills, is the completion of hearings before a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and the commencement of hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

Scope of the report

After reviewing the Administration Bill and the communications accompanying it, it was the opinion of the Committee that it wished to limit its comments to the provisions of three general areas of the Bill which are particularly susceptible of legal analysis, and as to which the Committee felt it could make a further contribution on the law.

The areas discussed in this report are:

1. Titles I and II, relating to the selection of juries in federal and state courts;
2. Title IV, relating to discrimination in the purchase, rental, lease, financing, use and occupancy of housing; and
3. Title V, relating to interference with constitutional right.

TITLES I AND II RELATING TO JURY SELECTION

Conclusion

The provisions of Titles I and II, relating to the nondiscriminatory selection of juries in federal and state courts are within the constitutional power of Congress and their enactment will promote the fair administration of justice.

Discussion

Titles I and II of the Administration Bill are designed to assure to a defendant in a criminal case and to the litigants in a civil case a fair trial by jury. The broad aim of the provisions is to eliminate the widespread exclusion of racial minorities and the economically disadvantaged from jury duty.

These titles seek to improve the quality of justice, by standardizing qualifications for jury service on a nationwide basis and putting them in line with contemporary needs and realities. They set up specific procedures with respect to the selection of federal juries, and for the challenge of state jury selection procedures, and provide for the maintenance and availability of adequate records to furnish the requisite statistical data and to permit the courts to deal with the problems on the basis of adeqaute information and experience. Overall, these titles represent an organized approach on how and whom to select for jury service and sets up both the administrative and judicial machinery to achieve that result.

The transmittal letter from the Attorney General stated that present statutes are inadequate and that they offer uncertain guidance to the courts and judicial administrators. It stated that: "While this uncertain system appears not to have operated unconstitutionally, [and this premise is subject to question] in some districts Negro representation on juries has been substantially less than the proportion of the Negroes in the community and other classes have sometimes been inadequately represented on juries." The Committee agrees with Mr. Katzenbach's views.

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[1] For the purposes of this report, S. 3296 and H.R. 14765, as introduced, will be referred to as the "Administration Bill."

The Judicial Code of 1948, as later amended, made a sharp departure from the earlier federal statute which had made state laws determinative of jury qualification in federal courts. Present section 1861, which now deals with jury qualifications, provides that any citizen over 21, not a criminal and in sound mind, can serve if he can read, write and understand English.

The proposed Title I does not change these essential requirements; it elaborates upon them. By declaring a policy and providing detailed directions, it prescribes who may serve (i.e., even the economically disadvantaged) and, what may in practice be just as important, it sets out who should not be kept off the jury rolls. It re-emphasizes that a jury panel should be composed of a genuine cross-section of the community, and provides for one or more jury commissioners in each district with detailed directions as to the way in which names of potential jurors are to be selected and processed. It proposes that the commission must use never less than 2,000 names and at least 1% of the total names on voter registration lists or from the other sources specified.

While the Administration Bill recognizes the problems of fair jury selection existing particularly in sections of the South, it gives insufficient recognition to decisions condemning efforts calculated at engrafting a caste system on the law, even where that system was for the purpose of securing minority group representation. For example, in *State v. Collins*, 242 La. 704, 138 So. 2d 546 (1962) Collins, a Negro, was indicted, convicted and sentenced to death for rape and attempted murder of a white woman. At the time of Collins' arrest, there were no Negroes on the Grand Jury then sitting. Consequently, Collins was held in jail for six months until he could be indicted by a new Grand Jury. The new Grand Jury of twelve was drawn by lot from a list of twenty persons, six of whom were Negroes intentionally selected because of their race to achieve "fairness." The twelve Grand Jurors ultimately selected included seven whites and five Negroes. Collins was convicted. His conviction was ultimately affirmed by the Supreme Court of Louisiana and certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court, 371 U.S. 848 (1962). A petition for habeas corpus was then brought and denied by the District Court 215 F. Supp. 805 (E.D. La. 1963). On appeal, the Fifth Circuit reversed, 329 F. 2d 100 (1964), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 901, holding that Collins had been denied the equal protection of the laws. The Fifth Circuit based its decision on two grounds: first, that a Negro stands equal before the law and is viewed by the law as a person, not as a Negro thus Collins was denied equal protection when the Grand Jury was selected with reference to his race, Collins was entitled to have the charges against him considered by a jury in the selection of which there has been neither inclusion nor exclusion because of race. The Supreme Court which had earlier denied certiorari to review the affirmance of Collins' conviction by the Louisiana Supreme Court, then denied certiorari to the Fifth Circuit, thus letting stand their reversal. See also, *Martin v. Texas*, 200 U.S. 316 (1906); *Hill v. Texas*, 316 U.S. 400 (1942); *Avery v. Georgia*, 345 U.S. 559 (1953) on the issue of "non-selective" jury selection.

By providing procedures for judicial review of transgressions in state jury selection, and by giving the Attorney General the power to come in and petition the court to rectify prevailing conditions, the Administration Bill provides, in our opinion, a realistic remedy. One very useful aspect of the legislation is in the clinical approach which it adopts in reaching for a solution of the problem. It properly recognizes the need for more sophisticated sociological inquiry in this area, in which statistics have not always been helpful.

Historically, the jury was to be drawn from the locality in which the litigant lived or where the crime was committed, so that a party would have the benefit of his own good character and standing with his neighbors. The provisions of the Administration Bill relating to federal jury selection leave this concept intact. Furthermore there is no federal interference with state jury selection unless discrimination is proved. They do not attempt to take away the states' right to establish their own fair procedures is undiminished and state criminal juries are affected only if obvious abuses exist.

Although the federal courts have jurisdiction under the 14th amendment to determine whether a defendant has been accorded due process, and to void his conviction if he has not, it is more desirable to assure a defendant the equal protection of the laws in the first instance, than to have on occasion to free a convicted felon as a deterrent to improper jury selection. This, Titles I and II seek to accomplish. While the implementation of these Titles may create an additional interim burden upon the federal courts, this condition should not long endure. Once the proper impact of these Titles has been established their administration should operate smoothly and result in further implementation of the rights sought to be protected.

TITLE IV RELATING TO HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

Conclusion

The Committee concludes that the provisions of the Administration Bill relating to housing are within the constitutional power of Congress to enact. This opinion of constitutionality is based upon established principles of constitutional law relating both to the Commerce Clause and to the Fourteenth Amendment. Further, it is the Committee's opinion that a substantial portion of the ends sought by the Administration Bill may be achieved without legislative action through the expansion of the existing Executive Order on housing discrimination. We believe that the Bill would be strengthened by the insertion of specific congressional findings as to the facts upon which the enactment of the Bill is based, including a finding based upon evidence presented at the hearings that there is a rational connection between the housing transactions regulated in the bill and interstate commerce.

Constitutional basis of housing discrimination legislation

The power of Congress to enact the proposed provisions of Title IV is based both upon the Commerce Clause (implemented through the "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution) and the Fourteenth Amendment (enforced through the "appropriate legislation" clause of section 5 of that Amendment). Together, the congressional power based upon these provisions may reach all aspects of housing sought to be covered by the Administration Bill.

Whether, in an analysis of the reach of the constitutional power of Congress, the national housing market is considered as a whole or in separate segments, the proposed legislation is within that reach. If the housing market is considered as a whole, it is imbued with broad and multifarous impacts upon interstate commerce and is affected broadly by local, state and federal action. On a segmented basis, most identifiable segments of the housing market are ones as to which the power of Congress is beyond serious question. These include housing which is built with federal or local government assistance, or by the federal or local governments themselves and housing which is financed by or with the assistance of any government agency. In the case of federal participation, these activities are covered by the plenary power of Congress over federal expenditures and the constitutional duty of Congress to avoid discrimination in federal activities. In the case of local government participation, the duties of the States under the Fourteenth Amendment and the power of Congress to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment by "appropriate" legislation provide the constitutional anchor for federal legislation. Housing located in the many metropolitan areas which cross or abut on state lines, and newly constructed housing for which the materials must travel through interstate commerce have an obvious impact on interstate commerce. Similarly, new construction and sales of existing housing which are financed in the interstate financial markets are reached through the commerce power over the flow of credit. It has been suggested that there is a major gap in the power of Congress to reach that portion of the housing market consisting of rental (without new financing) of existing units in old housing in non-multi-state housing markets. However, the Congressional power under the Commerce Clause and the Fourteenth Amendment so pervades each of the other areas of the housing market that it must, of necessity, also reach this last single segment. The relatively small size of this last segment is indicated by data in the 1960 U.S. Census of Housing. At that time over 25% of housing units were less than 10 years and 3 months old—(representing movement of new housing materials and labor in commerce) and 70% of the population moved into its present housing units within those 10 years and 3 months (representing movement of persons within and between the States). In any case, on the basis of the principles of constitutional law discussed below, it is our opinion that this segment of the housing market is such an integral part of the total market for available housing that Congress may reach it in legislating as to housing as a whole.

The Congressional power over commerce relating to the financial affairs of the nation supports the constitutionality of the Administration Bill in two ways:

1. With respect to the Bill's specific prohibition discriminatory practices in the making of mortgage loans and other financing incident to the purchase of real estate.

2. With respect to the effect of discriminatory practices in the sale and rental of housing upon the volume of such sales and rentals and upon new construction of housing, affecting the demand for, and availability of, capital funds in interstate commerce.

Mortgage lending today necessarily involves much interstate movement of credit as a result of the heavy volume of interstate lending done by finance institutions. This assertion is substantiated by a study undertaken by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve System in 1952. One of the findings stated:

"The data nevertheless suggest that an appreciable part of the funds for financing real estate in the Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas Districts comes from the financial districts such as Boston and New York, and from Chicago and San Francisco . . . . The movement of funds from one part of the country to another has been encouraged by investors seeking outlets for large amounts of funds. . . . Both institutional and noninstitutional registrants participate in this movement of funds. Insurance companies and other institutional lenders hold large amounts of loans on real estate located at a distance and in many instances have them serviced by noninstitutional lenders close to the properties." (Real Estate Loans of Registrants Under Regulation X, 38 Fed. Reserve Bull. 620, 627, 621 (1952).)

Even where a mortgage is initially procured from a small local lender, it may be sold subsequently to a large out-of-state financing institution. Thus, the original lender affects interstate commerce. Numerous cases have held that a business need not be *in* interstate commerce to be subject to Federal regulation—it is sufficient that the business *affects* interstate commerce.

"The source of the restraint may be intrastate, as the making of a contract or combination usually is; the application of the restraint may be intrastate, as it often is; but neither matters if the necessary effect is to stifle or restrain commerce among the states. If it is interstate commerce that feels the pinch, it does not matter how local the operation which applies the squeeze." *United States v. Women's Sportswear Mfrs. Ass'n.*, 336 U.S. 460, 464 (1949).

Money plays a crucial role in the general housing picture. Few builders have sufficient working capital to engage in construction without the benefit of mortgage loans and must depend on long-term mortgage financing from insurance companies, savings banks, commercial banks, savings and loan associations and federal programs of financing.

It is now beyond serious question that the flow of credit and lending is an interstate activity. This issue was settled in *United States v. South-Eastern Underwriters Ass'n.*, 322 U.S. 533 (1944), which determined that fire insurance companies dealt in interstate commerce for the purposes of application of the Sherman Act. Justice Black, writing for the Court, concluded:

"Perhaps no modern commercial enterprise directly affects so many persons in all walks of life as does the insurance business. Insurance touches the home, the family, and the occupation or the business of almost every person in the United States." (at page 540).

In answer to the argument that individual financial transactions are intrastate only, the Court stated:

"True, many of the activities . . . which constituted this chain of events [the insurance contract, negotiations, payments, communications, etc.] might . . . be regarded as wholly local." But "[a]ll . . . constituted a single continuous chain of events, many of which were multistate in character . . ." Ibid, at 537.

In *N.L.R.B. v. Northern Trust Co.*, 56 F. Supp. 335, 336 (N.D. Ill. 1944), the district court stated that the reasoning of the Supreme Court in *National Polish Alliance v. N.L.R.B.*, 322 U.S. 643 (1944) "brings the ordinary business of a bank, other perhaps than a very small local bank, within the meaning of the term interstate commerce." See also *N.L.R.B. v. Bank of America*, 130 F. 2d 624, 626 (9th Cir. 1942), describing the interstate nature of a bank's business. The Commerce Clause is also, in our opinion, able to reach factors which affect the demand for, and flow of, housing materials and labor for new construction and for maintenance, in interstate commerce.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in *Katzenbach* v. *McClung*, 379 U.S. 294 (1964) is in point on this issue. That case, upholding the constitutionality of the public accommodations provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, dealt with a restaurant in Birmingham, Alabama which was not on an interstate highway and could be found to have primarily local business. The Court dealt with this point as follows:

"It goes without saying that, viewed in isolation, the volume of food purchased by Ollie's Barbecue from sources supplied from out of state was insignificant when compared with the total foodstuffs moving in commerce. But, as our late Brother Jackson said for the Court in *Wickard* v. *Filburn*, 317 U.S. 111 (1942): 'That appellee's own contribution to the demand for wheat may be trivial by itself is not enough to remove him from the scope of federal regulation where, as here, his contribution, taken together with that of many others similarly situated, is far from trivial.' At 127–128." (At pages 300–301)

* * * * *

"The power of Congress in this field is broad and sweeping; where it keeps within its sphere and violates no express constitutional limitation it has been the rule of this Court, going back almost to the founding days of the Republic, not to interfere." (At page 305)

The Supreme Court decision in *N.L.R.B.* v. *Denver Building & Construction Trades Council*, 341 U.S. 675 (1951), clearly illustrates that interference with the flow of building materials across state lines constitutes a burden on interstate commerce. The Court held that the commerce clause gave the NLRB jurisdiction over a dispute in the building trade because the disagreement might have prevented building materials from crossing state lines. See *United States* v. *Employing Plasterers Ass'n. of Chicago*, 347 U.S. 186 (1954), in which a complaint alleging a conspiracy to suppress competition among Chicago plastering contractors affecting the flow of plastering material into Illinois was held to state a cause of action; also see *United States* v. *Employing Lathers Ass'n. of Chicago*, 347 U.S. 198 (1954).

The applicability of the Commerce Clause to housing is further supported by the generally broad interpretations given in various other areas. Courts have usually been ready to find interstate commerce in cases which otherwise satisfy statutory requirements. Thus, they have found that interstate commerce is burdened by the activities of janitors in a building where some of the offices did interstate work, *N.L.R.B.* v. *Tri-State Casualty Insurance Co.*, 188 F. 2d 50 (10th Cir. 1951) [Labor Management Relations Act of 1947], by the labor practices of a newspaper with an out-of-state circulation of ½ of 1%, *Mabee* v. *White Plains Publishing Co.*, 327 U.S. 178 (1946) [Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938], and by the price of milk which is produced and sold intrastate but which competes with milk shipped from outside the state, *United States* v. *Wrightwood Dairy Co.*, 315 U.S. 110 (1942) [Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937].

In the building trades area, the Court in *N.L.R.B.* v. *Austin Co.*, 165 F. 2d 592 (7th Cir. 1947), held that:

"In this case it is obvious that interstate could be affected by industrial strife in the Chicago office. Any interference due to an unfair labor practices in the transmission of the blueprints in interstate commerce necessarily would retard construction and would disrupt the flow of building materials traveling in interstate commerce. This would constitute sufficient cause to bring respondent within the Act, because 'Interstate communication of a business nature, whatever the means of such communication, is interstate commerce regulable by Congress under the Constitution.' *Associated Press* v. *N.L.R.B.*, 301 U.S. 103."

The reach of the Commerce Clause to regulate what may at first glance appear to be purely local transactions, but which are part of a national market, has been made clear by the Supreme Court in its interpretations of the Commerce Clause. See, *United States* v. *Darby*, 312 U.S. 100 (1941); *Wickard* v. *Filburn*, 317 U.S. 111 (1942) and cases cited therein. In the *Darby* case a unanimous Supreme Court held that Congress had ample authority to regulate the employment standards of workers whose jobs were performed entirely within the boundaries of a single state when some part of their work product (lumber) was shipped in interstate commerce. Similarly, in the *Wickard* case, the Supreme Court upheld marketing penalties imposed for failure to comply with established quotas, even in connection with wheat grown for consumption on the farm. It is clear that the power of Congress under the Commerce Clause is not limited by the size of any particular regulated activity or of an individual's participation therein; rather, Congress is to be guided by the impact which the aggregate of similar activity has upon commerce. Speaking to this point, the Court in the *Wickard* case stated:

"That appellee's own contribution to the demand for wheat may be trivial by itself is not enough to remove him from the scope of federal regulation where, as here, his contribution, taken together with that of many other similarly situated, is far from trivial." Ibid. at 127–128

The Court also left no doubt as to the scope of Congressional power under the Commerce Clause when it remarked in the *Darby* case at page 115:

"The motive and purpose of a regulation of interstate commerce are matters for the legislative judgment upon the exercise of which the Constitution places no restriction and over which the courts are given no control."

The fact that the construction of a single house is involved likewise appears to afford no exemption from regulation by Congress if it chooses to invoke its full power under the Commerce Clause.

While the Commerce Clause is a principal bulwark to the constitutionality of Title IV, the Administration Bill contains no specific findings by Congress that discrimination in housing has any effect on interstate commerce.

The Committee urges that such findings be incorporated in the Bill and recommends their addition to Title IV.

Only recently, in *Heart of Atlanta Motel* v. *United States*, 379 U.S. 241, 258, 272, 279 (1964), the Court again indicated the usefulness to the courts of Congressional findings in establishing the necessary rational connection between the local activity to be regulated and interstate commerce. In analyzing the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Court observed that "the Act as adopted carried no Congressional findings." 379 U.S. at 252. The Court then comments at length on testimony and evidence adduced at Congressional hearings prior to passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 showing that racial discrimination in motels did indeed affect interstate commerce adversely. 379 U.S. at 252–253.

A similar analysis of the Congressional hearings and a similar comment that no legislative findings were made by Congress when passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is contained in *Katzenbach* v. *McClung*, 379 U.S. 294, 295, 296 (1964). The Court made the following statement of the rule governing the power of Congress to exercise its regulatory authority under the Commerce Clause:

"The commerce power invoked here by the Congress is a specific and plenary one authorizd by the Constitution itself. The only questions are: (1) whether Congress had *a rational basis* for finding that racial discrimination by motels affecting commerce, and (2) if it had such a basis, whether the means it selected to eliminate that evil are reasonable and appropriate." (Emphasis supplied) (*Heart of Atlanta Motel* v. *United States*, 379 U.S. 241, 258–59 (1964).)

Heart of Atlanta and *Katzenbach* makes it apparent that the courts would be aided in finding a "rational basis" for Congressional regulation of discrimination in housing under the Commerce Clause if detailed legislative findings were included as a part of Title IV, even though such findings by Congress "are not necessary." *Katzenbach* v. *McClung*, 379 U.S. 294, 299 (1964). There is ample precedent in statutes for such findings by Congress. See *e.g.* Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 786; Public Utility Holding Co. Act of 1935, 15 U.S.C. § 79a; Trust Indenture Act of 1939, 15 U.S.C. § 77bbb; Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b–1;

Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 202; Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act), 29 U.S.C. § 141, see also 29 U.S.C. § 151; Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act, 29 U.S.C. § 301; Tobacco Inspection Act, 7 U.S.C. § 511a; Agricultural Adjustments Act, 7 U.S.C. § 601 and § 1311; Colored Oleomargarine Act, 21 U.S.C. § 347a. Such findings of fact have been of aid to the Court in establishing the requisite "rational basis" for Congressional regulation under the Commerce Clause in the past. See, *e.g. N.L.R.B.* v. *Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.*, 301 U.S. 1, 23, 37, (1937) upholding the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 under the Commerce Clause. Section 1 of that Act (29 U.S.C. § 151) as it then existed was cited and quoted in full by the court which stated that "it is primarily for Congress to consider [whether a burden to interstate commerce exists under the Commerce Clause] and decide the fact of the danger and meet it." Similarly, in *United States* v. *Darby*, 312 U.S. 100, 109 (1941) the Fair Labor Standards Act was upheld under the Commerce Clause with detailed reference to legislative findings contained in 29 U.S.C.A. § 202, as it then existed. See also *Block* v. *Hirsh*, 256 U.S. 135, 154 (1921); *Borden's Farm Prods. Co.* v. *Baldwin*, 293 U.S. 194, 209 (1934); *Communist Party* v. *Subversive Activities Control Board*, 367 U.S. 1, 94 (1961).

Past court decisions also make clear that where the Commerce Clause is not invoked specifically in a statute, as in sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 which were declared unconstitutional in the *Civil Rights Cases* 109 U.S. 3, (1883), there is danger that the enactment may not be considered a statute regulating commerce.

Additional fourteenth amendment support

We do not wish to imply, by our detailed discussion of the Commerce Clause as an adequate constitutional support for proposed Title IV, that this clause is the sole constitutional basis available to the Congress for the coverage of much of the housing to be reached by the Administration Bill. There are equally persuasive cases under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments setting out the specific power of Congress to enforce the substantive guarantees of these amendments by appropriate legislation. To the extent that federal or local governmental action (either at the present time or in the sufficiently recent past to create presently existing effects) has caused the existence of conditions which Title IV seeks to remedy, the Equal Protection Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments apply to such acts and empower Congress to enact broad legislation to deal with them, so long as such legislation can rationally be found to be "appropriate".

Without feeling it necessary to discuss the applicability of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to these situations in greater detail, the Committee urges that such constitutional basis be given appropriate weight in both the findings and the enforcement provisions of Title IV. Such dual constitutional basis is neither unusual nor inappropriate. Much legislation is expressly founded upon more than one power of Congress and the Supreme Court has in the past relied upon multiple constitutional support in upholding the validity of various statutes, e.g., *Board of Trustees* v. *United States*, 289 U.S. 48 (1933); *Ashwander* v. *TVA*, 297 U.S. 288 (1936).

Coverage of public housing in title IV

The committee wishes to call the attention of the Congress to an important omission in the coverage of the proposed legislation even in conjunction with the existing Executive Order. The Administration Bill does not appear to cover housing owned or operated by local or national government agencies which are not listed among the "persons" to whom the legislation is to apply. Even if the existing Executive Order is retained in power and effect, there is no coverage of public housing erected under contracts entered into prior to November 20, 1962, the cutoff date in the Executive Order. This is an irrational distinction which might well be unconstitutional. While such discrimination is already barred under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment cases brought by individual plaintiffs, there is no reason why the legislation should not specifically direct itself against this glaring problem. It is our recommendation that any ambiguity in this respect be resolved through the inclusion in the coverage of Title IV of national, state or local government and all instrumentalities thereof.

Extension of the existing Executive order on housing

This committee has previously reported[2] on the legal basis of Executive Order 11063, issued by President Kennedy on November 20, 1962, which directed various federal agencies to take action with respect to discriminatory practices in housing. This Executive Order is still in effect. At the time of that report, this committee concluded that the Executive Order was based on sound and well established constitutional grounds and that it was well within the authority of the President—and his duty—to enforce the Constitution of the United States; that it did not establish any new rights which did not heretofore exist but established new procedures and directives for their enforcement; that the exclusion of certain contracts for the financing of housing entered into prior to the effective date of the order was not based on any appropriate legal distinction; and that the power of the President to enforce the Constitution extended substantially beyond the scope of the Executive Order and that the executive power to implement public policy through the inclusion of contract provisions extended even further.

The committee recommended then, and repeats its recommendation now:

1. That the Executive Order be amended to cover all public housing, irrespective of when constructed; all urban renewal projects, irrespective of when contracted for; and all other housing programs to which Federal grants, loans or subsidies are made.

2. That the Executive Order be amended to include subsequent sale or lease of property covered by FHA or VA insurance, on the ground that such sale or transfer subject to FHA or VA mortgages is a new action which should extend to new individuals the benefits of Federal action after the date of the Executive Order.

3. That the recommendation of the United States Civil Rights Commission with respect to the elimination of discriminatory practices in mortgage loans by Federally supervised mortgage lending institutions be given early implementation, through the use of the contract power or other proper tools of Federal supervision and action, with a minimum interference with concepts of free enterprise consistent with achieving effective results.

4. That the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission with respect to housing in Washington, D.C., which should be a model community demonstrating American freedom and equal opportunity in housing, be implemented at an early date by the Commissioners for the District of Columbia.

The Committee believes that the first step in the extension of anti-discrimination protection in the field of housing should take place through the further extension of the existing Executive Order. There is no constitutional or practical conflict between the full implementation of the President's power through Executive Orders, and either the pendency or the enactment of legislation dealing with the same area, so long as there is no specific conflict with such legislation after enactment or preemption of the President's power thereby. We will not repeat in this report the discussion of constitutional principles upon which our conclusions and recommendations were based in 1963. Suffice it to say, however, that all of the decisions rendered by the courts since that time have, to the extent applicable, reenforced the constitutional discussions presented at that time.

This committee therefore now renews its recommendation for the immediate promulgation of an Executive Order expanding the scope of the existing order carrying out the recommendations set forth above. Such action would have the following benefits:

1. It will expand federal action against discrimination in housing to a substantially larger area without the delay inherent in the present debate over the Administration Bill.

2. The flexibility in operation of an Executive Order makes it desirable to use such mechanism to as broad an extent as possible. It may well be that, in any case, the implementation of the Administration Bill, when enacted, will require executive or departmental orders similar in scope to those which may already be adopted.

3. The enforcement of constitutional rights have, in recent years, developed through a well balanced combination of action by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. It is the responsibility of the executive branch to carry out its powers in this respect to the greatest extent possible and not to waive such responsibility to the legislative branch. The power to act through Executive Order, particularly in the field of contract provisions, is an executive responsibility.

THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE V RELATING TO INTERFERENCE WITH CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Title V woul dimpose new criminal penalties upon any person who interferes either directly or by acts of intimidation or reprisal with the enjoyment of specified activities on account of race, religion or national origin. The provisions are operative whether the interference is directed at the actual participants in the enumerated activities or at other persons. Title V also increases existing penalties for violation of constitutional rights and makes them commensurate with the degree of crime committed.

It is beyond question that Congress has the constitutional power to punish interference with the exercise of rights arising out of the Constitution and to apply appropriate punishment upon conviction of such acts. The Committee believes that the constitutional basis for such Congressional action, and for the protection of individuals who aid those directly asserting their constitutional rights, is now beyond question. Whether such rights arise out of the nature of national citizenship; the rights created by federal statutes enacted under the Commerce Clause or the Fifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments or the right to vote in federal elections; or any other basis for federal action is immaterial. The specific enumeration of the protected rights in Title V is an appropriate method by which Congress can eliminate any ambiguity as to the intended breadth of coverage. None of the enumerated areas in which protection is offered are outside the federal power as elaborated by existing judicial decisions.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

It is the opinion of the committee that the purposes of the Administration Bill, and particularly of Title IV as described in the statement of policy (§ 401), are laudable and necessary implementations of present policies which are intended to put to an end the remaining vestiges of the Negro's social, political and economic disadvantages based solely upon his race. New York State has been a leader in the enactment of legislation dealing with this problem, and New York's experience in operating under such legislation can be of immense assistance to any federal effort in the same area.

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[2] Equal Opportunity in Housing—The President's Executive Order, A Report of the Committee on Civil Rights, New York County Lawyers' Association, Spring, 1963.

The proposed legislation seeks to fulfill the promise of equality inherent in the Emancipation Proclamation, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and the long and continuing struggle of minority group citizens of our nation for equal treatment based upon merit rather than upon the color of their skin or their religion. Discrimination in the selection of juries and in the availability of decent housing has been a continued blot upon the American image at home and abroad. Racial living patterns created by housing discrimination are basic causes of many other inequalities, such as de facto school segregation, unequal employment opportunities and unequal recreational opportunities. The arbitrary denial to American citizens not only of their rights but of their security and lives by those who feel that they need fear no punishment must finally end.

It is incumbent upon all branches of government to redeem the promise of a century ago; in particular, the executive and legislative branches must take the initiative in providing laws and practices to end the effects of these 100 years of shame.

This is the 100th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 which proclaimed the equal rights of all citizens to purchase and hold real and personal property. Thus, it is particularly appropriate that the Congress make these rights meaningful in the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee on Civil Rights, New York County Lawyers' Association: Robert M. Kaufman, Chairman, Peter D. Andreoli, Harold Baer, Jr., Michael A. Bamberger, William C. Breed, Jr., Helen L. Buttenwieser, Porter R. Chandler, Saul C. Downes, Arthur Q. Funn, Julius L. Goldstein, Richard W. Hulbert, Philip Kazon, John J. Loflin, Harold Mitherz, Stoddard D. Platt, Sol Rabkin, Guy G. Ribaudo, Robert K. Ruskin, Cora T. Walker, Thomas G. Weaver, Henry Weiner.

St. John the Baptist R. C. Church,
Scottdale, Pa., June 28, 1966.

Dear Mr. Conyers: I am formerly from Michigan. I urge your wholehearted support of Civil Rights Act of 1966. This includes the important section Title IV. Please give this your honest and wholehearted backing. The Negro American has a right to be free and this includes free from forced housing.

Respectfully yours,
Rev. Patrick J. O'Connor,
Codirector Auth. Intersocial Council, Diocese of Greensburg, Pa.

Greater Pittsburgh Fair Housing Movement,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 24, 1966.

Dear Congressman: Title IV of the Administration's Civil Rights legislation (S. 3296 and H.R. 17455) which will come before your legislative body in the near future provides for preventatives to discrimination in the sale or rental of housing on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Though Pennsylvania and the City of Pittsburgh have fair housing laws, it is extremely important that freedom of residence become a national policy. Until city and state fair housing legislation can be supported by national policy the ability to make progress in all other areas of Civil Rights will be impaired.

Segregated neighborhoods are the fundamental cause of many social and racial problems we are experiencing today. Problems of de facto segregation in the schools for example arise because housing is segregated. It is unrealistic to suppose that we can effectively accomplish what is present public policy with respect to education without correspondingly having a public policy against discrimination in housing.

Problems of poverty, on which we are spending millions of dollars, have little chance of being resolved unless we provide an opportunity for the person we helped to come-out-from-under, to get out of the degrading and stifling environment they are in. Again for our public policy against poverty to have meaning we must also have a public policy against discrimination in housing.

Irregardless of whether you accept or reject the immorality of segregated housing patterns we cannot legitimately call America a free and open society unless we in fact make it free and open to all our citizens regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin.

The time has come for you as a lawmaker to turn the light of reason on an area of darkness and turn away from emotional appeals of fear and prejudice and to see that justice rules.

For your information we are attaching a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Greater Pittsburgh Fair Housing Movement at a public meeting held June 15, 1966.

We ask, therefore, that you use your influence and your vote to insure that Title IV in fact becomes national public policy along with the other provisions of the pending Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Sincerely,
Greater Pittsburgh Fair Housing Movement.

Resolutions Adopted by Representatives of the Greater Pittsburgh "Fair Housing Movement"

Whereas, Members of this group assembled here tonight have registered a commitment to the fundamental principle of equality for all, and

Whereas, Have demonstrated this commitment through personal actions in the quest for fair housing practices, and

Whereas, They recognize the Fair Housing Movement to be under attack by the Real Estate industry: be it hereby

Resolved, That this group, in its concern for the expansion of equality for all, recommends that persons of like concern immediately send letters to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Honorable Emanuel Celler, and Pennsylvania's United States Senators and Congressmen registering their support of Title IV of the 1966 Civil Rights Bill (H.R. 14765 and S. 3296); and be it further

Resolved, That this group recommends that all citizens register their concern for these objectives through maximum usage of "letter to the Editor" columns in their local and metropolitan newspapers; and be it further

Resolved, That this group recommends that each fair housing group purchase space in their respective local newspapers for the purpose of registering their support of pending federal fair housing legislation and reacting to the current attack by the Board of Realtors; and be it further

Resolved, That this group assembled here tonight begin the solicitation of monies to purchase space in the metropolitan newspapers and further designates the Allegheny County Council on Civil Rights to receive contributions for this purpose. (Note: Checks should be made to Allegheny County Council on Civil Rights—Title IV; and be it further

Resolved, That this group recommends that citizens inform their local realtors of their disapproval of the Pittsburgh Board of Realtors negative, action respecting fair housing and further requests these realtors to disclaim this action by refusing to pay the five dollars assessed by the Board of Realtors; and be it further

Resolved, That this the leadership of the Movement form an Ad-Hoc Committee to act as a coordinator for future actions in this immediate situation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Ad-Hoc Committee initiate a formal complaint to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission and the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations on the basis that, the tension creating action of the Greater Pittsburgh Board of Realtors constitutes a threat to the welfare of the Community; and be it further

Resolved, That this Ad-Hoc Committee request the Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, investigate whether illegal common law restraints of trade are practiced by realtors, individually or in their trade association or multi-list organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That this Ad-Hoc Committee send copies of this resolution to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Pennsylvania's United States Senators and Congressmen, State and Local Public Officials and others whom it sees fit at the same time requesting their support of Title IV of the pending 1966 Civil Rights Bill.

This meeting was held at the request of the Fair Housing Movement at Holy Rosary School Gymnasium, 7120 Kelly Street (Homewood) June 15, 1966 at 7:30 p.m.

Lincoln University, Pa.,
June 20, 1966.

Mr. John Conyers, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers: I am writing to support Title IV and every Title of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. In addition I strongly urge your support of the amendments suggested by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

I fully agree with the editorial in *The New York Times* for June 14, 1966.

At some point, hopefully, we will not need legislation of this kind to assure a free, open and democratic society. But now we do.

We can surely help erase the contradictions between America's actions and her creed by getting on with the business of democracy, properly understood.

Sincerely yours,
Charles V. Hamilton,
Chairman, Department of Political Science.

Washington, D.C., *June 21, 1966.*

John Conyers, Jr.,
House Judiciary Committee,
Washington, D.C.:

Respectfully urge your vote for civil rights bill including fair housing plus Leadership Conference amendments.

The Reverend John B. Morris,
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

June 17, 1966.

Representative Conyers: The Social Action Committee of our church urges passage of Title IV of the '66 Civil Rights Act.

I personally urge its passage. Mr. Levit made a good point when he said in effect that the bill would support real estate people who might be inclined toward open housing.

Walter H. Bishop,
President, Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church, Knoxville, Tenn.

Mercy Hospital,
Davenport, Iowa, June 23, 1966.

Congressman John Conyers,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Conyers: I urge you to work for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966, and especially to make certain that Title IV, the fair-housing section is left in the bill. Unless we have freedom of housing, the civil rights legislation already passed will be less effective.

Trusting that you will do all in your power to get this bill passed retaining Title IV, I remain,

Sincerely,
Sister MARY LUDMILLA, R.S.M.,
Administrator.

GREENBELT COMMUNITY CHURCH,
Greenbelt, Md., June 26, 1966.

DEAR MR. CONYERS: The following resolution was adopted on Saturday, May 21, 1966 by the Potomac Association of The United Church of Christ. The Potomac Association of ministers and delegates represents 22 churches in the Washington area composed of 10,288 members.

"Be it resolved that: The Potomac Association of the United Church of Christ endorses the objectives of the pending Federal Fair Housing legislation as being consistent with Christian principles and Democratic practices. We further express our belief that open occupancy housing patterns will increase understanding among our citizens and be a positive benefit to our nation."

Miss JOAN HANER,
Scribe.
Mr. HAROLD HUFENDICK,
Moderator.
Rev. KENNETH B. WYATT,
Secretary.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON
CIVIL RIGHTS,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1966.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: This editorial from the *Sunday New York Times* for July 24 is such an apt presentation of the case for a meaningful civil rights bill that we wish to call it to your attention.

We, of course, agree with U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach on the scope of the Mathias amendment to Title IV. It does not permit brokers to accept discriminatory listings and it should not. We hope you will oppose any attempt to exempt brokers.

We also believe the addition of the seemingly innocent word "lawfully" to Title V of the bill, seriously limits the protections of that section and makes open game of civil rights workers and Negroes who may be charged with trespass or loitering in the course of asserting their constitutional rights.

There are other changes in the bill that we would like to see, but surely the Times is correct in saying that "the protection of the housing section against further enfeeblement and the restoration of the antiviolence section to its full effectiveness are the challenging decisions now before the House."

We respectfully urge you to vote against amendments that may weaken the bill further and to support any effort to strengthen it.

Sincerely yours,
ARNOLD ARONSON, *Secretary.*

[From the New York Times, July 24, 1966]

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

When the House of Representatives takes up the civil rights bill on Monday, it will have to make two difficult but crucial decisions.

The first is on Title IV, which is intended to stop racial discrimination in the sale and rental of property. This section as drafted by the Justice Department was excellent and needed no revision. Unfortunately, a bipartisan majority of the House Judiciary Committee yielded to the selfish clamor of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and approved an amendment offered by Representative MATHIAS of Maryland.

The purpose of the Mathias amendment was to exempt the sale of one-family houses and the rental of small apartment houses (four apartments or less) in which the owner occupies one of the units. This amendment would leave nearly two-thirds of the existing housing in the nation outside the scope of the bill and maintain the lily-white suburbs intact. Moreover, Representative MATHIAS told reporters that his amendment would permit a real estate broker to discriminate against Negroes when requested to do so by the seller of an exempt property.

Attorney General Katzenbach last week advised a Senate committee, however, that the amendment would exempt owners only if they themselves tried to sell or rent their properties. A broker would not be legally immune if he discriminated, even though he were acting under instructions from the owner. Since most property is sold through real estate agents, Mr. Katzenbach's interpretation renders the Mathias amendment relatively innocuous. The test for the House will come if Mr. MATHIAS attempts to strengthen his amendment to make it possible for brokers to discriminate.

The second critical test on the bill concerns the Judiciary Committee's insertion of the seemingly innocent and honorable word "lawfully" into Title V. This section of the bill is designed to punish acts of violence against civil rights workers and Negroes which occur when these persons are exercising their constitutional rights. The insertion of the word "lawfully" in this context tears a great, gaping hole in the bill.

Over and over again, civil rights demonstrators in Southern towns have been arrested for loitering, jaywalking, trespassing, or parading without a permit. Because a man is jaywalking, should he be tear-gassed? Because a man is "trespassing" on public property, should he be beaten with nightsticks or set upon by police dogs? It was precisely to prevent such violence, much of it committed under the thin color of legality, that Title V was drafted.

The bill has several excellent provisions, notably the improved procedure for nondiscriminatory selection of jurors. It could be further strengthened by providing financial indemnification in cases of death or injury resulting from civil rights activity. But the protection of the housing section against further enfeeblement and the restoration of the antiviolence section to its full effectiveness are the challenging decisions now before the House.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
July 22, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.
U.S. Representative,
Washington, D.C.:

Respectfully urge you to be present Monday on vote scheduled for approximately 2 p.m. setting up 10 hours debate and vote on 1966 Civil Rights Act. On behalf of the UAW executive board and membership we ask your support against all weakening amendments and support for strengthening amendments recommended by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

ROY L. REUTHER,
Director Citizenship-Legislative Department, United Auto Workers.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
July 22, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Consideration of the Civil Rights Act of 1966 next week gives the House another opportunity to correct old injustices and to protect the rights of American citizens. We respectfully urge you to be present when the House convenes Monday and to vote for taking up the bill (H.R. 14765). We also urge you to vote against any attempt to weaken the bill and to support efforts to strengthen it. We know you share our hope this this bill will prove another milestone on the road we travel to obtain full equality through legislative process.

ROY WILKINS,
Chairman, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
CATHOLIC WOMEN,
Washington, D.C., June 20, 1966.

The Honorable JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONYERS: I am enclosing a copy of a letter I wrote to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and the statement of the National Council of Catholic Women in support of H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

This statement represents a resolution of our 10 million members who are working at the local level in support of the bill.

We are most anxious that you consider our statement and the recommendations as you proceed with the bill in the House Judiciary Committee. We are looking forward to seeing a much strengthened bill emerge from your committee.

Sincerely,
Mrs. MARCUS KILCH,
President, NCCW.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
CATHOLIC WOMEN,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1966.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CELLER: Attached is the statement of the National Council of Catholic Women in support of H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

We are most anxious that it be included in the record and considered by the members of the House Judiciary Committee relative to the hearings now being held on this bill.

Sincerely,
Mrs. MARCUS KILCH,
President.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN ON H.R. 14765

The National Council of Catholic Women has been involved in the struggle for interracial justice since 1948. Our commitment is based on the recognition of man's human dignity, on the belief that each man is a unique individual, created by God, and as such, entitled to live under conditions most conducive to realizing his innate dignity.

We have engaged in the creation of understanding and communication between the races in our communities and have worked to educate ourselves and others in the causes of interracial tension.

We actively sought passage of the civil rights legislation of 1964 and 1965 and have continued to press for the strong enforcement of these laws.

We have reviewed the "Civil Rights Act of 1966," H.R. 14765, and strongly recommend its passage. Two statements adopted by our Board of Directors at their January 1966, meeting are particularly relevant:

HOUSING

We are aware that housing directly affects the stability and health of family life, and that many of our citizens do not enjoy the right to buy or rent decent homes in neighborhoods suitable to their means and family goals. We join the President of the United States in urging legislation to prohibit racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

JUSTICE IN THE COURTS

NCCW expresses deep concern for the cause of justice in the courts resulting from the acquittals of the Alabama slayers of Jonathan Daniels, Rev. James Reeb, and Mrs. Viola Liuzzo.

Though we affirm our belief in the validity of the jury system, we believe the system itself is on trial so long as these juries are not representative of the community.

We urge the Attorney General be empowered to require nondiscrimination in jury selection in federal and state courts.

We further urge legislation to prohibit intimidation, attack and murder of civil rights workers and other citizens seeking to exercise their constitutional and civil rights.

We further urge that H.R. 14765 be strengthened to assure its enforcement. We would recommend:

1. Civil indemnification for the victims of civil rights violence and for those persons injured because of their race or color, while trying to exercise their rights.
2. The enforcement of the fair houring provision by an administrative agency.
3. A more automatic method of instituting procedures for ending jury discrimination.
4. The inclusion of state and local government employees under the coverage of Title VII, the Equal Employment Section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

YWCA,
June 8, 1966.

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.,
House Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers: We are enclosing for your information a copy of the letter which the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A. sent to Congressman Celler concerning our support for the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966 (H.R. 14765).

The shooting of Mr. James Meredith gives added urgency to the necessity of this legislation.

Sincerely yours,
Jean M. Whittet,
Bureau of Research and Program Resources.

National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.,
New York, N.Y., May 31, 1966.

Hon. Emanuel Celler,
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Celler: The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A. would like to register its support of the proposed civil rights legislation incorporated in H.R. 14765, and request that this fact be noted in the record of the Judiciary Committee hearings on this bill.

We are glad to associate ourselves with the testimony already presented by Mr. Roy Wilkins of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in behalf of the cooperating organizations who have worked together to support the civil rights legislation which your committee has developed.

We would also hope that the proposals which the Leadership Conference has made to strengthen H.R. 14765 be given due consideration.

As the enclosed copy of our letter to Attorney General Katzenbach indicated, the National Board of the YWCA has already indicated its concern for the strengthening of the civil rights laws enacted in 1964 and 1965. We are particularly glad to note in the new proposals measures to assure that all qualified persons should have the opportunity to serve on juries. We would particularly urge that all discrimination on the basis of sex, as well as race be eliminated in jury service.

The YWCA has been working continuously since 1906 when the first Negro joined the professional staff of the national Association to include people of all races in its membership and to work for an integrated society in which "barriers of race, nationality, education, and social status are broken down in the pursuit of the common objective of a better life for all." These words adopted at our 1936 Convention are echoed in the more recent statement adopted in 1964 when we pledged ourselves in addition to a more conscious and deliberate effort to achieve integration within our own fellowship to work as well for reconciliation and full integration immediately in all areas of the community's ife including education, employment, housing, public facilities, and religious and social institutions.

One of the most important features of the new legislation, we believe is that calling for the elimination of discrimination in housing (Title IV). The YWCA believes that to work for freedom of choice in housing is an integral part of our efforts to work for an end to discrimination. We are concerned about open housing not only because we wish to see that the rights guaranteed to all citizens are in fact being implemented, but also because as women we recognize that if we are to live as good neighbors and to rear children of good will we must have the freedom to live freely in a multi-racial society. The artificial discrimination based on race has little validity in the kind of world we wish to provide for our children.

It is our hope that your Committee will be able to assure the inclusion of this important facet of the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Lloyd J. Marti, *President.*

Transport Workers Union of America,
New York, N.Y., June 9, 1966.

Dear Congressman: The outrageous and cowardly attack on James H. Meredith underscores the urgent need for immediate Federal legislation to provide protection for all Americans fighting for Civil Rights in all the bigoted corners of this country. The Civil Rights Act of 1966 now before you is such a bill.

The Officers and members of the Transport Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, urge its passage at once. What happened to Meredith must not happen again.

Sincerely yours,
Matthew Guinan,
International President.
Douglas L. MacMahon,
International Secretary Treasurer.
James F. Horst,
International Executive Vice President.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1966.

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.,
Committee on Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Conyers: If any additional evidence is needed, the shameful ambush shooting of James H. Meredith demonstrates again the awful urgency for passage of the 1966 Civil Rights Bill. Almost without exception, southern juries and courts have failed to punish murderers and would-be murderers of civil rights workers.

Too frequently, these crimes go unpunished because the local jurors are more sympathetic to the criminals than to see that justice is done. By now every thinking American should be convinced that acts of violence with racial overtones must be made a Federal crime.

Of course it is already too late for such legislation to bring justice to the coward who shot Mr. Meredith on his brave pilgrimage through Mississippi to encourage voter registration. But Mississippi and Alabama and every one of our fifty states will be safer for James Meredith and all men of good will if only Congress does the job that it clearly must do by enacting the 1966 Civil Rights Act.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Jennings, *President.*

Community Service Society,
New York, N.Y., July 28, 1966.

Hon. John Conyers, Jr.,
The House of Representatives, Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Conyers: Enclosed is the statement of the Commitee on Public Affairs with respect to the Civil Rights Act of 1966. The Committee feels passage of this legislation is important and urges your support.

Sincerely yours,
John H. Mathis,
Chairman, Committee on Public Affairs.

Civil Rights Act of 1966—A Statement

The proposed "Civil Rights Act of 1966" is the latest in a series of legislative efforts to set forth a clear national policy against racial, religious and ethnic discrimination, and to improve the machinery to implement and enforce the declared national policy.

The administration of policy would be strengthened through:

Titles I and II, which deal with the selection and challenging of Federal and State juries respectively;

Title III, which authorizes injunctive relief against imminent violations of individuals rights; and

Title VI, which deals with the judicial enforcement of the prohibition against discrimination in public schools and other public facilities.

Federal law would be clarified by *Title V,* which extends the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to racially motivated attacks on individuals, as well as to acts by private citizens designed to prevent the exercise of federally guaranteed rights.

Title IV sets forth the first time a general national policy against discrimination in the field of housing. But it is by no means the first federal activity in this area. In 1962, for example, President Kennedy's Executive Order prohibited discrimination in FHA and VA-financed housing as well as in federally-assisted public housing. The Title, furthermore, creates the administrative as well as the judicial machinery necessary to the effective enforcement of this important prohibition.

Experience has demonstrated that improvement is needed in the means of enforcement of existing national policies against discrimination in Federal and State jury selection, and in public schools and other public facilities.

Very often, the consequences of challenging a jury panel on the basis that its selection discriminated against members of a minority can be far more prejudicial to the interests of the challenger than any benefits he might achieve thereby. Furthermore, the information needed to sustain the challenge is very often not available to the challenger, or is so complex and extensive as to be beyond the resources of most litigants to use effectively. For all these reasons, it is necessary to authorize the Attorney General, on behalf of the United States, to enforce the prohibition against jury discrimination.

The present provisions of Federal Law with respect to the Attorney General's participation in actions to enforce the national policy against discrimination in public schools and other public facilities have proved inefficient. Many persons injured by violations of the national policy do not know they must file a written complaint with the Attorney General before he may sue, or if they do know of this requirement, are afraid of the consequences—economic, social and other—of filing such a complaint. In addition, the Attorney General must determine that local residents or other interested groups are unable to bear the burdens of the litigation. Title VI of this bill repeals the written complaint requirement as well as the one pertaining to the inability of local residents to sue, and it authorizes civil injunctive proceedings to be commenced by the Attorney General.

The interstate character of the housing industry, and the widespread pattern of racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing clearly make the problem a national one. Segregated housing is, as the Attorney General has said, "deeply corrosive both for the individual and for his community. It isolates racial minorities from the public life of the community. It means inferior public education, recreation, health, sanitation and transportation services and facilities. It means denial of access to training and employment and business opportunities. It prevents the inhabitants of the ghettos from liberating themselves, and it prevents the federal, state and local governments and private groups and institutions from fulfilling their responsibility and desire to help in this liberation."

The amended version of the bill, with its inclusion of administrative machinery for the enforcement of Title IV's prohibition, is a sound approach for dealing with this national problem.

Almost three years ago, in a statement about the bill which subsequently became the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Committee on Public Affairs noted the effects of racial and other forms of minority discrimination. It said "The long experience of the Society confirms that all too often those deprived of fair opportunity suffer a defeated spirit, surrender ambition, concede poverty and abandon trust in justice." The Committee believes that H.R. 14765, as amended and reported on June 30, 1966, will do much to eliminate the gaps which remain in the enforcement of the basic individual rights granted by the Federal Constitution. We urge its prompt adoption.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,
July 26, 1966.

Representative JOHN J. CONYERS, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

United Presbyterian Church Commission on Religion and Race urges your support H.R. 14765 strengthening amendments only.

DR. GAYRAUD S. WILMORE,
Executive Director, United Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race.

ANOKA, MINN.,
June 28, 1966.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CONYERS: I certainly hope Congress is planning to stay on the freedom job! I do not think that Ho Chi Minh, the Birchers, the C.P., the Viet Cong or the KKK will just quit for the summer next week. So please work hard and quickly for passage this session of H.R. 14765, as improved by the Leadership Conference suggestions which strengthen the housing and the jury trial sections, indimnify wronged rights victims and put cities and states under Title VII of the 1964 Act.

Senator DIRKSEN and Co., in my opinion, should realize that, as we progress in equality, the reasonably free market and justice at home, our cause prospers in Viet Nam and the world!

R. W. NASH.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
June 13, 1966.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

178th General Assembly of United Presbyterian Church urged United Presbyterians to support legislation insuring non-discriminatory administration of justice. United Presbyterian Office of Church and Society urges members of House Judiciary Committee, particularly in light of Meredith tragedy, to report favorably administration's civil rights bill at earliest possible date.

ROBERT D. BULKLEY,
Office of Church and Society.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,
June 17, 1966.

Hon. Representative JOHN J. CONYERS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE JOHN J. CONYERS: We urge you to report out the work for speedy passage of H.R. 14765 strengthened by amendments including the following:

1. Application of title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to employees of State and local governments.
2. Provision for administrative enforcement of the proposed housing title.
3. Provision for civil indemnification by a Federal board in cases where a person is killed or injured in person or property while exercising rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
4. Provision for automatic standards for sending in jury commissioners rather than reliance upon litigation to enforce the title dealing with non-discrimination in jury service.

It is our considered judgment that the expeditious passage of this bill so strengthened may serve to bring a measure of hope to many in our Nation whose constitutional rights are not yet secure and whose equitable share in the opportunities of our society has been too long denied.

Yours truly,

EUGENE CARSON BLAKE,
For the Commission on Religion and Race, National Council of Churches, meeting June 17, 1966.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 20–27 is designated as National Drum Corps Week during which the country will pay tribute to the hundreds of drums corps throughout the United States, including a number from my own district who are among the finest of them all.

Nearly everyone has thrilled to the drum and bugle. They have stirred people down through the ages, helping to bind them together in common cause and remind them of their nationhood. So it has always been with us. The drum and bugle gave rhythm to our Revolution, courage to our soldiers, brilliant salutes to our leaders, and made the people stand a little taller, filled with pride, when they heard the sound.

Drum Corps Week is the annual culmination of a year's preparation and drill by youngsters throughout the land as they carry on this wonderful tradition. These young people represent the real youth of America, the youth that goes little noticed by the writers of lurid headlines but which is really the vast majority. We see this spirit of the truly representative American youth in the drum corps, willingly accepting the strict discipline and teamwork required of them to gain proficiency. The resulting music and marching tell the story, they are so colorful, rhythmic, stirring, proud, and optimistic.

All success to the drum corps. And all good wishes for National Drum Corps Week.

Civil Rights Marches Must Be Stopped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Jack Mabley, one of the most distinguished newspaper columnists in America, has written an excellent column which appeared in today's Chicago's American.

I believe Mr. Mabley has sensed the real danger which confronts our Nation today and I want to call the column to the attention of my colleagues, and all other interested persons, including the President himself.

Mr. Mabley properly points out these marches, under the guise of civil rights, must be stopped. They no longer are an expression of grievance but an open invitation to rioting.

If these marches are not stopped, Mr. Speaker, I fear we are witnessing the disintegration of democracy and history will record that at the peak of our success in representative government, the Nation was unable to cope with its own problems.

Mr. Mabley has performed a notable public service by placing this entire problem into proper perspective. I am proud to include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today.

Mr. Mabley's column follows:

MABLEY'S REPORT: CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHES MUST BE STOPPED

Freedom of speech stopped short of freedom to shout "fire" in a crowded theater.

Freedom of protest and of assembly stopped short of causing a tinderbox city to explode in a blood bath of violence.

The protest marches must be halted until this city cools down. They should be stopped by the leaders. If the leaders decline to halt the marches, the courts should intervene.

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.'s cause is just. His method of dramatizing his cause is legal. He has come to Chicago to witness and to preach love and nonviolence.

It isn't working. Never has this city been so consumed with hatred.

The marches have provided a rallying point for haters. They have brought to the surface dormant prejudice and hate.

Progress in race relations has been knocked into a cocked hat. Resistance to integrating Chicago neighborhoods has boiled to an all time high.

An alderman said the Reverend Mr. King's actions are holding up a mirror to the haters to reveal all their ugliness. They are doing no such thing. The alderman made a pretty figure of speech, but the haters are becoming television characters. They revel in infamy.

Thru' superhuman works, courage, and planning, the police have contained the disorders from becoming full-scale riots. Their task is getting more difficult with each march.

The possibility of the disorders getting out of control, and spreading through other parts of the city, is such that the leaders, or the courts, must realize a grave emergency exists. If there is only 1 chance in 10 for the explosion, the marches should be stopped. Some think the chances are 9 in 10.

There are alarming signs. It is folly to try to ignore the warnings, and to hope nothing will happen. Yesterday a fire engine was ambushed on the far south side by gunmen who turned in a false alarm.

A fireman who missed by inches being shot in the forehead told me "I've lived in this neighborhood for years. The colored people are fine, decent people, and we've always lived in peace. But now . . . it's hard to believe. This 'black power' thing has some of them raging".

A man who works at the Illinois Research Hospital walked into a sporting goods store two nights ago and bought a .357 magnum. "I've never felt a need for a gun before," he said, "but now they're going after my car when I leave work."

Residents in the tension area are buying guns so fast, the store can't keep up with the demand. The waiting list for .32 and .38 caliber pistols is six weeks to six months.

The shootings—fatal and nonfatal—in gang warfare are being counted in the scores.

Now the demonstrators are planning to march into Cicero. They would leave Chicago police protection when they crossed Cicero Avenue. It is difficult to conceive of a more dangerous or inflammatory action.

If the Reverend Mr. King gives the word, the marches will stop. He must pray to God for guidance, because further pursuit of his present course may cover the streets with the blood of Negro and white alike.

On Gun Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial that appeared in the Washington Daily News on August 3, 1966. "On Gun Control" gives a sound and clear analysis of anti-gun legislation.

ON GUN CONTROL

After every spectacular shooting comes a public outcry for some kind of Federal anti-gun legislation. But when the lawmakers get around to drafting the legislation about all they come up with are proposals to regulate interstate traffic in firearms, register guns purchased and take fingerprints of the purchasers.

Most rational law-abiding citizens would not object to such minor restraints if a showing could be made that they would actually reduce the number of murders or crimes of violence committed with the use of deadly weapons.

Several states have anti-gun laws. One of the toughest is New York's Sullivan Law, which requires annual registration of firearms in possession of New York residents. This causes more than a little trouble to law-respecting New Yorkers, but it doesn't seem to restrain the lawless who merely ignore it, and there seems little or no evidence that it has diminished the number of murders or armed robberies in New York.

No legislation yet advanced would have prevented young Charles Joseph Whitman from obtaining guns. He had no criminal record. There was nothing in his conduct that marked him as an unsafe person to own firearms, up until Monday when he suddenly went berserk and climbed the University of Texas Tower and started spraying death across the campus.

A law forbiding mail-order sale of guns would have deprived Lee Harvey Oswald of the rifle he used to assassinate President Kennedy—and such a law is eminently reasonable—but it doesn't mean that a man of Oswald's bent would not have laid hands on another weapon and performed the same crime at the same time and place.

There is a large and vicious traffic in hand guns, cheap foreign guns, submachine guns and hand-made weapons which should be effectively curbed. We would favor any measure which would actually prevent criminals or persons of unsound mind possessing weapons of any kind.

The only likely deterrent we have heard of is a mandatory death penalty to anyone committing or attempting a crime while carrying a deadly weapon. But the anti-gun proponents don't seem to want to go that far. They seem to think that violence can somehow be abolished by the miracle of red tape.

Government Funds Provide Road to Riches

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad commentary on our times to see the way many people use Federal programs as the road to riches. We often lament the number of unprincipled people who use the welfare programs as a means of avoiding work. These people are not alone, however. Many businessmen use the same route. Other businessmen have made a living out of advising others how to use the Federal dole as a route to riches.

The most blatant attempt to use this method I have seen is contained in a book "SBIC in Action," which purports to open up "examples all aimed at showing you how to use this new billion-dollar source of long-term capital to make millions." Of course, the "new billion-dollar source of long-term capital" is the taxpayers' lifeblood which has been poured into many programs of varying degrees of need and efficiency but all of which offer a bonanza to the slick operator who can cut the corners just right.

Take an example cited by the book's publishers in an ad which I will include with these remarks. Here is one of the many ways of making a killing which they detail:

> Develop real estate. You have $50,000 and want to build a $1 million apartment house. An SBIC puts up $150,000 equity. You keep 51 percent of the deal. With $200,000 equity you qualify for $800,000 in long term loans. When fully occupied, the development sells for $1.5 million. You make $255,000 on your $50,000.

Or consider this advice to a business which has only $10,000 extra cash but wants to buy a new plant with all of the latest equipment. Advice? Simple, according to this manual:

> An SBIC puts up $15,000. With this $25,000 of seed money you can qualify for a $475,000 loan with $308,000 provided by a Government agency at 4 percent per annum. Your leverage—49 to 1.

And thus it goes, Mr. Speaker. As I look around the Chamber each day I see all of these unofficial directors in a thousand concerns who, by their votes, allow many businessmen to make a killing by knowing every loophole in the many bureaucratic, burdensome, and unnecessary programs that we enact on the floor of this House. Cheer up, some of these new millionaires might give you a $10 contribution for putting them in business. The taxpayer on the other hand should give you a kick in the pants.

The ad follows:

HOW SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES CAN MAKE YOU MONEY

This book is loaded with money making, how-to-do-it examples all aimed at showing you how to use this new billion dollar source of long term capital to make millions. Here are a few of the dozens of subjects covered:

Develop real estate: You have $50,000 and want to build a $1 million apartment house. An SBIC puts up $150,000 equity. You keep 51% of the deal. With $200,000 equity you qualify for $800,000 in long term loans. When fully occupied, the development sells for $1.5 million. You make $255,000 on your $50,000.

Start a new business: You have a sound idea but little money. An SBIC puts up $60,000, lets you manage the business, and gives you the right to acquire 60% of the equity at its cost. The business makes $500,000. You buy 60%, worth $300,000, for $36,000.

Buy a business: You have $25,000 but would like to buy a profitable manufacturing business for $200,000. An SBIC puts up $50,000 and the sellers take back a note for $125,000. You get 55% of the business plus a salary of $15,000 a year. In 3 years the business makes $300,000.

Build a new plant: Your business has only $10,000 extra cash, but a new plant with all the latest equipment costing $500,000 would allow you to price most competitors out of the market. An SBIC puts up $15,000. With this $25,000 of seed money you can qualify for a $475,000 loan with $308,000 provided by a government agency at 4% per annum. Your leverage—49 to 1.

Finance other business ventures: SBICs can finance major corporation franchises, senior citizen developments, convalescent hospitals, office buildings, foreign subsidiaries, corporate spin offs, reorganizations, oil drilling, radio stations, electronic companies, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers. The book covers many, many specific examples with detailed instructions on how to qualify for SBIC financing. 95% of all American businesses are eligible.

Excellent leverage: You would like to own an SBIC. For every $1 you invest you can borrow $2 from the Federal government up to $1.2 million. With this base, through related government financing plans, you can support up to $20 million in assets.

Tax shelter: You would like to invest in a corporation which could operate free of all income tax, free of personal holding company tax, free of the accumulated earnings tax, which could diversify its investment and give you earnings as long-term capital gains.

This volume shows you how owning an SBIC can meet all these objectives.

OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD TO DATE

Only source: There is no other published book devoted to Small Business Investment Companies.

Authoritative: Purchased and used by the Small Business Administration throughout the country, Internal Revenue Service, SEC, and most SBIC's. Six chapters deal with SBIC law and regulations including over 300 citations to legal authorities.

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LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

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10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of theHouse or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Appendix

What 4-H Has Done for Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, recently an article, entitled "What 4-H Has Done for Me," written by Will Moore, Idaho's 4-H governor, was published in the Idaho Farmer. The article not only expresses the personal value of membership in 4-H but also, in deeper sense, it pinpoints the role of the 4-H organization in the life of the community, State, and Nation. It also illustrates why 4-H is one of the most promising ways of training the youth of America for responsible participation in society.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Idaho Farmer]

WHAT 4-H HAS DONE FOR ME

When I was asked to speak on the topic, "What 4-H Has Done For Me," I'll admit that I had to stop and think about it. 4-H has become so entwined in my life that it was difficult to put my finger on specific things. You see, for me, as with many 4-H'ers, 4-H is more than just another educational organization; it's a way of life. I've grown up with 4-H, my entire family has been involved, and 4-H has enriched every facet of my life.

I'm one of those lucky young people who have chosen a career early in life. I've decided to go into the field of entomology, the study of insects. I'm able to plan and prepare for this career right now, largely owing to my experience in this field which began with a 4-H project almost seven years ago. During this time I've become ever more interested in this exciting field. I've studied the simple techniques of collection and mounting, and I've gone into the study of controls and sprays. I've worked with professional entomologists at the University of Idaho. Now I'm engaged in my own research work, and I feel that I'm really accomplishing something.

But the important thing is this—I've found a field that I'll be happy in. I didn't learn about entomology by reading a book about it or by talking to a school councilor. I learned about entomology by studying insects, by doing some of the work of an entomologist. I know I'll be happy in entomology. I've done it.

I'm not alone in this. Many of my fellow 4-H'ers have found exciting careers, and many more have found valuable hobbies and skills through their 4-H work. In any event, we've all profited by learning by actually taking part in the activity, whether it be raising cattle or electrical wiring.

Of course, 4-H is not simply learning certain skills or deciding on future careers. 4-H is people. We work with all kinds in 4-H and find out how important it is to be able to speak to other people, to cooperate with them, and to understand them. Demonstrations and public speaking are an important phase of 4-H work. I've had opportunities to appear on television and radio; I've talked to garden clubs about insects; and I've even made a political speech or two in 4-H. All in all, I feel that I'm a much more qualified speaker because of the experience I've had in 4-H.

Leadership is stressed in 4-H. Leadership is the ability to cooperate, to use the basics of democratic action. The basics of democracy—speaking out on by own views voting, and making necessary compromises—were first experienced by me in our local 4-H club. 4-H Clubs have adult leaders, but we also elect our own officers. A knowledge of parliamentary procedure and knowing how to conduct a business meeting, is important to any 4-H'er.

This basic knowledge of democracy and leadership, I believe, will become even more valuable to me as I gain the responsibilities of citizenship. A 4-H'er must learn to understand his fellows. Whatever the project, whether it's a trip to Washington, D. C. or a community service, we must work with others. We must understand our fellows and work for the good of all.

I learned that this is also true on a national scale. I was one of those fortunate enough to earn a trip to Chicago for the National 4-H Club Congress. There I met 4-H'ers from all over the nation. The fellow from Vermont may make his living differently, and the boy from South Carolina talks differently, and the girl from Louisiana may be a different color, but I found that we're all 4-H'ers and we're all Americans. Basically we all want the same things. A better nation and better lives.

Citizenship and patriotism means a little more when one broadens his scope by seeing this nation and its citizens first hand. The National Anthem meant more to me after my experience in Chicago.

To conclude, the most important thing 4-H has offered me, or anyone, is a challenge. Our motto in 4-H is "To Make The Best Better." That motto doesn't call for mediocrity. Our award system is based on doing more than what is asked. If a 4-H'er works with this attitude he will find that not all the awards are material, although the material incentives, such as my trip to Chicago, are well worth working for.

I feel that I am better equipped to meet the challenges of adult life by having met the challenge 4-H has offered. And I've had a lot of fun doing it.—WILL MOORE, Lewiston.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call special attention to the colorful and patriotic activity given emphasis each August during National Drum Corps Week. It would be difficult to imagine a parade or public event without the spirited pageantry and stirring music which are contributed by our Nation's drum corps. Yet, few of us have stopped to consider that an estimated 3 million citizens, both here and in Canada, are donating their time and abundant energy to make this enjoyment possible.

In my own State of Massachusetts, some 250 corps are offering young and old alike the opportunity to participate in this wholesome and invigorating activity as they contribute to the public spirit. The world open championship at Lynn, Mass., is one of 60 outstanding competitions held, from Maine to California, offering incentive and experience to the members of America's numerous corps.

The week of August 20 through 27, designated this year as "National Drum Corps Week," is of special interest and significance to all involved in the effort of our drum corps. During this week three spectacular displays of drum corps training and discipline will be on exhibition. Following a drum and bugle parade down New York's Fifth Avenue, the Veterans of Foreign Wars will sponsor the glittering "Million Dollar Pageant of Drums" in Jersey City with more than 8,000 enthusiastic participants. During the same week the national jubilee will be sponsored by the noted New York Kingsmen. And, as the week of festivities draws to a close in New York, the Nation's Capital will be opening its doors to the national convention of the American Legion and "The Parade of Champions," the grand finale of its national competition for the uniform group contest. Approximately 10,000 are expected to participate. My own district in Massachusetts will be honorably represented by the world champion Debonnaires Drum and Bugle Corps. This distinguished group also holds our State title as Mayflower Circuit Champions. While in Washington for the national competition, they will be performing on the House steps of the Capitol from 1 p.m. until 1:30 p.m., on Friday, August 26. I would like to extend a personal invitation to you all to stop by and hear this fine group.

The popularity of the drum corps in America has seen a revival in the last several decades. The fife and drum were used for several centuries in this country and throughout the world for signals and military music as armies went into battle. Our American Revolution began when the drummer, William Dinman, beat the call "To Arms" on Lexington Common. As late as World War I, drum signals were still officially prescribed in military manuals. But, gradually, this remnant of an inspiring part of American history was replaced by more modern means of communication. The drum corps were no longer a military expedient, but they became, instead, a vivid, living part of our heritage, a part which offers its participants enjoyment, a feeling of worth, and an invaluable opportunity for character growth.

To qualify for one of today's units, our young people must be willing to acquire a keen sense of duty and responsibility, both to themselves and others. They must learn the importance of cooperation, self-discipline and reliabiltiy, qualities which are badly needed in a country with a rising rate of juvenile crime. And, the precision drills and group training demands the proper respect for superiors.

In return the drum corps offers its members a sense of accomplishment and pride. It offers the opportunity to learn music and to share its enjoyment with others. It offers them, through the numerous public performances and competitions, an invaluable training ground for the development and poise and self-confidence. It offers them, also, a chance for travel and that important sense of belonging to a group.

The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other private groups and individuals, who have made the financing of the corps possible and who have given of their time, effort and interest to promote them, are to be commended, also, this week for their very valuable service as we pay special recognition to the fine men and women comprising our Nation's drum corps.

As we observe National Drum Corps Week, it is with a deep sense of appreciation for the thousands cooperating together to give added vitality, patriotism, and enthusiasm to our national life. The spirit of the drum corps is contagious and the lives of all of us are richer because of it.

Old Settler's Day at Hillsboro, Ill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. **DOUGLAS.** Mr. President, on August 24 and 25 the good people of Hillsboro, Ill., are observing Old Settler's Day. I believe that this great historic occasion should be recognized by this body.

Hillsboro was established as the county seat of Montgomery County in 1821. In 1883, 2 days were set aside to bring the friends and neighbors of the town together and honor its past. This celebration traditionally held on the last Wednesday and Thursday of August has become a truly significant occasion for the people of Hillsboro.

The Old Settler's celebration pays tribute to the senior citizens who have contributed so much to the town. However, the citizens of this community, fully cognizant of the fact that the laurels of the past alone do not entitle them to the keys of the future, are making plans and improvements for the development of their city.

I welcome the opportunity to observe the Old Settler's celebration that has grown to be so much a part of the people of Hillsboro, Ill.

Arizona Baby Favors Hawaiian Poi Diet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. **MATSUNAGA.** Mr. Speaker, few newcomers and returning visitors to Hawaii will consider poi as one of the islands' charms. But this bland, paste-like Hawaiian food, made from the potatolike root of the tropical taro plant, is the lifesaving food for an infant in Tucson, Ariz.

Teresa Mary Morrison, 10-month-old daughter of Police Sgt. and Mrs. Jerry Morrison, has a digestive condition that causes her to spitup all other food. She had been hospitalized three times and was rapidly losing weight at the age of 4 months when poi was tried on her. It stayed down, and, mixed with generous doses of vitamins, it is still the only food that she is able to digest. Teresa now weighs more than 15 pounds and eats poi four times a day.

This interesting story about poi as a study by nutrition experts at the University of Hawaii. Indeed, poi may now be listed as one of Hawaii's many charms. I am positive the Jerry Morrisons of Arizona will agree with me.

This interestnig story about poi as a new baby food discovery first appeared in the July 25 issue of the Tucson, Ariz., Daily Citizen under the byline of Don Schellie. It was reprinted in the August 1, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I am pleased to submit the August 1 article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

POI SAVED HER LIFE

The following appeared in the July 25 issue of the Tucson (Arizona) Daily Citizen under the byline of Don Schellie.

(By Don Schellie)

Poi is a bland Hawaiian food made from the roots of the tropical plant, taro.

In appearance and consistency, it is not unlike library paste, and there are those who will tell you it tastes like library paste, too.

But for one Tucson desert baby, this traditional island fare is breakfast, lunch and dinner every day, with at least one between-meals snack thrown in for good measure.

Teresa Mary Morrison is the daughter of Police Sergeant and Mrs. Jerry Morrison, of 5031 E. Baker St. Blue of eye, she has blonde hair with a strong tendency to curl and has inherited the happy disposition of her Irish cop father.

Until she was a little over 4 months old she was a healthy, normal baby.

Then the trouble started.

Teresa Mary took to spitting up her food. All of it.

A thorough office examination by the family pediatrician revealed no explanation for the difficulty.

"Working with the doctor," Morrison explained, "we tried every formula, every baby food, in the book." And plenty that weren't.

Nothing stayed down. "It got so we wore raincoats when we fed Teresa," Morrison said. "We got to calling her Wyatt Urp, only it wasn't funny."

Try goat's milk, the doctor suggested. They did, but it came up as fast as everything else they tried.

As might be expected, Teresa's weight began to drop. At the time the trouble began she had weighed a chunky 13½ pounds. Then the ounces started dropping away steadily.

HOSPITALIZED THREE TIMES

Three times the baby was hospitalized; twice at St. Joseph's and once at Children's Hospital at Los Angeles. She was nourished through tubes and needles and given an extensive series of tests and endless examinations by specialists of every kind.

"Doctors here and in California found her in excellent health," Morrison said. "She was normal in every respect—except for the spitting up."

The father said doctors told them there was no physical reason for the problem. They said it was a rare—but not unknown—digestive difficulty.

The Morrisons continued to try every food imaginable. But everything Teresa ate came right back up and her weight continued to drop. At one point it was some ounces under 11 pounds.

That's when Operation Poi got under way.

A FRIEND SUGGESTED IT

"A friend called us long distance and suggested it," the father said. "It sounded far-fetched, but we were willing to try anything."

He found a jar of it at a store here that specializes in gourmet foods.

So Teresa ate her first Hawaiian meal. Ate it, and kept it down.

Those few stores here that stocked poi experienced a run on the product and it wasn't long before the supply in Tucson was exhausted. Merchants reordered and were promised quick delivery.

But Teresa was eating a pound of the sticky stuff each day, and the Morrisons' reserve stock dwindled to a jar or two.

The police sergeant tried everywhere to find more. Word of his search spread around town.

Joe Kawila, the bartender who whips up exotic Polynesian drinks at Kon Tiki and Pago Pago heard about the search. He called the police department and asked for the "sergeant whose baby needs poi."

Kawila had secured three pounds of fresh frozen poi—"better than the stuff in jars"—and knew how to get more. The bartender put Morrison in touch with Tooley & Sons, a wholesale produce firm here that can deliver a 24-pound case of fresh frozen poi in less than a week.

Other Tucsonians heard about the problem of the poi supply and called the Morrisons with information about where some might be available.

When Mrs. Kendall Bedient, a member of the police department, heard about the situation, she called her brother, who was flying in from Hawaii. When he stepped off the plane he carried a 4-pound package of fresh poi for Teresa.

The baby is doing well now. At 10 months her weight is better than 15 pounds.

She eats her poi—laced with strong doses of vitamins—four times a day.

SOME FOODS ARE ADDED

Regularly the Morrisons attempt to add new things to Teresa's diet. A few times she's kept down a measure of papaya juice mixed with poi, and several times has fared well with strained meat blended with the old standby.

The University of Hawaii has become extremely interested in the case. Nutrition experts there have been corresponding with the Morrisons and ask to be kept informed of the infant's progress.

And the parents, needless to say, are relieved—and thankful.

"We aren't calling Teresa Wyatt Urp anymore," Morrison said with a grin. "Now I suppose we'll have to come up with some sort of a Hawaiian nickname for her . . ."

French Guiana: A New "In" Place for Russian Missile Launchers?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a report of particular importance to the United States, by Richard Lewis in the Chicago Sun-Times of August 7, 1966, discusses the possibilities of the establishment by the Russians of rocket-launching facilities in the Western Hemisphere, as a result of the French-Soviet agreement on space exploration. Mr. Lewis speculates on the implications that the French launching site may have for the security of the hemisphere as a whole and of the United States in particular. Considering the acute problems that have developed between France and the United States—with which President Johnson has not yet come to grips—the question is obviously an important one.

This report is timely and merits serious attention and I insert it in the RECORD at this point:

FRENCH GUIANA: A NEW "IN" PLACE FOR RUSSIAN MISSILE LAUNCHERS?

(By Richard Lewis)

While details of the Franco-Soviet deal on space co-operation have not been made public, American space experts concede it has opened the door for Russian missilemen to reestablish rocket launching facilities in the Western Hemisphere.

This time, the scene would be French Guiana on the northeast coast of South America, about 2,000 miles south of Cuba from which Russian rocketeers were evicted in 1963.

France is completing a rocket range there in the northern part of the territory, on a strip of land 180 miles wide overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

The launch site is 5 degrees north of the equator, making it ideal for launching satellites and probes into equatorial orbit, and about 30 miles from the city of Cayenne. Not far away is France's old, infamous penal colony of Devil's Island.

The French have invited the United States, the European Space Research Organization and the European Launcher Development Organization to use the Guiana range. In the case of the United States, the invitation was accompanied by a suggestion that some financing would be helpful.

The first section of the range, which is 12 miles wide and about 90 miles long, is to be opened in 1968, when the French expect to begin using it to test upper stages of their Diamant rocket.

Space officials assume that the space agreement signed by French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, contemplates Russian use of the facility. However, spokesmen for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the State Department's space "desk" say they have not seen any details of this agreement.

Dr. Daniel Frerejacques, French scientific attache in Washington, said that both ELDO and NASA had been invited to launch their own rockets from Guiana. The French expected that NASA would pay the cost of its own service towers and launch control facilities if France provided the pads, he said.

Asked if a similar invitation had been extended to Russia, Frerejacques said it had not. The Russians have not requested launch facilities, he said, and further, he doubted that they would.

Asked what his government's policy would be if the Soviets should request the same rocket launch privileges as NASA and ELDO, Frerejacques said this would require a decision at the highest government level.

From a military point of view, the Guiana range would open a missile corridor to the soft underbelly of the United States early warning systems. Except for surveillance apparatus by the U.S. Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone, the main electronic pickets of the North American Air Defense Command look north, to the Arctic.

So far, there is no official concern in this country that Frence would allow Russia to use the Guiana launch pads to threaten the United States.

The French have described the Guiana range specifically as a space research launch facility only, built and operated by France's Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, or space study center. It will replace the Hammaguir proving grounds in the Sahara, which France must evacuate by mid-1967 under an agreement with Algeria.

Consequently, it is assumed in NASA that any rockets the Russians take to Guiana would be designed for peaceful space projects.

Speculatively, however, it has been pointed out that Soviet satellite launch vehicles are missiles, just as are U.S. Thor, Atlas, and Titan rockets. Further, it is unlikely that the Russians would allow their larger space carriers, which are secret, to be launched by French crews.

Since France has invited the United States to use Guiana, it could scarcely keep Russian missiles out.

The only means of doing so would be to bar all foreign missiles from Guiana pads, allowing other nations to use only French space carriers launched by French crews to put their satellites in orbit. No such restriction was spelled out in the invitation to the United States, and no one who has studied the matter seriously believes there is any in the Franco-Russian space agreement.

In fact, such a restriction would make the Guiana port useless to the Russians for space research, since the only space launcher the French have developed is the Diamant.

This three-stage rocket standing 62 feet high is capable only of lofting a 175-pound payload into low Earth orbit. Its payload capability is equivalent to that of the U.S. Scout rocket, smallest space launcher in the American inventory.

Russian satellites have been heavy since the beginning of the space age. Sputnik I, launched nearly nine years ago, weighed 185 pounds—nine pounds more than Diamant's present payload. On the other hand, if the French allowed the Russians to haul big rockets to Guinea, it would undoubtedly generate serious tension in the Western world and in Europe.

Speculation about the Franco-Soviet agreement in South American journals has touched on this problem. So far, French space experts have been able to say only that the conditions of sharing Guiana space facilities with any nation would be the subject of a special agreement with each one.

The official French-Soviet declaration on the matter issued June 30 states only that "the ministers of foreign affairs signed a co-operation agreement for the study and exploitation for space for peaceful ends, as well as an agreement on scientific, technical and economic co-operation."

Under such an agreement, the Russians could launch French satellites from spaceports in Central Asia or use launch facilities on French soil.

So far, American space experts have been content to wait and see what happens.

Scientifically, the Guiana facility offers several advantages as a launch site. One is that the Earth's rotation provides additional boost to a satellite on an easterly launch, as at Cape Kennedy.

So far, the possibility that the Russians might sneak missiles back across the Atlantic under their space agreement with France has not raised visible concern in NASA.

No one in the agency is anxious to speculate about it "at this point in time," as NASA people are fond of saying.

It may be that American space officials are hesitant to raise questions publicly that might irritate the sensitivities of the French government and abrade already taut relations.

But these questions are being raised privately. So far, no answers have been made public.

Nixon's Candid Appraisal of the Vietnam Buildup

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star in their editorial of August 9, comments very favorably upon Dick Nixon's latest assessment of the situation in Vietnam. The President continues to disavow the reports that his military advisers are asking for a bigger commitment of troops and materiel for the Vietnam conflict as a condition precedent to any foreseeable end to the hostilities there.

True, Dick Nixon can be an artful political partisan, but he has always been responsible in his criticism and in his assessment of our situation abroad. He has just as good a grasp of the world situation today, with all his traveling and contacts, as he did when he served with such distinction as our Vice President. As a matter of fact, his candid appraisals and forthright statements are in marked contrast to what little we can glean from our President's lugubrious foreign policy statements.

Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent that the aforementioned editorial be reprinted at this point in the RECORD:

VIETNAM BUILDUP

Richard M. Nixon has been accused of playing some kind of political game in advocating the commitment of more troops and more airpower to the war in Viet Nam. But the fact seems to be quite to the contrary.

Nixon made his statements as he was leaving Saigon after meetings there with our high echelon military and diplomatic leaders. Undoubtedly his comments were a reflection of their views.

The former vice president called for a "substantial" increase in American ground forces and intensified bombing in the North. He apparently had in mind an increase in American forces to around 500,000 men. He thought that this, with heavier bombing, could bring a military conclusion within two or perhaps three years. Without this greater effort, he seemed to think the war might drag on for 10 to 20 years, as has been suggested by some American military commanders, by Marshal Ky and even by Ho Chi Minh.

Nixon said he understood the difficulties confronting the President in such a call-up, and added that no President could make this decision "in a political vacuum. Unless the American people support such a decision it would be self-defeating. It is time for the United States to be united in this struggle. Further debate as to our goal and objective in Viet Nam can only delay the end of the war, can only encourage the enemy."

As far as we can see, there is no partisan political gimmick in any of this. On the contrary, coming from one of the two front-running Republican presidential aspirants, it could be helpful to the Democratic administration.

The President, for understandable reasons, has not publicly mentioned any figure for the eventual size of the American commitment in Viet Nam, and there has been considerable equivocating in the Pentagon as to the probable duration of the war. One reason for this probably is that no one knows the precise answers.

It seems perfectly evident, however, that the American buildup will continue, and may very well reach 500,000. Nor does an early end to the war appear likely. In these circumstances, it seems to us that the Nixon statements were those of a responsible American, not the comments of a partisan nitpicker.

Great Society Fiscal Policies Trigger Current Labor-Management Difficulty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the present airline strike and the possible intervention by Congress in this dispute point the finger of blame at the actual root of the trouble which is the Great Society's unwise fiscal policy.

Inflation, skyrocketing Government spending and a 3.5 percent jump in the cost of living in the past year are the principal reasons why the American public is now inconvenienced by the strike.

No one can realy blame American labor for their fear that any contractual gains will only be lost in the galloping inflation. And no one can really blame business which is feeling the pinch resulting from inflation.

More than likely Congress will act this week, but the chief cause of the difficulty will remain. Administration-fostered inflation will continue to hamper both business and labor.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, I will vote for the 1966 Civil Rights Act although I am concerned and disappointed that title IV of the bill has been amended to eliminate large areas of housing from its provisions, and although I believe that the amendment to title V introduced by the gentlemen from Florida represents an unfortunate response to an unfortunate situation.

However, Mr. Chairman, this legislation, and particularly title IV, is of the greatest of significance for millions of Americans whose rights it assures and protects. And, importantly, it also protects the rights of those who follow us.

For, by 1975, the population of the United States will jump to almost 223 million, a rise from present levels of about 25 million citizens, equal to the entire U.S. population in the immediate pre-Civil War period. Between 1960 and 1975, the urban population alone will skyrocket from 125 to 171 million. In 1975, there will be roughly 9½ million more households in the United States than presently, and more than 20 million new housing units will be built in new suburban and exurban communities which will virtually double our Nation's metropolitan areas.

The great question then, Mr. Chairman, is whether a large portion of those new people in those new households, in addition to the current population, will face discrimination in housing merely because of their skin color, religion, or national origin? How many of those new people would have to face the stigma of living in a slum or a ghetto if we do not pass title IV of the 1966 Civil Rights Act—even in its weakened form as amended?

Mr. Chairman, it would be the greatest of tragedies if the new communities which will explode across the face of our nation during the next decade are not open to all citizens on a free and equal basis, as their purses and their tastes lead them. This legislation mandates a national commitment to close the door once and for all on those backward few among us who would welcome only some Americans into these new cities, and who would exclude by group label millions of other American citizens.

At last we will have placed the majesty of our Federal Government behind the dream of an open society which welcomes all Americans into free and equal participation.

Knoxville Endorsed Tax Sharing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced legislation—H.R. 10696—which would authorize the Federal Government to return up to 5 percent of its income to the States to help finance their educational systems. I have been heartened by the support the tax-sharing concept has received from educators, economists, Governors, Members of Congress, and local governments. Now, I am hppy to include among the support of this legislative approach to relieving the financial pinch on local and State governments the Knoxville, Tenn., City Council. I have unanimous consent that a resolution adopted on June 28, 1966 by the city council be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

RESOLUTION 3429

Resolution of the Council of the City of Knoxville endorsing a proposal calling for the return of a portion of Federal income tax funds to local communities without conditions as to use

Whereas, conventional methods of local taxation throughout the United States and specifically including Knoxville and Knox County are rapidly approaching the limits of financial endurance by local taxpayers; and

Whereas, the 1966 United States Conference of Mayors has adopted a resolution calling upon the President and Congress to consider and adopt a tax sharing program under which a portion of the Federal Income Tax will be returned directly to local communities without conditions as to use; and

Whereas, such a program will reduce the need for the ponderous and costly Federal bureaucracy which currently operates to distribute Federal Funds to local communities and units of government through Federal grants; and

Whereas, the delays encountered in processing applications for Federal Funds and in returning such funds to Local Governments would be eliminated to the benefit of the local taxpayers from whom such funds are derived; and

Whereas, the leaders of local units of Government are in the best position to determine the needs of their own communities and make proper use of such funds; and

Whereas, the provision of Federal Funds through restrictive and complicated Federal programs seriously encroaches upon the right of the people to govern themselves, does not make the most economic use of the tax dollar, and does not allow the most proper management of local fiscal affair.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the council of the city of Knoxville:

SECTION 1. That this Council does hereby commit its unqualified endorsement to the proposal that a percentage of the Federal Income Tax collected be returned to the communities from which it is derived, without restriction or conditions as to the use thereof.

SEC. 2. That the members of Congress representing this area, the Senators of the State of Tennessee and all candidates for these offices in the forthcoming elections be furnished copies of this Resolution, and they are hereby urged to support this program and to introduce the appropriate legislation to implement its adoption.

SEC. 3. That this Council does further call upon all citizens of this community to contact their elected Federal Government Representatives and all candidates for such offices to urge the adoption of this necessary legislation which will make it possible for local units of government to effectively meet the needs of their citizens and allow the money now being spent for administration of excessively costly Federal programs to be used economically and productively in the areas from which it was originally taken.

SEC. 4. Be it further resolved, that this Resolution shall take effect from and after its passage.

LEONARD R. ROGERS,
Presiding Officer of the Council.
RALPH D. LONGMIRE,
Recorder.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH
OF

HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Chairman, as we bring this historic debate to a close, and view the end-product of our labors, we will all agree that it is as complex as it is controversial. Made up of eight titles, the bill concerns itself with issues as diverse as the procedures for Federal jury selection and a prohibition against assignment of children to achieve a racial balance in the public schools. The bill creates a sizable list of new Federal crimes, but among them is an antirioting statute, so needed in this day of civil strife. The bill places in statute law additional tools for enforcement in a field where there is already an abundance of remedies available. They need only be pursued.

But complex and far-reaching as this bill is, the issue which has captured public attention is open housing. A man's home is his castle and he has the highest right to do with it and dispose of it as he chooses, doing no injury to his neighbor. The people are greatly disturbed, and race riots plague our cities because of a fear that right might be destroyed.

In the bill's amended form the right of a homeowner to sell his house to whom he pleases has been preserved. He may sell it to whomever he chooses, either directly or through a real estate agent. Not only may he sell one dwelling; he may sell two in a 12 months' period without this bill's interference. Mrs. Murphy may operate her boardinghouse, renting to whom she will. Nor will the strictures of this bill affect a duplex or a three- or four-family dwelling.

The present unfortunate and explosive issue of racial integration in neighborhoods persuades me the better public policy would be to strike the housing provisions from this bill, and to remove the Federal Government from an area of at best doubtful constitutionality. I shall therefore vote to remove these housing provisions from the bill by supporting the motion to recommit. But if that motion to strike these provisions from the bill fails, I shall vote in favor of final passage, nevertheless, because the bill in its present form protects our traditional rights of the homeowner in real estate transactions involving his home.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH
OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1966 by this overwhelming majority. I believe that the bill that the House has today passed is a better bill after the amendments that we have made to it. I received some complaints about title IV of this bill in its original form. Most of those who objected stated that they did not believe that it was proper to interfere with the right of the individual homeowner or resident apartment owner to sell or lease his property to whomever he chose.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to say that every objection which my constituents offered to this bill in its original form has been met, and I did not hear a single complaint from the Ninth District of Tennessee concerning the bill as it passed.

I am also honored to join with my Democratic colleagues from other urban centers of the South. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FULTON], who represents Nashville; the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WELTNER], who represents Atlanta; the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. FARNSLEY], who represents Louisville; the gentlemen from Florida [Mr. PEPPER and Mr. FASCELL], who represent Miami; the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS], who represents Tampa; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BROOKS], who represents Beaumont, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ], who represents San Antonio.

I think it significant that each of these centers of urban population which I have mentioned have been markedly free in recent years from any large-scale racial disturbance. They are all progressive, expanding Southern cities with their eyes on the future. I am happy to say that I number Memphis in this group. Memphis has not had racial violence or large-scale strife, and I am convinced that one of the reasons is because of constructive legislation such as this passed today.

The difference between this list of southern cities is underlined when it is compared with southern cities that are not on the list: Birmingham, Jackson, Selma, St. Petersburg, Little Rock, and many others.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think we gain anything by pretending that problems do not exist in the fields of jury selection, housing and violence against civil rights workers. It is simply unrealistic and unconstructive to ignore these problems, to believe that they will disappear or to fail to act against them.

There is another critical problem which this bill is designed to meet. That is the ever-growing violence which racks the great cities of the North, East, and West. This amended bill meets this threat in two ways. First there is the antirioting provision which makes it a Federal crime to use the facilities of interstate commerce to foment a riot. The second is the insertion of the word "lawfully" in title V. All races will benefit from these changes.

Similarly, an amendment has been adopted in the housing section to outlaw that practice wherein unscrupulous people who, by the technique known as "blockbusting," exploit both races, destroy real estate values and profit no one but the exploiter. Legislation in this field is long overdue.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I believe that there is a principle involved in this legislation and that I have voted for what is right. I predict that, when this act becomes law, our Nation will gain from it. I believe that among the principal beneficiaries will be the large, progressive urban centers of the South.

Economic Disposal of Scrapped Autos

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Daily News of July 12 notes that Maryland's Department of Chesapeake Bay Affairs is seeking to build a fishing reef, using abandoned cars, near the mouth of the Patuxent River. The project is under study by the Department of the Navy, which 3 years ago objected to such a project on the theory that the reef could be used by enemy submarines as a haven against detection by radar.

Because I consider junked cars a source of reusable material that should not be wasted, the Maryland project—if the submarine problem can be overcome—would seem to have high utility value. As the News points out, fish are attracted to reef and metal hulks, on which plant life grows, so the area would have excellent potential for fishermen.

Whether "Old Devil Ocean" would permit its bed to be used as a resting ground for autos is, of course, another matter. In 1962 officials of Long Beach Township, N.J., in an attempt to stop the water from eating away at the shoreline, dumped old cars into ocean crevices to form a barrier and build up sand dunes to serve as a buffer against the relentless waves. The Associated Press reported in May of this year that the ocean had ripped apart the car bodies, rolled them on the beach floor, and then hurled the twisted metal back to land, leaving Long Beach with hundreds of rusty auto parts in the sand of its beaches.

So there may be a question of whether Chesapeake Bay, which is capable of getting mighty rough at times despite its reputation for good living, would tolerate reefs of this kind. Meanwhile, more and more junk cars are being piled up at the expense of the beauty of our countryside. The count is said to be somewhere between 30 and 40 million at the present time.

In a radio editorial, F. Geer Parkinson, vice president and station manager of WRYT in Pittsburgh, has observed that Pennsylvania alone has 850 auto graveyards and that cars are being junked in the State at the rate of 400,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker, last year I proposed that 1 percent of the auto excise tax be used to dispose of auto junkyards, with at least half of the income to be put into research to determine whether the cars have further economic value. Of course, that recommendation came at a time when the administration supported reduction of the excise tax, a cherished objective that proved to be short-lived in view of the Federal Government's penchant for extravagance. But had a portion of the tax been applied for the purpose I suggested, I feel sure that we would be much further along the way toward a solution of the junked auto problem.

We are encouraged at the Bureau of Mines' report of progress in its research effort aimed at utilizing scrapped automobiles. Pilot plant studies have proved the feasibility of utilizing low-grade steel scrap, especially metal from old cars, which can be roasted with nonmagnetic taconite to produce a magnetic iron-bearing compound that can easily be processed with conventional techniques to make a desirable blast-furnace feed.

A significant feature of the process, according to the Bureau, is that the scrap itself is changed into the same magnetic compound into which the ore is converted. This compound, called magnetite, is worth more per ton than the low-grade scrap used in the process. Hence, states the Bureau, the price of the scrap used adds nothing to the process costs, because the metal is changed into a more valuable substance.

This development is promising. While we may be tempted, in our enthusiasm for clearing out the disgraceful sights of the many auto graveyards that deface suburbs and roadsides, to enact legislation for disposing of the heaps in the easiest and quickest manner, I feel that Congress should watch closely what the Bureau is doing before reaching any drastic decision. The Bureau is expected to have a demonstration plant for its exciting program in operation sometime in 1968.

If it is at all possible to speed up the research and get the demonstration plant going without a 2-year wait, then let's get at it. If Dr. Hibbard, eminent Director of the Bureau, believes that he can step up activity if more funds are made available, Congress should not hesitate to provide them. The money will be returned to the country through increases in land values and utilization of materials that are now rusting away.

I am of the opinion that we cannot afford to waste all the material that has gone into the making of an automobile. We have used irreplaceable quantities of coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, and other natural resources to build these machines. If there is an economic way to conserve any part of what remains, we are obliged to make an effort to find it.

I was impressed with an article by George Zabriskie in the magazine section of last Sunday's Washington Star. It describes an auto parts salvage business, one of whose owners is Steve Horvath, who came from a family of miners. Here is Mr. Horvath's ideas about junked cars' disposal:

> We ought to find some way to conserve this material as a resource for the future. Today we waste millions of tons of ferrous metals because of the economic situation, and except for big pieces, like radiators, nearly all of the non-ferrous material in an old car is wasted. All the ideas for disposing of old cars by dumping them at sea, or burying them in levees are wrong because they mean complete loss of the materials.
>
> Even if we can't economically use automotive scrap now, we ought to find some way to preserve it for future use. Our grandchildren may not need automobiles, but they are going to need the metals we are wasting now. If the automobile industry continues to operate as a waste industry, our grandchildren may curse our memories. Just because we live in a time of plenty we have no excuse to condemn the future to scarcity.

An editorial in the June 20 issue of the Derrick in Oil City-Franklin-Clarion, Pa., also contains interesting evaluations. I have unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD:

PROBLEMS OF JUNK DISPOSAL

The problem of junk disposal grows increasingly severe. Dumps are filling up faster than new ones can be created. Tin cans, old bed springs, rusty pipes, broken-down water heaters and the like are buried in land-fills and gotten out of sight in about any way possible.

The ways thus far utilized are plainly inadequate. This is evidenced, in particular, by the difficult problem of the abandoned or junked automobile. Old cars are bulky, and the pileup is increasing at a rapid pace.

Some measures of the problem can be gained by pondering New York City's experience last year. The city auctioned off 7,800 "junkers," realizing $134,000—which sounds fine until one notes that the operation cost more than $600,000.

The Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel opposes burial of cars in old coal mines, swamps or quarries as being a waste of human resources. It is that. But as the cars accumulate, cities cannot always wait for ideal salvage methods.

It is evident that the best way to get rid of old automobiles would be to convert them into something useful. The scrap industry is doing this to some extent. But the machines capable of turning cars into high-grade steel are costly, and unless there is assurance of a steady market there will not be enough of them in operation to chew up the six million cars annually taken off the road.

One promising development is news that the Bureau of Mines is working on the scrap problem, and will sponsor a pilot plant for conversion of scrap to magnetic ore on the Mesabi Range in northern Minnesota. Such undertakings offer the best hope of attaining the ideal solution, which would be to transform junk disposal into junk reconversion for useful purposes.

Meanwhile we are faced with the ugly problem of junkyards staring us in the face in many places in this tri-county area.

As more cars go out of existence, the junkyards increase in size and spread their ugliness.

Something has to be done about these spoilers. Zoning is one thing; irate public reaction is another; and shielding with trees or man-made walls is another.

Former Hawaii Resident Active in Thai Radio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, not all of America's combatants are found at the battlefront—many can be found in the far-off frontiers of foreign but friendly nations that border Communist countries. One such American combatant is a citizen of Hawaii, Mr. Louis Steed, who is making an effective contribution in a distant and foreign land as a member of the U.S. Information Service. He is fighting an exciting verbal battle against the Communists at the northeastern border of Thailand.

Mr. Steed was, for 3 years, chief U.S. adviser to the Thai Government's radio station in Khon Kean, Thailand. The station was established in northeast Thailand to counteract the propoganda of Radio Peking and Radio Hanoi. The strategic importance of the station cannot be overemphasized—for radio is the only source of communication and the major source of entertainment for the 15,000 hamlets that are scattered over the countryside. Coupled with this fact is the grim realization, in view of increased Red infiltrations and terrorist tactics, that Thailand may be the Communists' next target in southeast Asia.

Fluent in the Thai language, Mr. Steed was the only American on the staff of the 50,000-watt radio station. Formerly the director of radio at the University of Hawaii, he was accompanied on his important mission by his wife and two children. Now on home leave in Honolulu, Hawaii, they will return to Thailand to join a new radio station that is being established in Sakol Nakorn, in the northeast corner of the country.

Mr. Steed's exciting account of his challenging USIS mission in Thailand was related to Reporter Joe Arakaki of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I now submit the July 25 newspaper article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ORAL BATTLE AGAINST RED INSURGENCY: FORMER HAWAII MAN ACTIVE IN THAI RADIO

(By Joe Arakaki)

The Thai government is waging an effective campaign in combating Communist insurgency in northeast Thailand, said a former director of radio at the University of Hawaii.

Louis Steed, now a radio specialist for the U.S. Information Service, said radio broadcasting is playing a key role in this effort.

He and his wife and two children have returned to Hawaii for a six-week vacation and are staying with Mrs. Steed's parents in Kalihi.

They have been in Thailand six years.

While at the University of Hawaii, Steed had roles in many university and community productions.

He served as chief U.S. adviser to a 50,000-watt Thai government radio station in Khon Kean for the last three years. He was the only American on the staff.

"It was established in northeast Thailand to counteract Radio Peking and Radio Hanoi," he explained.

"We spent most of the time visiting the various villages, taping interviews with villagers working on various government development projects," he said.

These interviews then were broadcast five day a week.

Steed said, "We let the villagers tell their own stories on what the government was doing to help them."

The initial "Traveling Microphone Program" was aired in August, 1963. It was the first time the villagers' voices were heard on radio.

Radio is the only means of communications for most of the villagers scattered throughout some 15,000 hamlets in the northestern part of the country.

About 10 million of Thailand's 30 million population live in this region.

"Radio is the sole means of information and entertainment for the villagers," Steed said. "They have no newspapers and the roads are in very poor shape.

"Since we started broadcasting, we have pulled in a lot of listeners."

Although the villagers, most of them farmers, are relatively poor, they are able to afford radios.

"Transistor radios are selling like mad there," Steed said. "Radio sales have gone up sharply.

"We have found the villagers very responsive to our broadcasts. I feel we are doing an effective job in countering Communist propaganda and activity in the region."

There is no doubt, he said, that Thailand is next on the Communists' list after South Viet Nam.

"The Communists already have started operating in northeast Thailand," he said. "Initially, they tried to win the people over by propaganda and stirring up trouble for the government."

But these efforts have not borne much fruit, he said. "They have now resorted to terrorism.

"They are assassinating village leaders and teachers, the most influential villagers.

"They are trying to separate the people from the provisional government."

Steed warned that the next step would be open guerrilla warfare, following the pattern of what happened in South Viet Nam.

He said the Pathet Lao, the Communist element from neighboring Laos, also has infiltrated into Thailand.

"They are stirring up a lot of trouble," he said.

"Through our radio broadcasts, we are telling villagers what the government is doing to improve their standards of living and that they would be worse off under the Communists."

When he returns to Thailand in September, Steed will be assigned to another government radio outlet which is now being established in Sakol Nakorn, in the northeast corner of the country.

He said the U.S. Information Service will hire four ex-Peace Corps volunteers, who had put in two years in Thailand, to work for this radio station.

"They will be very valuable because they know the country, the people and also speak the dialect," he said.

Steed, who speaks Thai fluently, took his first Thai lesson at the U.H. in 1959.

He went to Thailand in 1960 to teach dramatic literature and English at the College of Education in Bangkok. He later joined the U.S.I.S.

His wife is the former Winona Kealalio of Kalihi. The Steeds have a boy, 9, and a girl, 7.

Steed's next tour will be for three years. He finds his job so challenging and exciting that "if I went to work for a commercial radio station, I would find it rather dull."

Bottled Ignorance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent that the editorial "Bottled Ignorance" which appeared in the Peoria Journal Star on Monday, August 8, 1966, appear at this point in the RECORD:

BOTTLED IGNORANCE

Adolf Hitler callously based his political activity and direction of the German people's "will" on the crude theory that if you could get a few people to tell each other the same thing over and over again, you could get them to fanatically believe in anything.

He further figured that the repetition would spread, and ultimately he theorized and demonstrated that the endless repetition (even of a lie) would become the basis of a fanatical belief by a whole society.

This isn't supposed to happen, however, in a society where there is free speech and open communication.

Yet, we are seeing signs that it does happen wherever a segment of society is cut off or cuts itself off, either one, from the rest and the communication between the two breaks down.

Unfortunately, most useful communication that brings understanding is the collection of trivia by which we get to know people and how they function—not by any formal explanation or by being told that it is this way or that.

Thus a grievance, real or imagined, festers and grows like a cancer as the "close" group concerned polishes it and rubs it and irritates it.

This goes on until we get passionate expressions of total absurdity that are yet real to those making the claims.

They believe, even as the Germans believed Adolf's doctrines, after pounding at them over and over again, with rising cheers and conviction.

The latest comes in the odd form of the people who consider a 10 per cent increase in wages "non-inflationary," but protest mightily at the "inflationary" increase in the price of steel. It increases costs in a schedule of major appliances and such in the order not of 10 per cent but sometimes like one-tenth of one per cent—and less!

This sounds like madness, or something Art Buchwald would write, with his gift for farce and satire.

Yet, the President of the United States has so acted!

In his case, of course, we suspect that he isn't kidding himself. His motives are political.

But there are a lot of people who have brainwashed themselves with repeated reassurances and rising emotions to the partisan view that anything labor does is right and anything management does is wrong—and actually believe this ridiculous comparison is upside down from what it obviously is in plain arithmetic.

It is hard to see how we are going to build a sane, more productive, and more progressive economy for all men by pursuing policies based on such prejudice and such ignorance.

If that were all there was to it, however, it wouldn't be nearly so bad. For we are using the "Hitler method" more and more.

We tell ourselves things over and over in our own little groups of all the same "kind" of people until we believe it and get inflamed about it—substituting passion and prejudice for a genuine examination of problems.

And we use another fascist technique, also, more and more, in everything from labor negotiations and civil rights movement to attempts to influence foreign policy—the technique of raising hell in the streets, of trying to intimidate and be bought off.

Substituting sheer intimidation methods for either reason or negotiation and sane compromise or persuasion or democracy is the essence of fascist doctrine. Communists fluff it over with a lot of high-flown philosophy where the Nazi's admitted it straight out—but Communists have universally employed the same principle of straightout intimidation at home and abroad, too.

It was the essence of the Joe McCarthy technique as well, and precisely what was wrong with it. He attempted to use senatorial privilege and senatorial investigations (not street fighting or demonstrations) for the purpose of sheer intimidation, and he dealt in threats.

It is an old method. Those who have done it in the past have not been very good examples to follow. It's the KKK philosophy. It is the approach of the right-wing "telephone terrorists."

And history repeatedly shows us the pattern of such a technique. It has much success in the early stages. And, in the end, collapses around the head of the practitioner.

The reason is simple and we predicted it early in the case of McCarthy, for example. As time goes by, it becomes clear that nobody is going to be sure of escaping such treatment, and that there is no end in sight.

At that point, it becomes intolerable.

When that realization came to them, even McCarthy's "former friends" turned against him as the U.S. Senate turned on him to squelch such a threat, even in a fellow senator, as we foresaw.

So, the nations of the world eventually turned on Adolf Hitler each in its own way, including his close "allies," to squelch such a threat.

So, too, the open door that was offered the Communist power after World War II was slammed shut across the length of Europe, and those who had flirted with Communism banded together in NATO, SEATO, CENTO, and such in every part of the globe because the nature of the "threat system" became clear.

Will we learn, and not repeat such mistakes in our own internal affairs?

TFX Troubles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I have taken the floor of the House time and time again to call to my colleague's attention the ill-conceived and scandal-ridden TFX aircraft fiasco in which Secretary of Defense McNamara rode roughshod over his best advisers to grant a $1.5 billion contract to Texas-based General Dynamics. Now, the total estimated cost has risen to an unbelievable $15 billion according to an informed source. The high cost of this warplane is fantastic in itself, but in addition many of the shortcomings that were originally pointed out by military authorities, aircraft designers, reporters and some of us in Congress are coming true.

The U.S. Marine Corps has rejected it. The first three Navy prototypes were too heavy to be used on aircraft carriers. The whole TFX program has met with setbacks and continued changes in specifications. Where the experimental plane will wind up is still open to speculation.

The Nashville Tennessean in an article by Bem Price on August 4 pointed out some of the problems being encountered by General Dynamics. I have unanimous consent that the study be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

TROUBLES PUT TFX IN A SPIN

The TFX all-purpose warplane, which Defense Secretary Robert McNamara hoped would save a lot of money has been a center of controversy since its inception. Here's a progress report by an Associated Press writer who has made a close study of the project.

(By Bem Price)

NEW YORK.—The Navy version of the controversial TFX aircraft is 12 to 18 months behind schedule, is costing more than estimated and may not turn out to be the all-purpose aircraft planned.

The U.S. Marine Corps already has rejected the aircraft, now known as the F111B, as a close air support weapon because there are no gun pods aboard it.

The first three prototypes of the F111B turned out to be so vastly overweight they could not be used aboard carriers.

A fourth version of the Navy model TFX rolled off the assembly line in July. Builders say they believe it will meet Navy specifications.

A decision on whether the Navy will accept the aircraft will be made in December after evaluation of a fifth model to be turned out this month.

On July 27 Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze said the F111B was a weapons system "we must make work." Nitze said the project was "one of the most sensitive the Navy has ever undertaken."

The TFX became a center of controversy in and out of Congress when Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara four times overrode recommendations of an evaluation board.

The board had urged acceptance of a design submitted by the Boeing Co. of Seattle. McNamara held out for the design submitted by General Dynamics of Fort Worth.

In defending his choice before a Senate committee, McNamara said the General Dynamics version promised greater "commonality," that is common parts, and purchase of the all-purpose air frame would result in a saving of $1 billion.

The TFX, or F111, comes in two versions—the "A" for the air force and the "B" for the Navy. General Dynamics claims the two versions have 85 per cent identical parts.

When the first prototype of the Air Force version was completed at Fort Worth in October 1964, McNamara said:

"For the first time in history, we have an airplane with the range of a transport, the carrying capacity and endurance of a bomber and the agility of a fighter-pursuit plane. Its performance is as versatile as its missions are varied."

With minor modifications—a longer wing and a shorter nose—the TFX or F111B was to serve as a carrier-based plane for the Navy.

As matters now stand, Rear Adm. W. E. Sweeney told a House subcommittee on appropriations last March the Navy research program was running about 30 per cent higher than planned.

Sweeney said overall research and development costs had soared from $84 million to $210 million.

The Defense Department had originally planned to buy 1,704 aircraft, which with spare engines and spare parts, was to have cost $7.8 billion.

A major cause of delay in developing the F111B—the Navy version—has been guidance and control problems with the Phoenix air-to-air missile. The Navy envisions the plane as primarily an interceptor armed with six of these missiles.

Research costs on this missile have climbed from $137 million to somewhere near $240 million according to Sweeney.

There have been 14 models of a projected 18 planes for the Air Force and 4 models of a proposed 5 craft for the Navy.

The Air Force versions have flown 1,166 hours. Air Force and industry sources say the latest model of the aircraft has met specifications.

But the F111B version may provoke reopening of a congressional investigation.

Prototype 3 of the F111B weighed with fuel and ordnance somewhere close to 78,000 pounds, to close to the 79,000-pound capacity of elevators on 8 of the 15 attack-carriers for which the F111B is designed.

This meant the Model 3 versions would have had to be fueled and armed on deck, thus reducing the carrier commander's operating flexibility.

The Navy version of the F111B is being built by Grumman Aircraft Co. on Long Island under a subcontract with General Dynamics.

After an intensive weight reduction program, Grumman turned out a slimmed down version of the F111B in July. It was still overweight but there had been a comparatively large improvement.

Frank Davis, president of General Dynamics' Fort Worth division, said in an interview he had no doubt the late models of the F111B would be acceptable to the Navy.

A. B. Lemlein, production chief at Grumman and an ex-Marine fighter pilot, said in another interview:

"The Navy has not test flown Model 4. On the basis of the original specifications and the first three versions, there is no question but what the Navy would not take them. We now think we have one hell of an aircraft and the Navy will buy it."

On the basis of information gleaned from a number of sources, military, congressional and industrial, here is the way the fourth prototype compares with the original navy specifications:

The Navy asked for an empty weight of 39,000 pounds. The fourth prototype weighs 43,000 pounds.

The Navy specified an aircraft which could land on a carrier anchored in a dead calm. This requirement was changed by McNamara to an arresting wind—over—deck requirement of 10 knots (11.6 miles per hour).

With its new high—lift wings, Model 4 meets the Navy landing speed requirements. It can land at 105 knots although it must have an arresting wind of about 18 knots. The Navy's current jet, the Phantom II (F-4) lands at about 132 knots and requires an arresting wind of 32 knots.

Originally, the Navy asked for a plane weighing 50,000 pounds, fully fueled and armed. This was later, upped to 55,000 pounds. The estimate on the Model 4 is 64,778 pounds, according to one source. Lemlein declined to say whether the 64,778 pound figure was accurate. He said that insofar as he knew it was classified.

The Navy originally asked for an aircraft which could "loiter" for three plus hours 750 miles out from the fleet. The range was subsequently reduced to 500 miles and the "loiter" time to less than three hours. Model 4 reportedly can meet the reduced "loiter" and range requirements.

The aircraft was to have a service ceiling of 55,000 feet. Its cruising ceiling was to be around 35,000 feet. The Model 3 was never taken to its service ceiling on the ground that it was too overweight. Grumman says it believes the Model 4 will meet requirements.

The Air Force bought the F111A as a fighter bomber. It can carry 48 of the new 813-pound bombs. The Navy wanted the F111B as a missile-armed interceptor, with a secondary mission of fighter-bomber capable of also carrying 24 of the 813 pounders.

Air Force sources say the F111A has met its bomb load requirements along with speed and range. None of the Navy versions has been fully tested.

Although there is no gun pod aboard the F111B or F111A, which has made the F111B unacceptable to the Marines as a close air support fighter, Grumman insists a gun pod can be mounted.

The Marines commandant, Gen. Wallace C. Greene, said the corps would depend on improved versions of the Phantom II.

The F111, then known as the TFX, was born in the controversy generated by McNamara's selection of General Dynamics as contractor.

Boeing had proposed to build 23 research and development aircraft for $466 million. General Dynamics' proposal was $543 million.

McNamara said the Boeing cost figures were "unrealistic" and, besides, the General Dynamics design promised higher commonality.

There was subsequent testimony in 1963 from a congressional accountant that McNamara told him he based his cost conclusions on "rough judgments." The accountant also testified that McNamara had no figures to support his claim that $1 billion could be saved with a plane useful to the three services.

None of the accountant's testimony was ever disputed in any detail.

One of the sources of greatest controversy is, of course, costs.

Davis and Lemlein say there now is no way to assess ultimate costs per unit. They contend the unit costs can be determined only after a decision is made on how many aircraft will be built.

The Pentagon has announced a plane to buy 431 F111s—24 for the Navy—at a cost of $1.5 billion. This would result in a unit cost of $2.3 million.

General Dynamics original unit cost, based on an order of 1,704 aircraft, was $2.9 million, according to congressional testimony.

However, Davis maintains that the only contract he has is one for research and development aircraft. The contract is for $460 million with an allowable "overrun" of 10.09 per cent. Any development costs above that, he said, will have to come out of the company's pocket.

What makes the Pentagon purchase order unusual is that it was announced before the F111B had been accepted by the Navy—or even before a weight improved model had been turned out.

A congressional source said in an interview he understood the unit costs were actually running closer to $9 million per version.

If the congressional source is correct, based on a "buy" of 1,704 aircraft, the total cost would be close to $15 billion.

There are reports from some military sources that the initial buy will turn out to be 950 aircraft for the Air Force and 231 for the Navy.

This military source said he had no idea of what the unit costs would be based on a purchase of 1,181 planes—and he did not think anyone else had at this point.

Plans for Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago, I was pleased to receive a copy of the second report of Plans for Progress, a voluntary effort by the leadership of American business and industry to promote equal job opportunities for all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin.

The membership of Plans for Progress currently comprises some 334 companies with over 8.5 million employees.

Through this voluntary undertaking American industry is endeavoring to help reduce the costs of unemloyment and underdevelopment, to improve economic conditions necessary for continuing prosperity, and to promote better community relations.

I believe that the Members of the Congress will be interested in learning more about Plans for Progress. Consequently, I am placing in the RECORD the report of the chairman of the advisory council, Mr. Charles E. Spahr, who is the president of Standard Oil Co., of Ohio.

Chairman Spahr's report follows:

THE REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

The first report of the Plans for Progress Advisory Council emphasized the success of its membership drive and the steps taken to encourage the elimination of obstacles which prevented equal opportunity for all. Plans for Progress has pursued its established program with vigor since the last report, but its energies have also been directed toward designing and implementing long-range programs responsive to the needs of minority citizens.

The ability of Plans for Progress to do this was strengthened in September 1965, when President Lyndon B. Johnson reorganized the federal equal opportunity programs. He specifically continued Plans for Progress as a voluntary effort, with administrative support provided by the Secretary of Labor. The purpose and direction of Plans for Progress, as well as the active programs it conducts, were strengthened by the recognition and status given in the President's Executive Order 11246.

Several new projects have been undertaken to increase the effectiveness and value of Plans for Progress.

First, Plans for Progress initiated a two-year national communications campaign which was coordinated by the Advertising Council and funded by the Ford Foundation. The objective is to inform minority youth of both the expanding opportunities available to them and the vital importance of obtaining the necessary preparation for these opportunities.

Second, through the support of Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, a Task Force on Youth Motivation was formed to meet the widespread need to inform and motivate minority youth. The prime objective of this Task Force is to increase the knowledge of young people regarding the opportunities now available to them in business and industry, and to motivate them to prepare for and seek these jobs.

We believe this message will have greater acceptance if it comes from minority citizens who have attained responsible positions in business and industry. A Task Force of 41 representatives visited 42 colleges at the expense of their companies during May of 1965. As the result of the experience and success of this 1965 activity, the Task Force has been expanded, and approximately 200 speakers have been recruited for the 1966 Spring program.

Third, Plans for Progress instituted a program to acquaint high school guidance counselors and administrators with a current, comprehensive picture of the changing job market, in an effort to improve the effectiveness of guidance counseling with minority youth. This program involves a series of Vocational Guidance Institutes patterned after a three-week pilot project sponsored by 12 Plans for Progress companies at Wayne State University in Detroit in 1964. Institutes, ranging from one to six weeks in duration, were conducted during the summer of 1965 in ten cities: Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. During 1966, this program will be extended to approximately 20 cities. These Institutes also provide high school administrators with personal knowledge of what is desired of their graduates by industry, and provide a necessary and valuable expansion of the personal contacts between school administrators and corporate representatives.

Fourth, this program for counselors and administrators has been carried over to colleges. Plans for Progress has sponsored two National College Placement Conferences, the second of these in November 1965. The program brought corporation executives together with presidents and officials of predominantly Negro colleges. Improved vocational guidance and placement liaison were the principal goals. The participating colleges indicate that they have established many beneficial contacts as the result of these conferences.

Fifth. Plans for Progress has taken a leading role in the formation of voluntary employer associations in several states and many cities. These merit employment councils have extended equal opportunity principles and practices to companies of all sizes. Effective local affirmative action programs generally result from these associations. The further extension of state and local councils is a major 1966 Plans for Progress objective.

Sixth. Plans for Progress has formulated a program which will include a series of Regional Manpower Seminars in 24 cities during 1966. The one-day programs will provide industry an opportunity to hear from representatives of several federal agencies regarding the objectives, philosophy, and methods and procedures for participating in their federally assisted manpower programs. The Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity will cooperate in these seminars, which will be held in the following cities: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Gary, Houston, Los Angeles, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, San Diego, San Francisco-Okland, St. Louis, Toledo, and Washington.

Sizable gains in expanding employment opportunities for non-whites and other minorities have been made since the last report (shown in the tables and charts on page 22) by the 317 employers participating in Plans for Progress. A great deal of this expansion has been due to the rapid growth of the economy and the additional jobs that this has created, but it is important to note the many breakthroughs in white collar employment and the substantial upgrading which has taken place. This record demonstrates the strength and effectiveness of the affirmative action programs which are a part of Plans for Progress participation.

As we achieve an increasing degree of success and gain additional experience in providing equal opportunity, we achieve a better insight into the problems involved. Although Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 legally requires equal employment opportunity, it is clear that many minority citizens face an extremely difficult task in overcoming obstacles accumulated over many years.

These persons have handicaps for many reasons which have been long recognized and documented, but these handicaps can be overcome with sincere personal effort and wide based, voluntary support and encouragement from the general public.

I am convinced that companies taking the lead in this voluntary approach will continue to provide major breakthroughs in equal employment opportunity. Currently, an increasing number of Plans for Progress companies are offering training programs and work-study programs for the disadvantaged. Also, member companies, facing inadequate supplies of skilled labor, are more frequently encountering and seeking to find ways to utilize persons who are not qualified because of inadequate education and training. Experience indicates many of these individuals possess the necessary native talents and intelligence to take advantage of programs which can qualify them for employment in the business community.

It has become apparent that the Plans for Progress program needs greater participation by people with spirit and energy in our member companies' branch offices and plants throughout the country. This relates directly to our top objective for 1966, which is to increase the extent of Plans for Progress activity at the regional and community levels. A valuable positive force is lost if there is not a personal, private interchange among men from different organizations regarding Plans for Progress activities and problems. The fact that most of the hiring, training, and upgrading takes place at the local level and is the responsibility of local management points up why local management participation is necessary to an increasing extent in Plans for Progress activities.

The efforts required need to be endorsed by more of the leaders of American business. These leaders possess the talents, the skills, and the resources to translate their endorsement into effective action. By creating an awareness and gaining an understanding of why it is important for employers to include all members of society, Plans for Progress companies can lead the way for the entire business community. Both the business community and the nation will benefit. No government action or agency can achieve this objective. It can be done most effectively if a voluntary business organization—such as Plans for Progress—takes the lead through affirmative action programs to help assure the continued growth and vitality of our democratic private enterprise society.

Representative O'Brien Honored by Guam Legislature

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most valuable Members of the House of Representatives and certainly a mainstay in our Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has decided to retire from Congress at the end of the present session.

The Honorable Leo W. O'Brein has been chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs since 1955. During his chairmanship significant and far-reaching legislation for our territories and offshore flag areas has been enacted. Perhaps Mr. O'Brien is best remembered for his dedication and successful floor work in securing favorable action on the Alaska and Hawaii Statehood legislation as it gained the approval of the House of Representatives. He has, however, exerted the same initiative and zeal in affairs concerning Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Antarctica.

The role he has played in territorial affairs will be long remembered and is deeply appreciated by his offshore friends as evidenced by the resolution of the Guam Legislature presented to him by Hon. Antonio B. Won Pat, Guam's representative in Washington, D.C., at a reception in his honor on August 3, 1966. The resolution follows:

Resolution 386

Resolution relative to expressing to the Honorable Leo W. O'Brien of New York, upon his retirement from the United States Congress, the undying gratitude of the people of Guam for his outstanding services on their behalf and for the warm and beneficent interest he has always taken in the welfare of the Territory of Guam

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam:

Whereas, the Legislature has been advised that the Honorable Leo W. O'Brien, Member of Congress from the State of New York, and Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has announced his intention to retire from Congress at the expiration of the current session; and

Whereas, Congressman O'Brien has served continuously in Congress since 1952 and has devoted a large part of his attention and interest to the activities of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that congressional body charged with the responsibility of overseeing the activities of the territory of Guam, it being in his role as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that the people of Guam have come to know and love Congressman O'Brien; and

Whereas, Congressman O'Brien has always taken a most active part in vigorously pursuing and obtaining legislation beneficial to the territory of Guam; thus, the Guam Rehabilitation Act bears his stamp, he was vital to the extension of Social Security to Guam, he obtained war claims benefits for the Wake Island survivors, and generally he has played a vital role in the enactment of all other Federal legislation since 1952 that has affected the territory of Guam; and

Whereas, to cap his career as Guam's best friend in Congress, Congressman O'Brien this year successfully led the Congressional team which obtained passage in the House of the elected governorship bill for Guam, and as well, he publicly expressed the hope that this bill would be enacted into law this year so as to fittingly mark his retirement from public life, which expression of such personal interest in the outcome of this legislation bodes extremely well for its eventual enactment by the Senate in this session; now therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Eighth Guam Legislature does hereby on behalf of the people of Guam express to the Honorable Congressman O'Brien of New York, upon his retirement from Congress, the undying gratitude of the territory for his untiring services on behalf of Guam throughout his Congressional career and for the extremely beneficial interest he has always shown in the welfare of the people of Guam; and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution do also serve as an invitation to the Honorable Congressman O'Brien and to his family that they come to Guam in the near future as guests of the people of the territory so that Guam's residents may have the opportunity to express in person to Congressman O'Brien their gratitude for his services and their respect for his abilities and character, such a visit to also include an appropriate ceremony marking the public dedication of O'Brien Drive, a major Guam highway previously named for Congressman O'Brien; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable Leo W. O'Brien of the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of Guam.

Duly adopted on the 11th day of July 1966.

Carlos P. Taitand,
Speaker.
Antonio S. N. Duenas,
Legislative Secretary.

Titusville and Winter Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, 2 cities which it is my honor to represent here in Congress are among the top 10 in Florida which lead in growth, according to a special analysis made by a Miami research concern.

These 2 cities are Titusville, a space-oriented city in Brevard County, ranked second, and Winter Park, where I live in Orange County, ranked ninth, as having experienced the soundest and fastest growth in recent years.

Using the term "quality growth," the First Research Corp., of Miami explained that this refers to high levels of construction, population growth, income increases, retail activity, value of housing, industrial expansion, and many other factors that indicate rapid, but sound community growth.

The study pointed out that Florida, in the 1960's, experienced the beginning of another boom period, but it is just the opposite of the boom and bust of land speculation in the 1920's.

The State's economy is described as healthier and better balanced than at any time in its history. This is seen as a result of the State capitalizing on its fast population growth in the 1950's, increased manufacturing facilities, a year-round tourist flow and capturing a major share in the Nation's space program.

For that matter, I am privileged to represent the Cape Kennedy space complex in Brevard County, the Nation's moonport and the focal point of America's space endeavors for the world.

The 10 cities listed in order are Fort Lauderdale, Titusville, Naples, Pompano Beach, Hollywood, Fort Walton Beach, Gainesville, Boca Raton, Winter Park, and Plantation.

This is a fine commentary on central Florida's high rank as a place to live and do business.

Poverty Program Should Be Supported

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post carries an article by Mr. Roscoe Drummond that I commend to all of the Members of the Congress. As Mr. Drummond points out, the poverty program deserves the support of Congress and the country.

The article follows:

Anti-Anti-Poverty War—Far Right Attacks Program

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Congress and the public ought to take note of the defeat-the-bill attacks on the anti-poverty program from the Far Right.

Congress will soon be voting on the 1967 appropriation and they should find these extremists' tirades persuasive evidence that the beginning which has been made to help the very poor help themselves is headed in the right direction and deserves support.

The kill-the-bill arguments of the Liberty Lobby and the propaganda spread by "Let Freedom Ring," as rung by the John Birch Society via the telephone, are so ill-founded, inaccurate and misleading that they ought to assure the public and Congress that there isn't much of a case to be made against the anti-poverty program.

By resorting to such tactics the extremists virtually admit that valid arguments against the anti-poverty program are scarce.

What are these misstated and distorted arguments which their circulators hope will put the anti-poverty program out of business?

They argue that the anti-poverty program is a cause of the Negro rioting in Watts and elsewhere. The contention here is that the war on poverty, because of its political philosophy, has a large place in any explanation of rioting in Watts or Harlem or any other American city * * * not as a solution but as a factor.

The truth is that Watts and Harlem are the end results of decades of racial discrimi-

> nation and unfairness and most Americans know that it is right and necessary to act with special speed to help those who have been most neglected. The anti-poverty program is part of that necessity.
>
> The extremist argue that the anti-poverty program is "cynically" organizing "the poor for political and revolutionary purposes."
>
> The answer to that is that a major criticism brought against the program by conservative Republicans in Congress, including minority leaders Gerald Ford and Everett Dirksen, is that the Office of Economic Opportunity has not done enough to increase the participation of the poor in the development of policy and program on the ground that such participation by the poor increases responsibility.
>
> The extremists argue that the war on poverty "is destroying individual initiative."
>
> The thrust of all the anti-poverty program is self-help through special education, special job-skill training needed to break the cycle of extreme poverty. Such governmental assistance does not destroy individual initiative, it expands individual initiative.
>
> Obviously in any pioneering effort of this kind there will be mistakes, large and small, and shortcomings. The anti-poverty program has had its share of such—but no more than might be humanly expected.
>
> Probably less. Indeed, in a survey of 40 cities the Christian Science Monitor reached this finding: "The war on poverty may have established some kind of all-time record. In the nearly two years of operation, there hasn't been a whisper of scandal in the administration of the overwhelming majority of programs across the country."
>
> The program as a whole, in concept and substantial execution, deserves the support of Congress and the country.

Gratitude and Dissent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, in its great desire for a consensus relative to the present policies in Vietnam, the administration has frequently tried to achieve its goal by hinting that anyone who disagrees with its policies is a disloyal American or one who lacks understanding of what it is doing.

The editorial in last Sunday's Elizabethton, Tenn., Star pointed out to its readers that this is not the case—that disagreement and disloyalty are not synonymous. At the same time the editorial pointed out:

> We, like many other loyal Americans, have no intention of demonstrating or picketing yet reserve our right to assert disagreement with policy whenever we feel that policy is in error.
>
> GRATITUDE AND DISSENT
>
> No American will find fault with the sentiment on that new postage stamp, "We appreciate our servicemen," unless it be that this puts it rather mildly. Those who are the spearhead of the nation's defense, and above all the men involved in the fighting in Vietnam, abundantly deserve this word of appreciation and far more. One might even question the necessity for placing this message on a postage stamp, as thought it might not otherwise be felt or expresed.
>
> A more serious question was raised at the ceremony of unveiling. It stems from President Johnson's apparent implication that opposing current policies can be equated with lack of appreciation for our servicemen. The truth is that one may feel the deepest appreciation for the sacrifices of those in the armed forces without necessarily approving foreign policy or the conduct of the war in every particular.
>
> Perhaps the President did not mean to imply that dissent signalizes lack of appreciation of the men in service. But that may be read into his statement: "With the issue of this stamp, millions of American voices will go up in unison. They will be voices that no number of demonstrators or pickets will ever be able to drown out."
>
> We, like many other loyal Americans, have no intention of demonstrating or picketing yet reserve our right to assert disagreement with policy whenever we feel that policy is in error. At the same time, we yield to no one in our appreciation of "the brave Americans in uniform who back our words with deeds." We think Mr. Johnson should have made it clear that dissent does not rule out gratitude to the men who are so ably doing their duty in the services.

The Education Czar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I share the concern which has been expressed by many Members of the Congress over certain statements that have been made recently by Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II. Commissioner Howe has made it clear that he believes integration rather than education is the greatest problem for our schools today.

I have always felt that massive Federal aid to education would result in destroying local control and administration of public education in the United States. Commissioner Howe's recent statements on the role of the Federal Government in education convinced me that my position has been correct.

WBTV, an outstanding television station at Charlotte, N.C., carried an excellent editorial on August 8, 1966, concerning Commissioner Howe's public statements on integration. The editorial should cause many of us to reexamine our position on Federal aid to education. I request that the editorial be inserted in the appendix of the RECORD:

> THE EDUCATION CZAR
>
> We are grateful in a strange sort of way to Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II. He has made the point more plainly than we have ever been able to do it, that Federal aid to education means Federal control of education. Mr. Howe's whiplash approach to the uses of Federal aid has brought many people now to the place where they are asking if we are not paying too high a price in freedom of choice in exchange for a few million dollars.
>
> Howe has made it clear that he believes the primary purpose of the public schools is not education, but integration; that the main mission of the educators is not to teach children, but to bring about the greatest possible mixture of races within schools and districts; and that Federal aid is not being used to help local schools with their urgent problems, so much as to bludgeon them into complying with arbitrary standards drawn up by Howe himself.
>
> It has not been easy to convince people that Federal aid is a very mixed blessing Schools across the country have pressing needs for more money and more facilities, the Federal government has billions of dollars it can divert to these purposes if it wishes to do so, and so it has seemed to many people a natural way out to put the two together. But now Commissioner Howe has come out with statements that show the autocratic control is going to be more sweeping than imagined during the years we have been warning against Federal aid to education.
>
> The education czar lets it be known that he will not be satisfied with mere integration of faculty and pupils within existing school districts. If they do not reach the racial mixture that he considers desirable, the boundaries of the district will be designed in Washington.
>
> In a speech at Columbia University, he served notice that he will not stop there. Most of the suburbs, he said, have too many white children and not enough colored children. After ridiculing the way of life that suburban dwellers have chosen, he went on to say, "if I have my way" (those are his very words) the suburban school districts will be gerrymandered so that they reach into the inner city and include some of the slums. And of course, the process will be worked in reverse to gerrymander city districts to take in suburban areas.
>
> Let us quote again Mr. Howe's exact words: "If I have my way, schools will be built for the primary purpose of social and economic integration."
>
> He could hardly have stated in plainer words that public schools exist first of all to mix children, not to teach them. And if any community does not like his personal redistricting, he will use the same old club on them—take away their Federal aid.
>
> So if Mr. Howe "has his way" that Federal money will be used to increase the quantity of integration rather than the quality of education. And those who are beginning to ask whether the price is too high can be grateful to him—in a strange sort of way!

Grand Canyon Decision Could Affect Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the proposed Grand Canyon Dams would set a precedent for destruction. Never before have Members of Congress been so near a decision of impairment of so renowned a natural feature.

The impairment would be severe. Where the Colorado River now flows untrammeled, Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge Dams would create reservoirs up to 650 feet deep. The dams would flood out the river for 133 miles and inundate some of the choicest parts of the Grand Canyon.

If the Bureau of Reclamation would offer a proposal to satisfy the water needs of the Southwest without harming the Grand Canyon, then I would be among the supporters of such a measure. But these dams should be rejected.

An article by Louis Hofferbert in the Houston Chronicle discusses the national implications of the proposed dams. I commend Mr. Hofferbert's analysis of the Grand Canyon issue to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Houston Chronicle, July 19, 1966]

GRAND CANYON DECISION COULD AFFECT TEXAS

(By Louis Hofferbert)

The question of building a couple of dams in the Grand Canyon has been brought up here several times in the last few years. This is not because we have so few problems in Texas that we have to go to Arizona to find one. It is because the Grand Canyon deal is a threat to every natural attraction in the country, including those we thought had been made safe.

It is easy to shrug and say it is up to Arizona to decide if it wants to sacrifice the Grand Canyon to get more water for its cities. And easy to say the dam builders would never try to grab any place like the incredibly beautiful McKittrick Canyon in the Guadalupes.

To do that is only to kid yourself.

In the first place, the Grand Canyon is not just Arizona's, to do with as it pleases. It is a great natural asset that belongs to the whole country, and one that can not be replaced if it is destroyed. That is why part of it is a national park, and it should be plain that if the dam builders get away with ruining the Grand Canyon they will not draw the line at anything.

In the second place, there is a mountain of proof that dams in the Grand Canyon would waste a lot of water where water is scarce and precious. Even the dam builders do not claim the dams would provide the water Arizona cities need. Instead, they have come up with a Rube Goldberg kind of plan that would not make sense even if there was plenty of water to waste.

And the thing that should alarm everybody is that the dam clique will not even consider anything but dams, even though other answers are as good and maybe better. They are so strong they figure to just bulldoze their plan through Congress, and anybody who does not like it can drop dead.

I am not about to go again into all the arguments, facts and figures concerning these Grand Canyon dams. If you have any doubts, you can get piles of information from such places as Nature Conservancy, Texas Conservation Council or Sierra Club. None of them have anything to gain or lose, except to keep something from being destroyed that can never be replaced.

The only reason I bring it up again at this time is that the last big push is on. Some time in the next few weeks we will learn if the dam clique is so strong it can have its way at any cost.

A House committee in Washington has been considering the Grand Canyon dam bill, and news stories indicate the committee will report the bill out for a vote by the entire House. That is where you can get in a lick if you are concerned about this idea of building dams just to build dams.

Write or wire your congressman, saying you want him to vote against the Grand Canyon dams.

Certainly this is not because you or anybody else wants to keep Arizona cities from getting more water.

It is only to make the folks behind the Lower Colorado Basin project consider every other possibility before they ruin the only Grand Canyon we will ever have.

Excerpts of an Address by Henry Clay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, as we reflect on the decisions which the House has reached this week, I think it is appropriate to insert in the RECORD the following excerpts from an address by a former Speaker of this House, the very distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, Henry Clay:

ON THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

(NOTE.—Known as the "Great Pacificator" and "Great Compromiser," Henry Clay of Kentucky was one of the famous orators of Congress during the historic debates dealing with the differences of the North and South. He was Speaker of the House and later became United States Senator. Following is part of a speech he delivered in the Senate in 1850.)

(By Henry Clay)

It has been objected against this measure that it is a compromise. It has been said that it is a compromise of principle, or of a principle. Mr. President, what is a compromise? It is a work of mutual concession—an agreement in which there are reciprocal stipulations—a work in which, for the sake of peace and concord, one party abates his extreme demands in consideration of an abatement of extreme demands by the other party: it is a measure of mutual concession—a measure of mutual sacrifice. Undoubtedly, Mr. President, in all such measures of compromise, one party would be very glad to get what he wants, and reject what he does not desire but which the other party wants. But when he comes to reflect that, from the nature of the government and its operations, and from those with whom he is dealing, it is necessary upon his part, in order to secure what he wants, to grant something to the other side, he should be reconciled to the concession which he has made in consequence of the concession which he is to receive, if there is no great principle involved, such as a violation of the Constitution of the United States. I admit that such a compromise as that ought never to be sanctioned or adopted. But I now call upon any senator in his place to point out from the beginning to the end, from California to New Mexico, a solitary provision in this bill which is violative of the Constitution of the United States.

The responsibility of this great measure passes from the hands of the committee, and from my hands. They know, and I know, that it is an awful and tremendous responsibility. I hope that you will meet it with a just conception and a true appreciation of its magnitude, and the magnitude of the consequences that may ensue from your decision one way or the other. The alternatives, I fear, which the measure presents, are concord and increased discord; a servile civil war, originating in its causes on the lower Rio Grande, and terminating possibly in its consequences on the upper Rio Grande in the Santa Fé country, or the restoration of harmony and fraternal kindness. I believe from the bottom of my soul that the measure is the reunion of this Union. I believe it is the dove of peace, which, taking its aerial flight from the dome of the capitol, carries the glad tidings of assured peace and restored harmony to all the remotest extremities of this distracted land. I believe that it will be attended with all these beneficient effects. And now let us discard all resentment, all passions, all petty jealousies, all personal desires, all love of place, all hankerings after the gilded crumbs which fall from the table of power. Let us forget popular fears, from whatever quarter they may spring. Let us go to the limpid fountain of unadulterated patriotism, and, performing a solemn lustration, return divested of all selfish, sinister, and sordid impurities, and think alone of our God, our country, our consciences, and our glorious Union—that Union without which we shall be torn into hostile fragments, and sooner or later become the victims of military despotism or foreign domination.

Mr. President, what is an individual man? An atom, almost invisible without a magnifying glass—a mere speck upon the surface of the immense universe; not a second in time, compared to immeasurable, never-beginning, and never-ending eternity; a drop of water in the great deep, which evaporates and is borne off by the winds; a grain of sand, which is soon gathered to the dust from which it sprung. Shall a being so small, so petty, so fleeting, so evanescent, oppose itself to the onward march of a great nation which is to subsist for ages and ages to come; oppose itself to that long line of posterity which, issuing from our loins, will endure during the existence of the world? Forbid it, God. Let us look to our country and our cause, elevate ourselves to the dignity of pure and disinterested patriots, and save our country from all impending dangers. What if, in the march of this nation to greatness and power, we should be buried beneath the wheels that propel it onward! What are we—what is any man—worth who is not ready and willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country when it is necessary?

I call upon all the South. Sir, we have had hard words, bitter words, bitter thoughts, unpleasant feelings toward each other in the progress of this great measure. Let us forget them. Let us sacrifice these feelings. Let us go to the altar of our country and swear, as the oath was taken of old, that we will stand by her; that we will support her; that we will uphold her Constitution; that we will preserve her union; and that we will pass this great, comprehensive, and healing system of measures, which will hush all the jarring elements and bring peace and tranquillity to our homes.

Let me, Mr. President, in conclusion, say that the most disastrous consequences would occur, in my opinion, were we to go home, doing nothing to satisfy and tranquillize the country upon these great questions. What will be the judgment of mankind, what the judgment of that portion of mankind who are looking upon the progress of this scheme of self-government as being that which holds the highest hopes and expectations of ameliorating the condition of mankind—what will their judgment be? Will not all the monarchs of the Old World pronounce our glorious republic a disgraceful failure? Will you go home and leave all in disorder and confusion—all unsettled—all open? The contentions and agitations of the past will be increased and augmented by the agitations resulting from our neglect to decide them. Sir, we shall stand condemned by all human judgment below, and of that above it is not for me to speak. We shall stand condemned in our own consciences, by our own constituents, and by our own country. The measure may be defeated. I have been aware that its passage for many days was not absolutely certain. From the first to the last, I hoped and believed it would pass, because from the first to the last I believed it was founded on the principles of just and righteous concession, of mutual conciliation. I believe that it deals unjustly by no part of the Republic; that it saves their honor, and, as far as it is dependent upon Congress, saves the interests of all quarters of the country. But, sir, I have known that the decision of its fate depended upon four or five votes in the Senate of the United States, whose ultimate judgment we could not count upon the one side or the other with absolute certainty. Its fate is now committed to the Senate, and to those five or six votes to which I have referred. It may be defeated. It is possible that, for the chastisement of our sins and transgressions, the rod of Providence may be still applied to us, may be still suspended over us. But, if defeated, it will be a triumph of ultraism and impracticability—a triumph of a most extraordinary conjunction of extremes; a victory won by abolitionism; a victory achieved by free-soilism; a victory of discord and agitation over peace and tranquillity; and I pray to Almighty God that it may not, in consequence of the inauspicious result, lead to the most unhappy and disastrous consequences to our beloved country.

She Needed Some Nerve for Career in Radio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, ever since the manager of Havre de Grace's only radio station died in 1960, his wife has been running the station. Mrs. Jason Pate, of Havre de Grace, is not only a successful businesswoman, but a community leader and the first woman president of the Maryland-D.C.-Delaware Broadcasters' Association. The Baltimore Evening Sun of August 5, 1966, contained an article about Mrs. Virginia F. Pate which I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues:

SHE NEEDED SOME NERVE FOR CAREER IN RADIO

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Virginia F. Pate says that if she "knew as much six years ago as now I wouldn't have had the nerve to do a lot of things."

The nerve was only one of the ingredients that have made Mrs. Pate a successful business woman, community leader and first woman president of the Maryland-D.C.-Delaware Broadcasters Association.

When her husband, Jason, died in 1960, Mrs. Pate found herself with Harve de Grace's only radio station, WASA, and three teen-age children on her hands.

But with a little bit of nerve, a lot of dedication and help from friends—mostly in the form of advice—the radio station continued to prosper under Mrs. Pate, and she became a leader in the business.

GIRLS IN COLLEGE

One of the children, David, has been graduated from college, and the two girls, Kennon and Barbara, are working toward degrees.

Mrs. Pate knew very little about the radio business so had to have other things going for her.

"I had heard my husband talk about the station," she said in an interview. "And I read children's stories on the air when my own were young."

In 1955 she was named to the station's board of directors, but she still did not become involved in the day-to-day operation of the station.

"But the day after Jason's funeral in April, 1960, I walked into the station and went to work," Mrs. Pate said.

When Mr. Pate died he was president of the broadcasters' association. Mrs. Pate credits members of this group with helping her through her first difficult days of running a radio station.

JUST WONDERFUL

"I could call any of them and they were just wonderful," she said. "They never belittled my question. Sometimes I must have been a problem."

It didn't take long for her to become enthusiastic about a business she now calls "a most fascinating thing" which she "will stay right in when the kids are out of college."

After her husband's death, Mrs. Pate was named an honorary director of the broadcasters' association. But her diligent work on the group's scholarship program led to her election to the board of directors. And recently she took over as the association's first woman president.

ANOTHER POST

She also is area vice president of American Women in Radio and Television, and is a past president of the Maryland chapter of that organization.

She is active in community affairs, primarily education. She is president of the Harford County Board of Education and the Harford Junior College Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Pate has no qualms about being in the predominantly male world of executives.

"All I want is a fair shake," she said. "I totally oppose a woman using so-called femininity. You should just play it straight, be yourself.

"I'll give my employees a chance to do their job if they'll give me the same chance. All I ask is, please treat me like a person."

The Airline Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the airline strike is now into its 34th day and because the negotiations have become muddled with politics they have become more involved and it takes a greater degree of give and take to reach a settlement.

In my own district, many small individual firms—for example, the florists and nurseries—are being financially crushed. To them, there is no difference between the airline strike and a flood: the damage to their business is there and it is almost irreparable. Identical situations are occurring throughout the country and while these personal disasters do not constitute a national emergency, the financial losses and inconveniences to these innocent bystanders are enormous.

There is now before Congress legislation to end this strike. However, the precedent that would be set if this legislation were enacted would have a negative impact on all—and Mr. Speaker, I emphasize all—future collective bargaining between labor and management. For it is easy to see that if Congress does step into this particular strike to force a settlement, there can be no serious collective-bargaining efforts in any future dispute between labor and management for each side will expect that Congress will eventually legislate the settlement and will therefore be tempted to only go through the motions of negotiating until Congress steps in, thus setting back the gains we have made in the area of collective bargaining in the last 30 to 40 years.

I, for one, do not want to see this tragic step backwards take place, and as I told my colleagues on July 14, it is my hope that the reasonable men on both sides of the issue will assume the grave responsibilities which are theirs and bring about an end to this unhappy situation.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I have before me a copy of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York, regarding professional societies and associations, his remarks in the well of the House, and the context of the proposed amendment.

Were I not present for many facets of the debate on H.R. 14765, I could not bring myself to believe some of the fanciful dreams put forward in amendments thereto. Quite aside from the issue of civil rights, I am concerned deeply with what is apparently a hurriedly prepared amendment, attempting to define what a professional society or organization means. I am sure the Members of the Committee appreciate that a definition of this kind affects every professional society and organization in America, cutting across the entire spectrum of professional people, whether they be lawyers, physicians, architects, engineers, dentists, or others. Such an amendment certainly deserves full, open and adequate hearings, with opportunity for all to examine the definition for the many consequences involved. Surely the leadership on both sides could not seriously recommend that this matter be so lightly treated, especially in view of the fact that nowhere else in the statutes, or the United States Code will be found a definition of professional society or professional organization.

Mr. Chairman, as to the context of the proposed amendment, it is obviously hastily drawn, there are many errors in the spelling, and I would like to ask why, on page 1, the definition of professional is totally incomprehensible as a proposed law because of the "ands/ors" so that it would be impossible to determining the meaning in a court of equity or justice.

It cannot be determined by reading the definition whether subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) are to be read in the conjunctive or disjunctive.

Furthermore, I cannot help but wonder why the gentleman has made reference to title 42 of the United State Code in the first page, and sections of the amendment, including the top few lines of the second page, and omitted it in the others. This is why it was insisted that the entire proposal be read. Subsequent references to title 42 of the United State Code are omitted.

Mr. Chairman, where is section (G) (2) (A)? I might add, why are paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 703 redesignated as "A" through "C" by paragraph D of the amendment? The copy available to me does not designate that all subsequent title, sections, and paragraphs will be renumbered accordingly. There is considerable question as to whether or not the general statute should not be amended on the floor during the close of the legislative debate, such as we have had the past 3 weeks on the civil rights bill of 1966, instead of a specific code with confusion as to whether it is that from the civil rights bill of 1960 or 1964.

For all of these reasons, but principally, Mr. Speaker, because of the danger in defining professional societies in the section of the bill, I call for the defeat of the amendment.

Tax Deductions for Advanced Degrees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, our Government, being so large and complex, sometimes works at cross purposes. While this Congress and administration have shown admirable sympathy to higher education, one agency of our Government, the Internal Revenue Service, is retarding pursuit of advanced degrees by our Nation's teachers. The IRS does so through no lack of wisdom, I'm sure, but through assiduous concern for its prime duty of revenue collection.

I am today introducing a bill which affirms our Government's willingness to allow tax deductions for teachers who are furthering their formal education. At present, if their efforts eventually entitle them to another degree, their expenses become nondeductible.

The Service claims that Congress has never endorsed deductions on expenses specifically for education. Educational expenses are considered normal business expenditures under some conditions, and are deductible for this reason. When a teacher is required to improve his skills to keep in step with his profession, as he is by State law in Colorado, or has to meet minimum, continuing educational demands set by his contract, his expenses are deductible.

The IRS says pursuit of advanced degrees is akin to neither of these cases. They say these teachers are attempting, instead, to advance substantially their personal positions within their profession. Hence, theirs are not normal business expenditures and are not deductible.

My bill overturns this ruling. All expenses for legitimate, formal education, whether they lead to a degree or not, are made deductible. I feel this bill is necessary if we are to avoid stifling the incentive of our teachers to improve themselves. We risk deterioration of our country's teaching resources if we impose penalties, rather than rewards, for intellectual effort.

The Price of Becoming Competitive in Steel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, recently, Mr. O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy, testified before the Senate Finance Committee on the steel import problem.

In his testimony, Mr. Strackbein gave me an analogy of what happened to the coal industry and to its employees when that industry faced up to its foreign import problem.

It it a very frightening analogy and I believe it merits consideration of my colleagues; therefore, under unanimous consent, I include it with my foregoing remarks as a further contribution to the national dialog on nation's trade policies:

The Price of Becoming Competitive in Steel

(Statement of O. R. Strackbein, chairman, the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy, before the Senate Finance Committee, June 2, 1966)

My testimony will be limited to certain aspects of the steel import problem without making a rounded presentation, as I am sure the industry representatives will do, including those who man the steel works.

It is the purpose here to estimate the price to the iron and steel industry of becoming competitive with imports, with special emphasis on employment.

Before analyzing the steel industry some revealing light may be thrown on the subject of the cost of becoming competitive by examining the same problem in another basic industry.

The coal industry offers what may be a very useful example. The experience of the coal industry during the past ten to fifteen years may hold a clue to what price has to be paid to remain competitive. While the coal industry's problem was not the same as that of iron and steel, it bears a close enough resemblance to be of great value.

Coal suffered from competition with imports, fuel and Diesel oil, and natural gas. Steel's competitive problem arises largely from imports but is not confined to that sector. It also competes with other products such as aluminum, plastic, wood, glass, etc.

The cost of becoming competitive in the coal industry fell with shattering effect on the labor force, especially the miners. This would be expected because in coal production the direct labor cost is high; and the burden of cost-reduction must be borne by the cost factor that outweighs all other combined, namely, labor. Increased efficiency is achievable in any significant degree only by labor-saving devices and operations.

The story can be told quickly.

In 1950 employment in coal mines was an average of 483,000. They produced 560 million tons of coal in one year, or 1,159 tons per man. In 1965 only 142,000 workers produced 525 million tons of coal or 3,697 tons per man. This was more than a threefold increase in productivity. This productivity miracle was accomplished by abolishing 341,000 jobs, or two out of every three. As a result the wholesale price of coal lagged behind many products, moving from 86.1 in 1950 to only 95.5 in 1965 where 1957–59 = 100. Wholesale steel prices by contrast moved from 66.9 to 101.4 in the same period. Coal moved up 9.4 points; steel, 34.5 points. Nonferrous metals rose 36.0 points. (Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1965, Table 1027, p. 716; Survey of Current Business, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, April 1966, p. S–19 and page S–35; Stat. Abstract, 1965, Table 1029, p. 78; also Table 490, pp. 357–8.)

Yes, the coal industry became competitive. One by-product was an increase in exports. These rose from 25 million tons in 1950 to 50 million tons in 1965, a doubling of foreign sales. They would go higher but for European import restrictions. (Stat. Abstract, 1965, Table 1029, p. 718; Survey of Cur. Bus., Apr. '66, p. S–35.) Moreover, coal production has recovered from a low of 420,000 tons in 1961 to 525,000 in 1965.

The industry became competitive by the only route that is open, namely, more efficient production, or ruthless mechanization. In terms of employment the price in the coal industry was indeed extremely high. The Appalachian destitution was a direct result.

The steel industry now faces a similar problem; but it does not follow that it can repeat the experience of the coal industry. In point of employment the number on the payroll is still over 500,000. The number of employees has declined only from 587,000 production workers in 1950 to 512,000 in 1964, a drop of only 75,000 or a mere 13%. (Stat. Abs. 1965, Table 306, p. 221.) This compares with a decimation of employment in the coal industry, as related above, i.e., a displacement of 341,000 workers. Obviously, judged by the example of coal, the steel industry has been remiss.

Because of its backwardness the steel industry has suffered a reversal in foreign markets. Instead of gaining foreign markets, as did coal, the exports of steel have shrunk. From the high export level of 5.3 million tons in 1957 (Foreign Trade Trends, 1965, Iron and Steel Inst., p. 64), it fell to 2.5 million tons in 1965 (Survey of Cur. Bus., Apr. 1966, p. S–32). In other words, contrasted to coal, which doubled its exports during the 15-year period cited, steel's exports were cut in half in eight years.

Imports of steel, on the other hand, have moved from 1.1 million tons in 1957 to 10.4 million tons in 1965, a tenfold increase. (Iron and Steel Inst., ibid., supra; Sur. of Cur. Bus., ibid., supra.) Coal imports, by contrast, are negligible and no source of worry. Coal, it bears repeating, paid the price for becoming competitive and therefore is in an enviable posture in its foreign trade—at least temporarily. Steel's position is unenviable and deteriorating.

It cannot be determined precisely what the price would be for the steel industry should it seek to become as competitive as coal. Nevertheless certain measures can be applied. Apparently it would not be necessary, as in the case of coal, to sacrifice over 300,000 workers. Perhaps a sacrifice of only 200,000 would do the job. Let us make a few calculations.

Productivity in the steel industry increased from 165 tons per production worker in 1950 to 248 tons in 1964. (Stat. Abs., 1965, Table 306, p. 221; Iron and Steel Inst., Foreign Trade Trends, 1965, Table 7, p. 38.) This represents an increase of 50%. As shown above, coal's productivity per production worker in the same period increased over 200%, or four times as sharply as in steel. Had steel done as well its employment of production workers would have fallen to near 150,000 level.[1]

Steel's foreign competitors are much more formidable than U.S. coal's foreign competitors. Steel production has risen rapidly in a number of industrial countries. West German production has doubled since 1952, rising to 36.8 million tons in 1965. Japanese production has experienced a much sharper rise, surpassing both W. Germany and the United Kingdom, in 1964. Her tonnage reached 41.1 million in 1965. French and Italian production has also risen sharply. The U.K. rise has been more moderate. (European Coal and Steel Community, General Report, March 1964; also publ. of Office Statistique de Communautes Europeenes, 1966, #2, p. 7.)

In 1952 this country produced 48% of the world's steel. (Stat. Abs. 1954, Table 1129, p. 960.) In 1964 this share had dropped to 26%, or to 127 million tons of a world total of 478 million.

Steel wages in the United States for production workers were $3.41 per hour in 1964, rising to $3.54 in February 1966. By contrast European average annual net earnings in 1963 (without free accommodations) with a family of two, were $1970 in W. Germany; $2264 in France, $2516 in Belgium, $2146 in Holland and $1834 in Italy. In the same year (1963) steel wages averaged $141.86 per week in this country. A 50-week year would have brought $6,650 per worker, or well over three times the pay in W. Germany, Italy and Holland. (U.S. Wages: Current Survey of Business, supra; European: Statistical Office of the European Communities, Basic Statistics of the Community, 1965, Table 92, p. 138.)

Output per production worker in the European iron and steel industry in 1964 was: W. Germany, 181 tons; France, 151 tons; Italy, 174 tons. (Europe Coal and Steel Community, General Report, March 1964; Basic Statistics of the Community, 1965, Table 10, p. 28.)

These levels compare with 248 tons per worker in this country in the same year. With wages of about a third of those prevailing here the European producers should be able to compete with an annual output per worker as low as 100 tons.

Japanese output in 1964 was 156 tons per production worker. (Survey of Japanese Finance and Industry.) This was up from 112 tons in 1960. Thus, while Japanese wages continue to lag far behind the European, their productivity is fast approaching the European level. In 1965 average annual wages of Japanese steel production workers, with bonus, was $1380. (Monthly Report of Iron and Steel Statistics, Iron and Steel Federation, Japan.) In 1965 approximately 40% of total U.S. imports of iron and steel came from Japan, compared with 17.9% in 1960. (Iron and Steel Inst., supra.)

The steel industry in this country has accelerated its expenditure for plant and equipment in recent years, moving from $1.1 billion in 1960 to $1.9 billion in 1965, while projecting over $2 billion for 1966. (Stat. Abs. 1965, Table 690, p, 501.) This represents a serious modernization program.

A comparison of prices, January 1, 1964, f.o.b., port of shipment, of the European Coal and Steel Community and U.S. prices for export, port of shipment, shows the wide margin separating ECSC and U.S. prices (dollars per ton in each case):

	ECSC	*U.S.*
Reinforcement bars	$75–6	$127
Merchant bars	81–3	130–139
Wire rod	78–80	146.15
Plate	84–8	124.10
Hot rolled sheet	106–22	146.15
Cold rolled sheet	110–25	162.25

(12th General Report, the High Authority, European Coal and Steel Community, March 1964, pp. 454–5.)

THE DILEMMA

The road to competitiveness for the iron and steel industry is a rough one, with particular significance for the workers. Under similar, if more aggravated, circumstances the coal industry as an industry survived. The workers, however, figuratively speaking, were massacred economically. Yet the industry had no alternative if it was to survive.

In the steel industry foreign competition looms larger and more ominously than it did in the coal industry; but steel has an apparent escape hatch. It can invest in foreign countries, although there appear to be few attractive possibilities at present in that field in view of the world's current excess steel capacity and the nationalistic aspects of the industry.

If steel would insist on following the footsteps of coal it would have to go far beyond its present level of output per man per year; but to do that would hold nothing but terror for the work force, as we shall see.

In 1963 the steel payroll for all employees in steel rolling and finishing was $4.11 billion. Value added by manufacturing was $8.35 billion. Therefore wages represented 50% of the value added. Shipments were $18.59 billion or more than four times the payroll. (Stat. Abs., 1965, Table 1125, pp. 778–9.) Therefore if it were proposed to lower the cost of shipments by 10% the work force must be reduced some 40%: unless all the workers down the line in the earlier stages of production were also reduced 10% in number: iron ore miners, coal miners, transportation workers, etc., and this could hardly be proposed. The other alternative would be a wage reduction of 40% for steel workers or a 10% reduction for all workers from iron ore and coal to the finished product.

Yet, a 10% cost reduction might not be sufficient to bring steel to a competitive level. In that event the cut must be deeper in proportion. The price could easily be 200,000 jobs of a total of some 500,000.

Is this country prepared to pay such a price?

What is the alternative? Evidently the only practical option lies in control of import tonnage, preferably by quota. Even so the industry must pursue its modernization if it is not to fall behind foreign technical improvements.

What possibilities would lie in a reduction of profits as a source of lower costs?

In 1965 the profits after taxes of the primary iron and steel industry was 9.8% on stock equity, or $1.4 billion. This rate was the lowest in the durable goods group, the highest being 19.5% realized by the automotive industry. It (net profit) was equal to one-third of the 1963 employee payroll ($4.11 billion in 1963), one-sixth of the value added by manufacturing ($8.35 billion in 1963) and 7.5% of the value of shipments ($18.6 billion). The 9.8% rate for 1965 was up from the low figure of 5.4% on stock equity realized in 1962. (Source: Division of Financial Statistics, Federal Trade Commission.)

If the 1965 profits were cut in half, i.e., to $700 million and the reductions were spread over the approximately $20 billion of shipments of iron and steel in 1965, a reduction of only 3½% in the price could be made; and such a small margin would not achieve a competitive standing. Moreover, the industry's incentive would be deeply eroded.

Exports of iron and steel products cannot be looked to as a source of substantial relief. The outlook continues to be negative. Indirect exports in the form of machinery, vehicles, etc., sometimes cited as offering hope, are losing their lead over indirect imports.

When we demand of a domestic industry a degree of efficiency sufficient to produce competitiveness with imports we necessarily assert acceptance of the means of achieving this state. In many instances this involves a massive displacement of labor to overcome the wage-productivity differential. Our shipping industry meets the differential (1) through governmental building and operatding subsidies or (2) seeking refuge under foreign flags.

Between Pittsburgh and Appalachia lie the quicksands of free trade. Do we rush forward to be swallowed to our knees or do we recognize the harsh realities?

The problem is not confined to the steel industry. The proposed study would, however, be of inestimable value if it addresses itself to the dilemma posed by efforts to become internationally competitive at all costs.

Letter From a Constituent on the Airline Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the following letter, just received from one of my constituents in Peoria, Ill., at this point in the RECORD:

AUGUST 2, 1966.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MICHEL: I know that the Congress is considering legislation to stop the current air line strike. As a voter from your district I would ask that you oppose any attempt to pass such legislation. There are charges that the strike has created a national emergency, or at least it is not in the public interest. While I'm sure it has inconvenienced many persons, I don't think it goes much beyond that. I believe that the only recommendation Congress should make is that both parties return to the bargaining table, without threats or pressure from the Congress or on the White House, and settle their problems through honest discussion and without leaning on external crutches in hope of obtaining "special considerations" in the resulting settlement. The only necessary consideration is that both parties enter bargaining with the understanding that where there is room for compromise there is room for agreement.

All we have heard is 3.2%, etc. as a guide line for settlement. When the honest approach must be the true ability of the company to pay and then determine what the wages and benefits must be in accordance with comparable jobs in other industries. If, in fact, the employees have been under paid due to lack of corporate profits in the past, and the Air lines are now making a profit, then in all fairness to their loyal and understanding employees, now is the time to return this loyalty and understanding in the form of fair and just compensation.

I would appreciate your seeing that this is read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely,

W. LEROY DODSON.

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[1] As it was, steel in 1964 produced 32.4% more basic steel than in 1950 with 13% fewer workers.

Office of Economic Opportunity Legal Services Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the success of the legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity has had an impact far beyond the extensive relief already provided the poor by the 160 legal services projects now launched. The excitement generated by the legal services program has helped make the topic of "poverty and the law" one of the leading concerns of the American lawyer today. In the May 15 edition of the American Bar News, the new Bulletin of the American Bar Association, Mr. Orison S. Marden, president-elect of the ABA, termed the Office of Economic Opportunity's program a "golden opportunity" for the legal profession.

Mr. Marden said that because of the legal services program the bar now had the chance to move forward more rapidly than had ever been thought possible in "serving the legal needs of the poor." The ABA has taken the initiative in preparing a pamphlet to help explain the legal services program to the legal profession.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the enthusiastic approach of such a distinguished organization for my colleagues' due consideration and request permission to have the pertinent parts of this edition of the News inserted in the RECORD at this point:

OEO ANNOUNCES 34 LEGAL SERVICE GRANTS TOTALING $6,361,000; RECRUITING TOP STUDENTS FOR PROGRAMS

Grants totaling more than $6,361,000 for 34 new legal service programs for the poor have been announced by Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. In making the announcement, Mr. Shriver also revealed a new recruitment program, called "Advocates for the Poor," had been set up in all U.S. law schools to seek top students for legal programs financed with federal anti-poverty funds.

LARGEST GRANT

Largest of the grants was $872,851 to the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity at Window Rock, Ariz. Smallest was $23,646 to Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Associated Universities. The grants included $240,181 for an experimental "Judicare" program being initiated by the State Bar of Wisconsin and $704,486 for a Houston project with "maximum involvement of the poor," to be administered by the Houston Legal Foundation.

The wide variety of the programs, Mr. Shriver said, illustrated "that no federal blueprint has been imposed on local communities or local bars."

BAR HELPED

And Mr. Shriver added: ". . . these projects are not an attempt to subvert or oppose the organized bar. They have been undertaken with the express guidance, support and cooperation of the bar and of legal aid agencies . . . The pledge of active cooperation made unanimously by the American Bar Association last February has been carried out, and more than carried out, on the local and national scene."

Under the Wisconsin program, "Judicare cards" may be issued to families with a total annual income of less than $3,000 in 26 counties in northern Wisconsin. The State Bar of Wisconsin said 36,963 families in this rural area, or 30.2 per cent of its population, fall into this category. The Judicare Board will determine exact eligibility requirements.

LOW FEES

An eligible person would present his card to any lawyer in his area for all types of free legal services except those involving criminal and tax matters for which other types of free service are available. Fee generating cases, including contingent fee cases, also are excluded.

Attorneys whose services are used will be reimbursed by the Wisconsin Judicare Administration at not more than 80 per cent of regular minimum fees. The remaining 20 per cent will be regarded as a contribution of the individual attorney to the program.

The largest grant will provide 18 lawyers for the three-state Navajo Reservation. Mr. Shriver said the Navajos previously were served by only two lawyers. The grant also will be used to employ Navajos as aides and investigators in the five offices for legal services to be set up on the reservation.

HOUSTON GRANT

The Houston-Harris County grant, Mr. Shriver said, would provide for a 30-member district committee to supervise the program with 20 of the members drawn from neighborhood councils composed of the poor and residents of the area to be served. The other 10 members will be lawyers serving the program. Members of the Houston Legal Foundation will regularly attend meetings of the neighborhood councils.

In announcing the "Advocates for the Poor" program, Mr. Shriver said 132 of the nation's law schools, including the University of Puerto Rico, now have a recruiter designated by the individual schools to seek top students to fill positions in the new legal services programs for the poor.

YOUNG LAWYERS

"Already we are witnessing both in law schools and in communities," Shriver said, "that top students and idealistic young lawyers have decided to devote a year or more of their lives to bringing justice to the poor. The new prestige and new importance given to legal services programs means that top talent on a broadly-based scale will be attracted to legal services agencies and institutions.

Other grants announced which brought total antipoverty funds granted through the Legal Service Program to $10.7 million included:

Hartford, Conn. $53,400 to Community Renewal Team of Greater Hartford for a program to be administered by the city's Neighborhood Legal Services Board.

Norwich, Conn. $52,555 to the Thames Valley Council for Community Action, Inc., for a program to be administered by Legacy, Inc.

Waterbury, Conn. $41,370 to New Opportunities for Waterbury, Inc., for a program to be administered by the Neighborhood Legal Services Board.

Wilmington, Del. $79,909 to Community Action of Greater Wilmington, Inc., for a program to be administered by the Legal Aid Society of Delaware, Inc.

Atlanta, Ga. $163,495 to Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., for a program to be administered by the Atlanta Legal Aid Society.

Honolulu, Hawaii. $163,445 to Honolulu Council of Social Agencies to finance a statewide program to be administered by the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii to bring legal services to the poor of Honolulu as well as residents of the less-populous outer islands.

Chicago, Ill. $69,601 to Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity for a program to be administered by the Community Renewal Foundation and $166,261 to the same parent organization for a program to be administered by the Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities. The project will include nine neighborhood law offices.

Karnak, Ill. $65,805 to Shawnee Development Council Community Action Programs.

Worcester, Mass. $60,169 to Worcester Community Council, Inc., for a program to be administered by the Legal Services Policy Committee.

Escanaba, Mich. $195,407 to the Upper Peninsula Committee for Area Progress.

Muskegon, Mich. $62,831 to Community Action Against Poverty, Inc., for a program to be administered by the Muskegon-Oceana Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.

University of Mississippi. $282,258 to the School of Law to finance special research and training to initiate intensive student and faculty studies in the area of law and poverty, development of methods to provide legal services to the South's rural poor, and education of students in areas of the law affecting the poor.

Kansas City, Mo. $178,949 to Kansas City Human Resources Corporation for a program to be administered by the Legal Aid and Defender Society of Kansas City.

New Jersey. $50,168 to the New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunity for a program to be administered by the New Jersey State Bar Association.

Jersey City, N.J. $67,268 to the Community and Neighborhood Development Organization.

Trenton, N.J. $67,041 to United Progress, Inc., for a program to be administered by the Mercer County Legal Aid Society, Inc.

Zuni Pueblo, N.M. $190,064 to the People of Zuni for a program to be administered by the Zuni Legal Aid and Defender Society.

Columbia University. $112,360 to Center for Study of Welfare Law.

Nassau County, N.Y. $243,831 to the Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County for a "circuit riding" program which will offer the services of lawyers in 10 neighborhood centers.

North Dakota. $292,385 to the Legal Aid Society of North Dakota, Inc., for a statewide program.

Turtle Mountain, N.D. $40,228 to the Turtle Mountain Band of the Chippewa Indians.

Cincinnati, Ohio. $187,484 to the Community Action Committee of the Cincinnati Area for a program to be administered by the Legal Aid Society of Cincinnati.

Columbus, Ohio. $115,778 to the Columbus Metropolitan Area Community Action Organization for a program to be administered by the Legal Aid and Defender Society of Columbus.

Ohio. $59,550 to Ohio State Legal Services Association, a non-profit corporation sponsored by the Ohio State Bar Association.

Toledo, Ohio. $56,925 to the Economic Opportunity Planning Association of Greater Toledo, Inc., for a program to be administered by the Legal Aid Society.

Philadelphia, Pa. $745,637 to the Philadelphia Anti-Poverty Action Committee to provide legal services in civil, criminal, administrative and juvenile areas of the law for residents of eroded neighborhoods and to establish an extensive program in legal education for the poor, for persons in social services dealing with the poor, for law students and the general public. The program will be administered by the Community Legal Services, Inc.

Dallas, Tex. $359,404 to Dallas Community Action Committee, Inc., for a program to be administered by Southern Methodist University.

Milwaukee, Wis. $139,604 to Community Relations Social Development Commission for a program to be administered by the Board of Legal Services, Inc.

Marquette University. $156,536 to the Marquette University Law School.

The legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity offers the legal profession "a golden opportunity to move forward more rapidly than we had ever thought possible in serving the legal needs of the poor," said Orison S. Marden, President-elect of the American Bar Association.

"If we do not take advantage of these opportunities I have no doubt that we will regret it and that history will not deal kindly with our default," Mr. Marden told a symposium on "Poverty and Justice" sponsored by the law school of the University of Notre Dame.

Meanwhile in letters to the House Committee on Education and Labor, ABA President Edward W. Kuhn and John W. Cummiskey. Chairman of ABA's Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants, pointed to the need for assurances of continuing support of the OEO program.

APPROVE FUND FIGURE

Chairman Cummiskey said $50,00,000 is a "realistic allocation" for OEO Legal Services Programs in fiscal 1966–67. OEO allocated $20 million for Legal Services Programs this year.

PREPARE PAMPHLET

ABA also is preparing a pamphlet, "Lawyers and Legal Services Program of the OEO," to help explain the program to the legal profession.

Flag Desecration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, another in a series of incidents involving the desecration of the American flag was reported this week.

According to an account in the Washington, D.C., Daily News, of August 8, 1966, the desecration occurred when vandals broke into an elementary school in Denville, N.J.

Previous reports of flag desecration have been reported in Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, and New York.

As a deterrent to this activity I have introduced legislation making it a Federal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for desecration of the American flag.

Members of the House who support such legislation to protect the flag may signify by signing Discharge Petition No. 6 which is now available in the House.

Mr. Andy Borg, of Superior, Wis., national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has also commented on the flag desecration problem and urged support of my legislation.

Commander Borg is critical of the poor showing thus far of support for anti-flag-desecration legislation, particularly in view of the fact that Americans are being killed and wounded in ever-increasing numbers in the Vietnam war fighting and serving under the American flag.

In order that the Members of Congress be apprised of the latest incident of flag desecration, and also take counsel from the very pointed and appropriate remarks of Commander Borg, I request the articles be reprinted in the Record.

The articles follow:

Flag Desecrated

Denville, N.J., August 9 (UPI).—Police searched today for vandals who broke into the Riverview Grammar School, desecrated an American flag and painted across the school auditorium floor, "death in Viet Nam to the American pigs."

V.F.W. Chief Chides Congress on Flag Desecration Bill Failure

Washington, D.C., August 11.—The National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. expressed his "shock and dismay in Members of Congress who have not signed the Discharge Petition which would protect the flag of our great nation from desecration and vilification."

Andy Borg, Superior, Wis., the V.F.W. Commander, said that "more than 20 days ago, Rep. Richard Roudebush (R-Ind.) introduced, H.R. 13924, as a Discharge Petition, so that the Members of Congress might sign it and show they are sick and tired of the American flag being burned, stomped upon, torn apart and vilified by communist inspired peaceniks and others.

"A majority of signatures on the Petition—219—would allow this much needed legislation to be brought to the Floor of the House of Representatives for a vote by the elected representatives of the American people."

The V.F.W. Chief said he was "disgusted to learn that during the more than 20 days the bill had been on the desk, only 46 representatives of the people had affixed their signatures. This is a lousy showing. I know that the 1,300,000 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their families feel the same way I do.

"There is nothing whatsoever wrong with love of country and love of our flag. There is not protecting legislation on the books at the present time. The American flag represents our nation in all of her past and present glory. It must be protected. The V.F.W. is unanimously behind the Roudebush bill."

Borg said that a number of Congressmen had written him "that they did not sign Discharge Petitions. This is understandable when legislation is of a picayune nature. But this legislation pertains to the prohibition of desecration of the flag of the United States of America. The Roudebush bill should be signed by every Member of the Congress in order to show their faith and pride in the flag of our nation."

Our Air and Water Can Be Made Clean

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing danger in the United States to many of our resources and to our health. The pollution of the air, the soil, and the water in this land is making waste of materials that should be used and that will be needed in the future. This week's issue of Life magazine—August 12, 1966—has an editorial which points out the need for legislation in this area. This editorial comes at a time when action is lacking and wanting. It would be to the neglect of Congress if we allowed this legislation to go unpassed this session. It is not a matter of whether or not we can afford these programs. We cannot afford not to have them.

In addition, I would like to call attention to the hearings currently being held by the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development. They concern our national pollution policies in relation to our technological progress in this field.

Without objection, I place this article in the Record:

Our Air and Water Can Be Made Clean

There is a good chance that 1966 will be remembered as the year when Americans finally got fed up with pollution. For 350 years we have poured filth into every body of water that we control and into the air above. Now, voters are proving at the polls that they have had enough. And what's more, they are assuming—correctly—that it is technically and financially feasible to do something about pollution problems long considered insoluble.

Last month the Senate passed a water pollution control bill that will cost $6.4 billion over the next five years. The vote was 90–0 and there was hardly any debate. At the same time, a companion air pollution bill ($196 million over three years) was passed without a nay.

No people, not even Americans, are literally consumers. We are users. We eat things, wear them, operate them or burn them. We change their form, then pour them into the air as smoke and fumes, or funnel them into sewers that lead to the rivers we are killing and the lakes that are becoming mammoth cesspools.

There might be some logic to the fouling of our environment if air and water somehow appeared from mystically pure sources, flowed past us once, and disappeared, to be replaced by fresh supplies. Alas, there is just so much air above the earth and water on its surface. We cannot create more—but can only find ways to use it more sensibly.

New Yorkers, during the drought of the past five years, became studdenly aware of the waste inherent in foul waters. While emergency drought regulations silenced many air conditioners, browned lawns to straw and banished water glasses from restaurant tables, the Hudson River was daily carrying 11 billion gallons of undrinkable, uncleanable water past the city and dumping it into the ocean. There was no real drought in New York last year. There was plenty of water but pollution had made it unusuable.

We have always been able to find new sources of pure water, but those days are about over. Right now we use 400 billion gallons daily, 57% of all that is available. By the end of the century, we will be using 900 billion gallons a day—far more than the total supply. We will have to reuse all of our water, perhaps a dozen times over in major cities.

Air pollution is perhaps more dangerous than filthy water, if for no other reason than that it is not so obvious. With the classic exception of Los Angeles, where a fluke of climate makes the problem visible, most of the poisons we breathe cannot be seen. Los Angeles may get the attention, but New York City, on an area basis, actually pumps eight times as much junk into its air.

Some pollutants lead a double life, first fouling the air, then filtering into water systems and food crops. Donald E. Carr, in his book *Death of the Sweet Waters*, points out that six billion pounds of lead have been burned and spread over the country since lead alkyls were first added to gasoline as an anti-knock measure in 1923—and that the concentration of lead in the blood of Americans is 100 times normal. It should be remembered that lead compounds were favorite poisons of the ancient Romans.

The political muscle that is developing from the outrage over pollution has had scattered but notable success across the country. It helped elect William Scranton to the governorship of Pennsylvania, when he supported tough controls on strip mining operations that pour mine acids into the state's streams. Detergent makers were forced to find new formulas when housewives found their tapwater running with a built-in foaming head.

New York voters last year supported by a four-to-one ratio (the largest margin ever on a spending measure) a referendum that would allow the state to spend $1.7 billion of their money to clean up the Hudson. Californians have pushed so hard for control of air pollution that the federal government has decided to use California standards for the mandatory smog-control devices that will be built into all American cars starting in 1968.

But while the states are reacting to the demands of their citizens with isolated pollution controls, they are not moving fast enough even to keep up with the yearly increase in pollution that we face.

On water pollution, the Senate measure is the only likely means for catching up—and eventually getting ahead of the problem of pollution. The bill does not suggest bypassing the states by offering federal money to do the bulk of the job. Instead, it would provide 30% of the cost of sewage treatment plants, with the states and local governments paying the rest. In a sense, the bill would jog the states into leadership by offering to pay 50% of construction costs when several states agree to work together with local agencies to clean up a river system that cuts across their boundaries.

The amount of money involved in the new bill—$6.4 billion spread over the next five years—is a measure not of pork barreling but of the size of the job that has to be done. Most estimates of the cost of cleaning up our streams and lakes—not to some idyllic level of purity that would allow us to drink from any of them, but simply to the point where the water will continually be usable by people or industry—come to over $40 billion. The Senate bill would put the federal government in readiness to do its share. But the money would not be spent until the states and local units agreed that theirs was really the major responsibility.

The air pollution bill matches many of the provisions of the water bill. Its price tag is lower—$196 million—but it also recognizes that the chief federal role is to stir local action, to provide a rational set of standards, and to ensure training and research in long-neglected fields.

It is unfortunate that the Senate bills did not include a provision suggested by many experts in the field—the so-called "Ruhr Plan." The heaviest concentration of industry and population in West Germany lies along the Ruhr River. Users of its water are allowed to dump refuse back into the river—but they are charged a stiff fee for each pound of pollution they add to the stream. As a result, the Ruhr's waters are almost pure enough to drink throughout the length of the industrial basin.

Many industries in America have long argued that they cannot afford effective pollution controls—and remain competitive. That view won't sit well with the American taxpayers who are now faced with the $40 billion bill for cleaning up past pollution. No businessman expects to get his plant buildings for nothing—or the raw materials that go into his product. Neither should he expect somebody else to clean up—or try and live with—the refuse of his manufacturing process.

The air and water pollution bills are expected to come to the floor of the House later this month. Despite their expense, they should be passed. There are rivers that can be saved if we act now, and lakes that could be made fit for swimming again—and for all of us, perhaps a few years added to our lives if the air we breathe can be made less poisonous.

Down in Iredell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has been shocked in recent weeks by the violent outbursts of civil disobedience which has taken place in many cities throughout the country. The eyes of the country have been focused particularly on Chicago.

What the people saw on their television screens last week when civil rioters invaded a white Chicago neighborhood was indeed shocking. The Nation was treated to the spectacle of policemen brutally clubbing white persons in the streets. It appears that police brutality is one thing in Alabama but another in Chicago.

The Statesville Record and Landmark in Statesville, N.C., had an interesting column on this subject on August 8, 1966. I believe my colleagues will be interested in reading the column entitled "Down In Iredell," and I request that it be inserted in the Appendix of the Record.

DOWN IN IREDELL

Other side of coin—anyone who saw Chicago police in action against white hecklers on television last night can testify that it was worse than anything that happened in Selma, Ala.

Residents of the Chicago Lawn area, who sought to impede Dr. Martin Luther King's "nonviolent" invasion, were clubbed and beaten to the ground, often with several officers working on one man at the same time.

Yet, deplorable as it was, we suspect it was necessary. Police cannot use powder puffs when called upon to put down a riot. They have to be rough.

But what we want to point out is the subtle way in which "police brutality" becomes acceptable when it falls on the right heads.

Not once during this demonstration of police power did the Nobel peace prizewinner stop to protest the excessive use of force. Nor did a single Negro demonstrator or white sympathizer cry out "police brutality" before the television microphones. Nor, so far as we have been able to discover, have any of the bleeding hearts on the big liberal newspapers called for civilian boards to review police conduct in Chicago Lawn or earlier in Belmont-Cragin areas.

Even the President of the United States, who rushed before a joint session of Congress to condemn the action at Selma, has managed to remain silent while white anti-protestors bit the dust in Chicago.

Now, if we had to take anybody's side in all this, it would certainly be that of the law-abiding, hard-working citizens of such communities as Chicago Lawn and Selma, Ala., who become involved in these lawless demonstrations through no fault of their own.

We cannot condemn the police for trying to maintain law and order and prevent bloodshed once the gauntlet is cast. But we can wonder why, in these so-called civil rights matters, the policeman is so often cast in the role of protecting the provocateur and arresting the provoked?

Should the police be required to escort a Ku Klux Klan parade into the center of a peaceful Negro community for a cross burning? Of course not. Then why should police always be escorting SCLC or SNIC marches into white neighborhoods for demonstrations or phony "prayer" meetings?

The commonsense answer is that neither of these should be allowed. The police, instead of becoming a party to violence, should stand at the gates of these communities and turn troublemakers away. What is so sacred about one group's civil rights that it should be allowed to disturb the tranquility of a whole community?

It has been well demonstrated by now that Martin Luther King is an expert provocateur. Professing non-violence, he precipitates violence. If one non-violent demonstration proves inadequate to the needs of the hour, then another and another are staged until good people are pushed to the breaking point.

Look at Chicago right now. After weeks of careful groundwork by King and his cohorts, violence crested in the Chicago Lawn community on July 30. King immediately rushed back from Atlanta to lead another march, this time into Belmont-Cragin, which had rolled up the welcome mat. Violence was narrowly averted.

Then two days later, he was leading a return engagement in the Chicago Lawn community, which turned out 4,000 strong to greet his invaders with sticks and stones and vile language. There is little doubt that police saved his hide this time, but still he persisted and last night the show was played all over again.

Is this the way to achieve "open housing"? Could the people of these two Chicago communities do anything about "open housing" if they wanted to? Then why should they be subjected again and again to these senseless marches and demonstrations? And why should their constitutional right to be left alone be subordinated to those of an outside group to interfere?

If King has a right to march up the street, then the people who live in a community have a right to march down it and shouldn't be the ones to have their heads bashed in when trouble develops.

Birthday of Iowa's President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, exactly 92 years ago today, Herbert Clark Hoover, Iowa's only President of the United States, was born in a two-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa, which is located in the district which I have the honor of representing. Just last Sunday, August 7, I had the privilege of participating in the annual ceremony commemorating his birthday, which is sponsored by the West Branch Heritage Foundation and the West Branch community, in honor of Iowa's native son who became the 31st President of the United States. At the dignified ceremony which is held each year, I presented to the community the pen which was used by President Johnson to sign my bill, H.R. 8111, which created Iowa's first major national park facility, the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

For those of you who have not had the privilege of visiting this most serene town in my district, I would like to describe the setting in which the very fitting memorial is located. The simple, two-room cottage in which the late President was born, has been restored and refurnished, and stands on the original site not far from the west branch of Wapsinonoc Creek.

Nearby is a well-executed replica of Jesse Clark Hoover's blacksmith shop, which houses an extensive collection of contemporary tools and other objects.

Nearby stands the Herbert Hoover Library. This structure, which was recently enlarged, will house the collection of papers accumulated by Mr. Hoover during his long career as a public servant, his collection of books, and other items of interest.

It is only about one-fourth mile to the southwest on a hillside overlooking the birthsite to the graves of Herbert Hoover and his wife, Lou Henry Hoover. The serenity and the beauty of the site are indeed magnificent. The graves are sheltered by a crescent-shaped planting of evergreen and the view down the valley to the birthplace is kept open in accordance with the wishes of the late President Hoover.

I am most pleased that today, on the anniversary of the birth of the late President Hoover, plans are proceeding with the development of the national memorial. When it is completed, the park will commemorate with dignity a great American and a great Iowan. The memorial to our late President will be such that it will recapture, as much as possible, the serenity and beauty which the area in which he was born and raised, and from which he drew the moral, as well as physical, stamina and serenity of outlook which characterized his public career.

Amalgamated Convention Urges All-Out War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the number of powerful American voices endorsing the war on poverty continues to grow. An article appearing in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Advance of June 1966 gives a report of the union's recently held 25th convention. The 1,500 delegates "wholeheartedly endorsed" a resolution calling for an "all-out war on poverty," and for an expansion of the current programs to break the cycle of poverty. The amalgamated showed its great interest in the legislative authorization of the war on poverty by urging this Congress to enact the 1966 amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act, calling for an even larger appropriation than is now requested.

Mr. Speaker, those critics who have so frequently tried to dismiss the poverty program as a gigantic boondoggle are flying right in the face of this amalgamated clothing workers' resolution. Such a resolution discredits those critics and exposes their statements as being shamefully politically motivated. The working men of America would be the last group to endorse a gyp to the poor. With support such as this, the poverty program and its backers will not be slowed down by the diminishing numbers who want to draw back.

Mr. Speaker, to enable my colleagues to evaluate the importance of this endorsement, I have permission to have this article inserted at this point in the RECORD:

AMALGAMATED CONVENTION URGES ALL-OUT WAR ON POVERTY

ATLANTIC CITY.—Echoing the sentiments of Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY and the Johnson Administration, the Amalgamated at its 25th convention called for all-out war on poverty with particular emphasis on expanded social welfare services and higher minimum wages.

A major resolution urged the Administration and the Congress "to provide for additional means of eliminating poverty, including the institution of a large-scale program of public service employment for the hard-core unemployed."

That was one of four specific points made in the resolution on the Economic Opportunity Act endorsed wholeheartedly by the 1,500 delegates at the convention.

The resolution went on to commend the Administration "for inaugurating the war on poverty by the enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and the establishment of the Office of Economic Opportunity." It also urged Congress to enact H.R. 13391, the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1966, but witth a "substantially larger appropriation than the $1.75 million now provided for the 1967 fiscal year."

Finally, the union recommended expansion "to the fullest extent" of those antipoverty programs that have already demonstrated their effectiveness.

The resolution noted the appalling total of 30 million Americans now living in poverty—"at a time of unparalleled general prosperity." The poor, the resolution said, represent the young and the old, white and non-white, urban and rural, employed and unemployed.

"The causes of poverty are many, and there is no doubt that substantial alleviation would result from a genuinely full-employment economy and from improvements in our traditional social legislation, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Social Security Act, and from an expansion of existing services in the fields of education and health.

"But even if the existing poverty programs were fully implemented, they would still not assure meaningful work for some of the hard-core unemployed who have been subjected to such serious disadvantages that they are excluded from jobs in private enterprise. A new job program must be developed to enable local communities to supplement their regular staffs with such workers in order to meet the manpower shortages in such public service activities in hospitals, nursing homes, schools, social service agencies, and recreational facilities."

The union urged greater effort on the part of the Johnson Administration to "break what otherwise tends to become a continuing cycle of poverty"—where millions of people are poor because they seem to be cut out of the normal functioning of the economy. The resolution pointed to such programs as Head Start, the Neighborhood Youth Corps and others as encouraging evidence that the cycle can be broken but urged greater expenditures to make them fully effective in the light of the desperate need.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the celebration of National Drum Corps Week, from August 20 to 27, has particular meaning for the people of Wyoming, for the Casper, Wyo., Troopers won the World Open Championship at Bridgeport, Conn., in August 1965.

Other honors won by the troopers in 1965 included the trophy for best musical unit in the mammoth parade of the VFW national encampment in Chicago; the VFW national color guard championship, the best horns, best color guard, and best drum major in the World Open; and first place in contests at Elmhurst, Ill.; Streator, Ill,; Sandusky, Ohio; Fair Lawn, N.J.; and Kingston, N.Y. Trooper Ken Davis won the VFW national competition for baritone bugle, and Pete Banta placed third on the French horn bugle.

Since the Casper Troopers made their first national appearance, they have been known as the Pride of the West. Enormous crowds have watched them perform in Denver, Omaha, Las Vegas, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, and at two world's fairs.

As a separte competing unit, the all-girl guard members have been national champions for 3 consecutive years.

DEDICATION TO PURPOSE

The troopers were organized in December 1957. The founding of this nonprofit organization was the fulfillment of an idea with two objectives—to provide the community with a character-building organization and to develop a drum and bugle corps that would be the pride of Wyoming. Through the dedication of countless citizens and organizations in Casper and throughout the West, these goals have been achieved.

HARD WORKERS

There are 130 troopers, from 12 to 21 years of age. Membership is open to all Casper young people. In the winter, each corps has a 2½-hour music rehearsal and a 3-hour marching rehearsal each week. The pace is increased in the summer. As the date for a tour approaches, the members often request 14 or more 3-hour rehearsals a week.

While on tour, each trooper must provide his own meals. Money for these expenses is earned by such activities as babysitting, washing windows, and shoveling snow.

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS

The Casper corps has been blessed with a number of outstanding leaders, such as Organizer Jim Jones and the publicity director, Mrs. Dorothy C. Wade. On the field, the troopers are under the command of Drum Major Pete Emmons. The color guard commanders are Laurel Jones and Mary Shea. Miss Jones was named the outstanding girl in the organization in 1965; she is a student at Kelly Walsh High School. The outstanding boy of the year was Fred Sanford, tenor drummer, who is now attending college in California. The elected commander of the corps for 1965 was Walt Heath, also attending a California college.

The Casper Troopers have distinguished themselves as nationally tough competitors and hold a long list of distinguished awards. Wyoming is justly proud of them.

NATIONAL DRUM CORPS WEEK

During National Drum Corps Week, we will salute numerous other groups across the country which have displayed the same dedication, hard work, and initiative as the Casper Troopers. Approximately 1 million persons are involved in drum and bugle corps activity.

These young people have been ambassadors of good will wherever they have gone and have thrilled audiences with their colorful uniforms, stirring music, and precision drill. The experience enables the troopers to gain an education from visiting faraway places and meeting new people.

It is most fitting and proper that Congress should recognize National Drum Corps Week as a tribute to this highly worthwhile endeavor.

Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin's Tribute to Bishop James E. Walsh

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, we can all gain strength and inspiration from the example of the dedicated individuals who have endured imprisonment and persecution for the sake of their conscience and their faith. Such a man is Bishop James E. Walsh, who is now, at the age of 75, serving a 20-year prison term in Communist China.

Bishop Walsh is a member of an outstanding western Maryland family. His brother, the Honorable William C. Walsh, has been attorney general of Maryland and a judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and has served the State in many other capacities.

Born in Allegany County, James E. Walsh graduated from Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg in 1910, and was one of the six original students at Maryknoll Seminary for missionaries in Ossining, N.Y. In 1918 he became one of the first four missionary priests sent from Maryknoll to China. When the Maryknoll mission became a vicariate in 1927, he became its first bishop. In 1936, after 18 years in China, Bishop Walsh returned to serve as superior general of the Maryknoll Fathers. Cardinal Spellman sent him back to China in 1948 as executive secretary of the Catholic Central Bureau to coordinate all missionary, cultural, welfare, and educational activities of the church in China.

Bishop Walsh has been under close surveillance and constant suspicion ever since mainland China fell to the Communists in 1949. For 5 years, from 1951 to 1956, he was held under house arrest in a single room in Shanghai. In 1956 Peking released him and offered him permission to leave, but Bishop Walsh declined, under standing orders from the Vatican that no bishop might leave his post in China except in the case of expulsion.

At that time, discussing his determination to remain in China as the last representative of the American Catholic Church there, Bishop Walsh wrote:

> Internment and death are simply the normal risks that are inherent in our state of life, a small price to pay for carrying out our duty—in our particular case a privilege because it would associate us a little more intimately in the cross of Christ.

So Bishop Walsh remained. Two years later, in 1958, he was arrested again. In March 1960, after a 2-day trial, an intermediate people's court in Shanghai found him guilty of espionage and conspiracy, and sentenced him to 20 years. Twelve Chinese Catholics, including the Most Reverend Ignatius Kung Pin-mei, the Bishop of Shanghai, received sentences ranging from 5 years to life.

Mr. Speaker, since 1960 Bishop Walsh has been a prisoner in China, suffering what Cardinal Spellman has called living martyrdom. Recently he was honored in absentia at a testimonial dinner by the Western Maryland Society, at which the Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin, mayor of Baltimore, delivered an eloquent and moving tribute to him.

In his address, Mayor McKeldin declared that:

> This man is not only a hero of the faith, he is also a hero of the long struggle of mankind to establish freedom of the mind . . . The real triumph of Bishop Walsh will be the inspiration he gives others to follow his example of indomitable resistance to the powers of darkness in whatever form they assume.

Mayor McKeldin's words merit our attention, and I insert them in the RECORD at this point:

REMARKS OF MAYOR THEODORE R. MCKELDIN, OF BALTIMORE, MD., TESTIMONIAL DINNER HONORING BISHOP JAMES EDWARD WALSH, IN ABSENTIA, BY THE WESTERN MARYLAND SOCIETY

The government of Red China in imposing a sentence of 20 years on Bishop James Edward Walsh, flatters itself that it has deprived the Bishop of his liberty. But the government of Red China is fifty years too late. James Edward Walsh gave up his worldly liberty in 1912 when he became the willing, nay, the happy slave of that Master Whose yoke is easy and Whose burden is light. His liberty has been beyond the reach of any earthly power since the day when it was yielded to the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. On which side of iron bars he serves God, is immaterial; he serves, and that is all that counts.

What Red China has succeeded in doing is not to take anything of first importance from Bishop Walsh, but to give to us one more hero of the faith; one more inspiration to fight the good fight and finish the course; one more proof that the Communist tyranny over the mind of man has repudiated the first principles of honor, truth, and decency. For even though Marx and Lenin were to rise from the dead to testify, we would not believe that this faithful servant of God has betrayed any man, or sought to subvert lawful authority.

It is not for us to mourn what Bishop Walsh has lost, for he cannot lose the life that he long ago gave to his Divine Lord and Saviour. Let us consider, rather, what he has given to us, the people of his native State. For that we could lose through apathy and neglect. It is easy to denounce the shame of Red China, but it is more to the purpose to see that none of that shame is smeared upon our own record.

If we do not realize what this man has done for us, or if knowing it we regard it with cold indifference, then we shall become partakers of China's shame, for which there could be neither palliation or excuse.

I would like to see us create a permanent memorial that shall remind future generations of the greatness of this man's mind and spirit. It is a movement that should engage the friendly interest of every worshipper of Bishop Walsh's God, regardless of his sect or creed. Indeed, the interest should not be confined to the faithful, for this man is not only a hero of the faith, he is also a hero of the long struggle of mankind to establish freedom of the mind.

It seems peculiarly fitting, also, that the tribute should not be paid in bronze or marble, or not in those alone. The real triumph of Bishop Walsh will be the inspiration he gives others to follow his example of indomitable resistance to the Powers of Darkness in whatever form they assume. If his example shall raise up a thousand in the rising generation willing to carry on his fight, it will be a triumph indeed.

How, then, can we better assure it than by providing the means to equip young men to receive from his hand the standard he bore so bravely and well? The scholarship I would like to propose at Loyola College will be a means to this end. They can, indeed, destroy the mortal body of James Edward Walsh, yet he will survive in every young man who has received a spark of his spirit and who carries on his work.

This will be a finer memorial than it would be to have his name inscribed upon the greatest masterpiece of sculpture or architecture; for

"It is better to live in mankind than to live
in a name—
Far, far better to live in mankind than to
live in a name."

(Quote is from Vachel Lindsay's "Eagle Forgotten.")

Resolutions Adopted by Mississippi AFL–CIO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the Mississippi AFL–CIO adopted by unanimous vote at the organization's recent third biennial convention in Jackson, Miss., two resolutions which I feel deserve national attention. These eloquent expressions of opinion emphasize with clarity and insight the importance of maintaining a strong America, both as a commercial power and as a symbol of hope for the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

I am in complete agreement with the objectives of these resolutions which follow:

Resolution No. 8—U.S. Shipbuilding

Whereas: No nation can achieve true maritime strength and eminence unless its merchant fleet is supported by an adequate shipbuilding capability; and

Whereas: Since the end of World War II, the United States has allowed its shipbuilding capability to dwindle to an alarming and critical point. This has resulted not only in a drastic decline of employment opportunities in the shipbuilding industry, but has reduced the reservoir of skilled shipbuilding manpower which this country must have to meet any contingency; and

Whereas: In recent months new efforts have been made to bring about a further decline of the American shipbuilding industry. The most striking example of this is the Interagency Maritime Task Force report, which recommends that shipowners be permitted to build or buy ships abroad and operate them under the American flag in all trades, including the domestic trades; and

Whereas: The Jackson County Central Labor Union firmly believes that an adequate American shipbuilding industry is as essential to the Nation's military security and economic well-being as is an adequate American Merchant fleet; and

Whereas: The building of ships abroad would further aggravate our balance of payments problem.

Therefore, be it resolved: That the Jackson County Central Labor Union rejects all suggestions for building ships abroad and urges that any Federal program developed for the merchant marine must be predicated on the requirement that all vessels under this program must be built in American yards; and

Be it further resolved: That notice of this action be forwarded to the Convention of the Mississippi AFL–CIO to be held July 25, 26 and 27, 1966 for its support and adoption.

Be it finally resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the Mississippi Congressional delegation and that they be requested to work toward its implementation.

Respectfully submitted.

Jackson County Central
Labor Union.

Resolution No. 10—Vietnam

Whereas: The tragic conflict in Vietnam is a supreme test of our Nation's will to resist aggression, to preserve democracy, and to prevent the forces of totalitarianism from extinguishing the hopeful flame of freedom now burning in this tiny, beseiged nation so far from our shores; and

Whereas: America's defense of South Vietnam is supported by the obligation of honoring commitments of the Southeast Asia Treaty, an obligation supported by our last three Presidents, and by the hard, realistic logic that Communist aggression must be contained, else it will spread throughout Asia and beyond; and

Whereas: This Nation has consistently and devotedly sought to bring the Vietnam conflict to an honorable settlement through negotiations; and

Whereas: Our policy in Vietnam has stirred sharp differences of opinion among Americans, some developing into organized demonstrations, and although we recognize much of this as an expression of the democratic process itself, we nonetheless deplore the unfortunate impression it creates that our citizens are against their government on the Vietnam issue.

Now, therefore, be it resolved: That the Mississippi AFL–CIO does go on record as supporting the Johnson Administration in its defense of South Vietnam, and in its undaunted struggle to reach a speedy and peaceful end to a war which America did not start and does not want, but must certainly pursue as long as aggression threatens everything for which this Nation stands; and

Be it further resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Governor Paul B. Johnson and to each member of the Mississippi Congressional Delegation.

Respectfully submitted.

Executive Board, Mississippi
AFL–CIO.

A Lifetime Chance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the Lincoln Heights Bulletin-News, Los Angeles, on Monday, July 28, 1966, printed a story entitled "Anglo-Mexican Youths Working for Big Trip." It concerns the members of a Los Angeles County Teen Post, a program under the antipoverty effort, and their attempt to go to Mexico.

The Teen-Posters were not able to achieve their end because of the unfortunate airline strike, but I feel that the article expresses a sidelight which is not often found in the official reports and statistics of antipoverty agencies and organizations. I insert this article in the Record:

A Lifetime Chance—Anglo-Mexican Youths Working for Big Trip

(By Charles Ericksen)

One hundred poverty-area teenagers had a miracle going for them for a while this summer.

All Southern California Mexican-Americans, they were promised a one-month tour of Mexico, the land of their parents, for $25 each.

They would meet governors and visit palaces. They would be introduced to civilizations which predate anything north of the Rio Grande.

They would discover a very important part of their heritage as Mexican-Americans.

The whole grandiose plan came from the fertile minds of Santos Zuniga and Richard Jacobs, two young men who direct the activities of a Teen Post in San Fernando.

In the past, Zuniga and Jacobs had taken groups of deprived teenagers from Mexican-American barrios to such places as San Francisco and the Grand Canyon, raising funds for the trips from within the community.

THE BIG ONE

But those trips were only practice runs for the big one to Mexico, set for this August 1.

It was to involve youngsters mainly from the San Fernando-Pacoima area, where half of the Mexican-American students became high school dropouts, according to Jacobs, a teacher at San Fernando Junior High.

"In spite of the fact that they've got a lot of potential, most of these kids don't think very much of themselves," he explained. "Here in Southern California, they live in an environment which emphasizes the values of an Anglo culture.

"Every day, in dozens of little ways, our system teaches them to be ashamed of that part of themselves which is Mexican."

For Mexican-American children to succeed in our society according to Zuniga, a 27-year-old UCLA graduate, they must believe in themselves.

"They must be just as proud of that part of their personality which is culturally Hispanic and Indian as that part which is Anglo-American," he pointed out.

Jacobs and Zuniga organized the trip—which they titled "Los Hijos Vuelven" (The Children Return)—to give the teenagers a direct exposure to the richness of Mexico's culture.

NEEDED $24,000

This spring, they quietly set out to raise the $24,000 they estimated would be needed to turn the dream into reality.

Ironically, their initial successes came not from friends and businessmen in the United States. Instead, it came from Mexico.

One Mexico City industrialist volunteered a $1,500 contribution. The city of Colima opened its arms with promises of a full week's board and lodging for the group while it visited nearby universities, museums, volcanoes and points of historic interest. A priest contributed an unsolicited ten-peso note (80 cents).

But the big step forward came when an airline representative indicated that he would provide the most expensive item of all—transportation.

With this good news, Zuniga and Jacobs brought their plan into the open. Community support began to pick up.

The pair began working 18 and 20 hours a day each, talking to church groups, merchants, and any other potential contributors. Some checks in the amount of $100 and $250 began coming in from service clubs.

Then Zuniga and Jacobs began seeking applications.

They set a $25 fee for each poverty-area applicant—"to give the trip some extra value, extra significance, to those who would take it," Zuniga explained.

WORK BEGINS

"We had kids working all over San Fernando Valley to raise that money," he said. "I can give you examples of mothers taking in washing, of families making real sacrifices so that their children could go.

But then something called an airline strike came along.

And a few days ago, Jacobs received a phone call expressing regret that the transportation could not be donated, after all.

When Jacobs and Zuniga counted the remaining donations and promises, they came to the conclusion that without the donated transportation, the trip was an impossibility.

So this past weekend they called a meeting in the neighborhood.

Some 250 persons—kids, parents, neighbors—showed up.

Zuniga and Jacobs told the group they were sorry. But they had bitten off more than they could chew. And there was nothing to do—with just a couple of weeks left—but to call off the whole thing. And return the donations..

"Maybe next year," they promised feebly.

But the idea behind "Los Hijos Vuelven" was important to the assembled families. They talked of making tamales and selling them. Of throwing fund-raising parties.

They told Jacobs and Zuniga that the kids from the neighborhood deserve an opportunity to find out, first-hand, who they are.

Gemini's Challenge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Christian Science

Monitor pinpointed the perplexing question facing those concerned with our space flight program: What do we plan to do with the space flight capability we are now developing?

The Monitor editorial of July 23, 1966, follows:

Gemini's Challenge Monitor

The flight of Gemini 10 was another thrilling step forward in the American manned space flight program. The ability to rendezvous with multiple targets, the ability to pick up an auxiliary rocket to increase maneuverability, these add considerable scope to what spacecraft can do.

In demonstrating this for the first time, Astronauts John Young and Michael Collins are to be heartily congratulated for a job well done. It has brought closer the day when the United States will have a fully operational space flight capability.

It also underscores the awkward question, for what is this capacity being developed?

It will indeed carry men to the moon. But that is no end in itself. In fact, the moon goal was set largely as a target which would polarize the effort to develop a general space flight capacity. The administration has yet to specify what it wants to use that capacity for.

Vexed with the budget squeeze due to the Vietnamese war, the administration is reluctant to commit itself to costly long-term space objectives. But the lead time for space projects is short. While the lunar landing is several years away, work already is running out for many space engineering teams.

The civilian space budget has been running to roughly $5 billion a year. To keep its teams together and maintain momentum, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reportedly would like to see the budget running higher. It also wants an explicit new goal beyond the lunar landing. This goal might be a commitment to send men to Mars or to build and staff a moon base.

Whatever share of the national wealth should be devoted to manned space flight, the United States most urgent need in space is for a clear vision of what to do with the space flight capacity it is developing.

CIA Retains Its Lease on Dangerous Secrecy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 12, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Sacramento Bee on August 1, 1966, editorially comments upon recent developments relating to the CIA. It seems that this Agency has recently been involved in a series of episodes more nearly resembling the script of "Batman" than that of a responsible agency of the Government, with tremendous power for good or evil, with the ability to constructively or destructively contribute to the image of the United States.

I derive no pleasure from finding myself in agreement with the criticism which has been more recently directed against the Agency, but I must confess that after the most careful and thoughtful evaluation, I think the time for closer congressional supervision and audit has long since passed and failure now to recognize it is a failure to discharge our responsibilities to the American people. There is a widespread suspicion, which is not without basis in fact in the eyes of some, that the CIA has operated on occasion outside the law right here at home. This is an allegation which deserves—indeed requires—further examination.

CIA Retains Its Lease on Dangerous Secrecy

In the area of secrecy all kinds of evils and suspicions grow. The United States Senate itself incurred some of the suspicion that has been directed against the Central Intelligence Agency when it closed its doors to the public and voted 61-28 not to broaden its "surveillance" of the CIA.

Before the Senate was a resolution to broaden the Senate committee "supervising" the CIA to include some members from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by J. William Fulbright of Arkansas.

Final Senate action sent the controversial resolution to the Senate Foreign Services Committee, where it will surely die, since its chairman, Senator Richard B. Russell, is strongly opposed to it.

Russell wants to confine Senate "supervisory" powers over the CIA to its present seven-man committee drawn from the Foreign Services and Appropriations Committees.

The Senate has thereby failed to furnish the towering CIA, now bigger than the State Department, with the congressional overlook essential to public confidence and possibly to national safety.

The present CIA watchdog committee has not been allowed to supervise, according to Russell's own admission. After the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, Russell said he never had been appraised of the invasion plan and, if he had, he would have opposed it. Under the present CIA directives it is obliged to advise only the National Security Council a limited obligation which enables it to stay within the shadows of secrecy.

The CIA may not actually make policy but there is strong evidence it can create situations which do make policy. This was so in the intervention of the U.S. in the Dominican Republic, in the Bay of Pigs, in the installation of Ngo Dinh Diem as a preliminary to giving the U.S. lodgement in South Viet Nam, in its enterprise in Iran and Guatemala.

Matters have now reached a point where almost every coup in the world is attributed by most nations to the CIA. Both its activities and its suspected ones are so vital to the national safety that it should be kept under the tight control of the president and certainly under the inspection at least, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Benediction Concluding Millenium Stamp Dinner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, the U.S. Post Office Department issued a new 5-cent stamp commemorating the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Poland.

This colorful and meaningful stamp was very well received throughout the Nation and the demand for it required an additional printing of 10 million, bringing the total available for sale to 125 million stamps.

The untiring efforts of our Postmaster General, the Honorable Lawrence F. O'Brien, and all those who worked so diligently to make the issuance of this millenium stamp a reality are most praiseworthy.

The anniversary of the event commemorated by this stamp is highly significant in Polish history. Likewise, the tremendous interest that has been shown in making this stamp a part of the anniversary observance is also significant.

An eloquent address was delivered by Postmaster General O'Brien at the first-day ceremony which was placed in the August 1 Congressional Record.

I would also like to compliment the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable Roman C. Pucinski, an able legislator and former newspaperman, who in the same Record—page 17009—made an excellent presentation on Poland's role in the family of nations prior to World War II. He has very deftly pounced upon those who would undermine the outstanding contributions and achievements of the Polish people long before the Communists set foot on their beloved land.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the benediction offered by the Most Reverend Stanislaus J. Brzana, auxiliary bishop of the Buffalo diocese, upon conclusion of the first-day ceremony and banquet for the Polish millennium stamp held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.:

Benediction Concluding Millennium Stamp Dinner

O God, Father of all men and nations, we thank you for all the blessings showered upon the people of the United States and Poland.

This year we celebrate the Millennium of the Polish nation. For ten centuries, through times of war and peace, invasion, partition and all kinds of upheavals, Christian and civic life among the Poles grew and flourished.

We are happy that our country honors this great anniversary with a special stamp, depicting the white Polish eagle on a shield of red.

The eagle represents the human spirit, ambitious, determined, bold, and unconquered. As this eagle flies unfettered in the sky of blue, may the human spirit ever soar in the atmosphere of freedom.

Two Polish heroes, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski, assisted and inspired our colonial army, fighting for independence. Belonging to the legions of the white eagle, they came to help the American eagle soar in liberty.

The Millennium stamp will carry thousands of messages to our neighbors across the ocean. May it draw our people closer together, and establish a stronger brotherhood.

May this example of solidarity strengthen the bond uniting all people into one great family of nations.

Let this weary world, torn so long by so much strife, tension, and war, finally enjoy a millennium of true understanding, justice, progress and peace.

Unable to achieve all this by ourselves, we ask it of You, our Father, through Christ Jesus, your Son, Our Lord. Amen.

Times Correspondent Describes Rhodesia's Threat to Continued Zambian Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, while American headlines turn to Nigerian revolts and the South-West African mandate decision, the other nations of Africa—those trying urgently and quietly to develop their political, social, and economic institutions and processes—are often ignored. Continued Western inaction in regard to Rhodesian independence only aggravates the problems which African nations must solve. White oppression in Rhodesia—unchallenged by Western action—can only serve to complicate white-black relations in all of Africa and make moderate courses, such as those of Zambia described in the following article, more difficult to follow.

The article, from the August 7 New York Times Magazine, is by the Times senior correspondent in Africa, Lloyd Garrison. As Mr. Garrison writes:

> Rhodesia has become a testing ground for gauging the West's intentions toward racialism throughout Africa's southern tier.

The subject of Mr. Garrison's article is Zambia, its president Kenneth Kaunda, and its development problems—problems of a nation that struggled for years for independence and still finds its future determined to a large extent by preindependence social and economic relationships.

These problems have been complicated many times over by Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. The fact that Rhodesia achieved independence in an arbitrary and sudden action; the fact that Rhodesia, in spite of economic sanctions, continues to defy international opinion; and the fact that the failure of sanctions has resulted in a call for more direct intervention are all threats to Zambia's future.

We, as Americans, should carefully consider Mr. Garrison's remarks as our Nation is more and more forced to analyze its relations with the nations and governments of southern Africa.

Mr. Garrison's article follows:

"AFRICA'S GOOD GUY" UNDER PRESSURE

(By Lloyd Garrison)

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA.—Oscar Camano, who was broke, had found himself a sanctuary in the rear booth of the Freedom Bar. "'Nother beer?" he suggested hopefully. When the white bar owner brought yet another round, Camano sipped at his glass favoringly as if it were his first of the evening. It was his fifth.

A former post-office letter sorter, young Camano is now at loose ends, just one among hundreds of African exiles from neighboring Rhodesia. He can't go back because Ian Smith's white rebel regime has a warrant out for his arrest. Here in independent Zambia, he has found liberty—but little else to do except talk.

"We see the European papers," he said, "and we hear the white people tell us now don't be rash, don't be racist, don't be violent. *Be reasonable.* But how do they know what it's like to be an African in a white man's world?"

He drained his glass.

"Okay, forget Rhodesia. Look at Zambia. Try putting yourself in the shoes of the one black leader that all the Europeans here really believe is reasonable. Has anyone ever asked why he's so nice, when over the years it was the white man who detained him and jailed him and beat him up when he asked for a sandwich in the wrong shop? And then suddenly decided he wasn't such a bad chap after all and let him be Zambia's boss-man? If you were Kenneth Kaunda, how reasonable would you be?"

The idea made him smile. "You always want African leaders to be good guys, and when you get one you never appreciate it." He chuckled, plucking at his Lumumba goatee.

"Bwana," he said menacingly, "you're lucky I'm not Kenneth Kaunda. Man, you're lucky . . ."

Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia's President and Africa's Good Guy, is 41 years old, with prematurely silver-gray hair that stands straight up on his head. A disciple of Gandhi and Abraham Lincoln, he was born in a tin-roofed mission house deep in the northern bush. His childhood primer was the Bible; one lesson, "turn the other cheek," was drummed into him by his preacher father. He was 17 before he saw his first railroad train and 21 before he ever saw a white man lay a hand on an African. For a young Zambian living in what was then white-ruled Northern Rhodesia, his was a most sheltered youth.

While Kaunda lost his early innocence in the first dark days of the independence movement, he still retained his faith in gaining ultimate justice from the white man, a faith seemingly justified by Britain's granting of Zambia's independence in 1964. But now this faith has been shaken to the core by what seems to him one of history's cruelest ironies: the freedom that took him years of struggle to win for Zambia without resort to force, Britain has permitted Ian Smith to achieve for next-door Rhodesia in one 30-minute *pronunciamento* over television.

To Kaunda, Smith's "independence" made a mockery of the word as it's understood in most of Africa; what it really meant was freedom for the white-settler minority to continue ruling the black majority without interference from London.

Smith's "Unilateral Declaration of Independence" (U.D.I. for short) is now nine months old. The day U.D.I. was declared, Kaunda understood why, with Britain on the verge of elections, Prime Minister Harold Wilson was reluctant to force Britain's "kith and kin" in Rhodesia to back down at bayonet point. So force was ruled out, sanctions were applied, and Wilson talked optimistically of Smith folding up within "weeks." But the British elections have come and gone, Wilson the clear-cut victor. And in Rhodesia, "weeks" have grown into months. Kaunda asks, will months stretch into years? Does Britain really care?

Here in Zambia, and throughout much of black Africa, initial skepticism about Wilson's intentions has grown into mounting hostility not only against Britain, but against the West in general.

"What is developing here," says Malcolm MacDonald, London's soft-spoken senior diplomat in Africa, currently based in Kenya, "is the makings of a crisis in confidence. Africa says, if you really mean what you say about Smith, why not send in troops and get it over with? And when we say that force is not the answer, Africans like Kaunda are quick to point out that we haven't hesitated to send troops to Aden or Guiana, Cyprus or Suez."

Kaunda has put it even more bluntly, challenging the British to disprove his suspicion that "in the eyes of successive British Governments, black, brown and Greek Cypriot blood is not as sacred as white Rhodesian blood."

This is the point directed more and more openly not only at Britain but at the U.S., which supports British policy in Rhodesia. At stake is more than a passing question of Western sincerity. Because of Britain's failure to crush Smith's defiance at the outset, Rhodesia has become a testing ground for gauging the West's intentions toward white racialism throughout Africa's southern tier. The East has clearly declared its hand, both above and below the table; the rifles and *plastique* carried by Rhodesian exiles across Zambia's frontier are from Moscow and Peking, not Washington or London.

Kaunda himself does not weigh the consequences of the Rhodesian crisis in cold-war terms. If the crisis is permitted to get out of hand, the consequences, he feels, will have little to do with Communism vs. Democracy. It will be Black vs. White, an eye for an eye, with the specter of the entire southern continent submerged in a racial holocaust that would make the Mau Mau episode in Kenya seem like a kindergarten picnic.

The feeling among Africans here is that Zambia can't take U.D.I. lying down, that Kaunda must "do something." At a recent party caucus, Kaunda declared: "How long can we tolerate living with a rebellion at our back?" Privately, he might have wondered how long he himself can live with an emotionally explosive issue which he never created and which he is powerless to control. As an up-from-the-ward politician, Kaunda knows full well that the longer the Rhodesian issue remains unsettled, the more likely the appearance of hawks, ready to pick at the politician's lonely exposure.

That is why some observers foresee the possibility that long before Ian Smith could fall, Kenneth Kaunda may well be the victim of political backlash here at home.

Kaunda concedes that sanctions may sap the white settlers' will to resist. But he insists that this is not enough, that the settler is tougher than Whitehall thinks—that only the bayonet will provide the solution. His opinion is certainly to be respected: he has spent most of his adult life dealing with the white Rhodesian mentality.

Until a few years ago Northern and Southern Rhodesia were joined economically and politically in what was then called the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Southern Rhodesia shipped up the coal for Northern Rhodesia's copper mines and provided a railway outlet through Portuguese Mozambique to the sea. The North, in turn, served as a prime market for the South's manufactures—and gave up to Salisbury the lion's share of its revenue from copper royalties.

The federation was almost entirely "self-governing"—and the self-governors were the white-settler minority. Theoretically, London exercised ultimate authority. But London was distant and British officialdom had always been reticent to intervene.

Then, bowing before the velocity of the winds of change, Britain finally allowed the federation to break up in 1963. Northern Rhodesia was cut free and renamed after the great Zambezi River which divided the federation in two. Nyasaland, where there were few whites, became independent Malawi.

Southern Rhodesia was "spared" black rule. With its 220,000 Europeans living in a "sea" of three million Africans, the territory was granted a reprieve by London until a formula could be worked out for a gradual transition to black rule. It was in dread of just such a formula being imposed that Salisbury's white-power structure opted last November to break with the Crown and go it alone.

Now, Britain's reliance on sanctions has perpetrated an economic crisis not only in Rhodesia, but Zambia as well. Because the oil embargo against Rhodesia has also pinched off Zambia's traditional supply line down the Rhodesian railway from the sea, Britain and the U.S. have felt obliged to launch a petroleum airlift here—which only meets Zambia's barest needs. Even so, Kaunda is determined to sever all financial and economic links with Rhodesia. He has ordered the stock-piling of coal, oil, foodstuffs and essential spare parts. The final cut-off is near.

But with Rhodesia continuing to get oil from South Africa, will sanctions ever work? Is a just settlement with Smith still possible, as Britain contends? Or are the low-level "talks about talks" now going on in secret between London and Salisbury merely the prelude to a sellout, as Kaunda fears?

These are debatable questions. But the ideological confrontation between Zambia and Rhodesia is clear-cut. North of the Zambesi stands Kaunda, the black nationalist who believes in brotherhood. And to the south stands Ian Smith, the apostle of "partnership"—which really means, in the words of Lord Malvern (the old federation's co-architect), the same relationship "as exists between rider and horse."

To those African leaders hurling epithets at Smith from Dakar or Lagos or Accra, Smith can reply with some justification that these Africans preside over black republics which have no white settlers and only an insignificant handful of transient white businessmen.

"Look," says Smith, "you can't appreciate our 'problem' because you don't know anything about it." But Kaunda does. There are 75,000 whites in Zambia (population: 3.5 million) who stayed on after the federation collapsed. Nearly half are Rhodesian- and South African-born. Their hearts are with Smith and Verwoerd. But their money is here, and here they'll stay as long as they and their families and their money are safe.

Precisely because Rhodesia and Zambia have so much in common, Smith's case would be vastly enhanced if there were a sudden breakdown in racial order in Zambia, thus reinforcing his contention that a policy of "black horse/white rider" is Rhodesia's only alternative to disaster. But so long as Kaunda can make coexistence work in Zambia, why can't it be made to work in Rhodesia, too? In effect, Zambia's multiracialism stands as a monument to Smith's deceit; it is Kaunda's task to insure that this monument doesn't crack at the seams.

The crisis in Rhodesia has unquestionably heightened black-white tensions in Zambia; every passing day that seems to confirm Smith's success brings Kaunda's dream of racial harmony in Zambia closer to the Fire. Not long ago, Kaunda confided: "I know what the white men here are saying in the bars. What if the white man talks too loud before a black man who has no control over his senses? What then?"

To Kaunda, the African's despondency here has its roots in the many decades of his living in a world in which subservience, not self-sufficiency, was what the white man demanded. Having been wrenched out of the shelter of his tribal past and told to desert his own gods, the Zambian came to live in a twilight zone in which the white man's God seemed cold and comfortless. To be sure, the African here was finally handed his political freedom. But what relief has independence brought to him from cancer of the spirit?

"Do we, who style ourselves leaders of African opinion," Kaunda once wrote to a Zambian friend, "do we really consider the implications of this destruction? If so, whom do we hope to lead to our cherished land of Canaan? A nation half-drunk, half-corrupted, possessing only so many halves of what makes *life* what it should be? In short, do we hope to make a nation out of an utterly demoralized people?"

"K.K."—as he is best known both to his friends and to the public—never drinks and has never smoked (but keeps ashtrays and Scotch whisky on hand for those who do). He is a man who plays tennis for exercise, shoots billiards when he wants to unwind, likes to play hymns on the piano, finds solace in prayer and talks tolerance with revivalistic fervor.

Kaunda is gentle. Kaunda, by nature, is a pacifist. But there is nothing soft about this man. He is a diplomat, but he is also a politician who knows from hard experience that the line is very thin which separates diplomacy from survival.

"So much here in Zambia has been planned along apartheid lines," he told me. "Everything has been running along these lines and will continue to for a long time to come. This is the root of our problem—this 'apartheid' of political and economic and social planning."

How to break this pattern is Kaunda's dilemma. Even as late as four years ago, there were no skilled African apprentices enrolled in the mines. A decade ago, there were fewer than 1,600 Africans in secondary school and only 10 Zambians taking university courses in England. By independence, Zambia had at its disposal only one African engineer, four African doctors, half a dozen African lawyers.

Kaunda full appreciates that he will need the European here for years to administer Zambia's businesses, advise its Government, and supervise the maintenance of everything from railroads to transistor radios. Meanwhile, he has launched the ambitious five-year plan to nourish the neglected agricultural sector of the economy and provide hundreds of additional schools and a new university. (Under Kaunda, Zambia's secondary schools have already more than doubled in number.)

In cold statistics, the Governments royalties from the copper mines makes Zambia the richest country in all of East and Central Africa. But aside from the 40,000 Africans who earn coveted cash-paying jobs in the mines, most of the rest of Zambia's people live lives of bare subsistence on the land. Nowadays, Zambia's young people want to cultivate cash, not crops. Thousands are flocking from the countryside to the cities in the hopes of becoming wage-earners. Unskilled and ill-educated, they swell the disillusioned ranks of the urban unemployed.

Time is Kaunda's greatest enemy. His five-year plan is long-range in concept. It is laying the foundations for a balanced economy that will take years to mature; but it is not putting cash directly into his people's pockets. With independence less than two years old, many Zambians are already looking around them and seeing that the whites are still crowding the top rung of the economic ladder; what is the threshold of the black man's patience?

Under normal circumstances, overcoming these problems would be awesome enough. But tensions over Rhodesia have come to affect almost every task Kaunda must cope with. Because so many of the whites here are Rhodesians and South Africans with scarcely concealed sympathies for Smith, do they not constitute a fifth column? Many Zambians have come to think so, including Kaunda. "Somehow," he told me, "we've got to replace these people with other foreigners. I have asked the British about bringing in Welshmen and Scots to work on a contract basis on the copperbelt. But they say you can't replace 8,000 skilled people overnight."

Almost everywhere he turns, Kaunda is damned if he does and damned if he doesn't. He must placate the fears of the white community, but he can't risk seeming to be "soft" on the white diehards. He must somehow satisfy demands that he "Africanize" the white man's jobs—without crippling the country's efficiency and driving the whites away. As a nationalist deeply committed to helping Zambia's black brethren in Rhodesia, Kaunda is set to go ahead and levy sanctions on his own. Yet one sympathetic diplomat has warned: "There's no doubt a break with Rhodesia will hurt Smith. But even with the best of advanced planning it is going to hurt Zambia too. And how big a price can Kaunda afford to pay here at home?"

Even now, gas rationing has had to be imposed and meat, normally procured from Rhodesia, is in short supply. When the final break comes, there is a real danger that commodities will run scarce, prices may rise, and the mines may have to operate at half speed for lack of transportation outlets for Zambia's copper exports. Under such conditions, whom will the average Zambian blame? Ian Smith?

It is no wonder that in recent weeks, the pressures building up from Rhodesia have increasingly alarmed Zambia's leader. If Kaunda appeared "reasonable" at the time of U.D.I., his voice is now becoming more and more caustic. When word reached him that London was conducting peace feelers with Salisbury, Kaunda exclaimed before Parliament: "I am sure we will be forgiven if we ask, what manner of dealing with a rebel is this? Today, you brand someone a rebel—a chap who has committed treason—and tomorrow you declare publicly you may embrace him. In this country, a rebel is arrested, tried by a military court, and shot dead."

This was not just rhetoric for the galleries, it was an accurate reflection of Kaunda's current mood. "You can't imagine," revealed one British diplomat, "how close Kaunda has brought himself to breaking relations with Britain. Rhodesia has poisoned everything."

Kaunda has, in fact, stated that Zambia will leave the Commonwealth if the Rhodesian issue is not satisfactorily dealt with by the time the Commonwealth leaders meet in September.

Kaunda is convinced that if Britain doesn't use force to bring Smith down, the black man eventually will. And what is better, he asks: the use of force by white against white, or black against white? Correctly or not he believes that Rhodesia's whites, face to face with a British brigade, would give way without firing a shot. But faced with black violence, they would fight to the bitter end; the Fire would envelop everyone, black and white, innocent and guilty alike.

"This last alternative," said Kaunda, "is the one agony we must avoid. This we must never let history record against us."

Maryland Moves To Meet Changing Land Demands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the five counties of northwestern Maryland that make up the present Sixth Congressional District illustrate very well, I believe, the multiple problems of soil and water conservation that confront many areas in our rapidly growing Nation today.

Most of the Sixth District is rural, and much of it is mountainous and rich in natural beauty. But there is a growing urban concentration from the District of Columbia line in Montgomery County to Frederick. Dense urban development characterizes the southern end of the Sixth District. The problems presented in this area require the staying and guiding hand of the professional conservationist, and the understanding and cooperation of local, State, and Federal governments which must be concerned with the best use of the land and the preservation of our natural heritage.

I am happy to say that with the cooperation of land owners and operators, soil conservation districts, and local, State and Federal agencies, meaningful steps have been taken to correct soil and water problems in both the rural and urban areas of the Sixth District.

There are more than 4,160 soil conservation district cooperators in the 5 counties who have more than 623,000 acres under district agreement. Over 3,000 basic conservation plans cover 470,000 acres of land. Extensive conservation measures have been applied on this land—6,500 acres of strip cropping, 426 miles of improved drainage systems, 120,000 acres of improved pastureland, among other practices. More than 21,000 acres have been planted to trees, and over 23,000 acres are devoted to wildlife area development and preservation. Farming in the Sixth District has intensified with the diversion of agricultural land to other purposes. Proper land use is being made on about 1 million acres of the total 1.7 million acres in the Sixth District.

In Montgomery County a sediment control program has been developed which is aimed at helping land developers reduce silt pollution of Rock Creek and the Potomac River.

I am proud of what is being accomplished in the Sixth Congressional District to meet the changing demands upon the land. We are developing a more efficient agriculture, more extensive outdoor recreational opportunities, improved flood and pollution control measures; we are assuring greater protection and enhancement of the landscape in this region of exceptional natural beauty.

We have made great headway, but we realize that we still have not adequately assured the best protection and use of our invaluable land and water resources. We must stress even more the sound conservation and development of this constantly threatened natural heritage—now, while there is yet time to accomplish our aim.

Poultry Industry Moving South

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PRENTISS WALKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the poultry industry is fast moving south as our poultry people are doing a most efficient job and are really producing a better product than has been produced in many sections of the country.

Several days ago I was invited to speak to a food products class at the University of Southern Mississippi, but was unable to attend because of pending legislation in Washington. We asked Mr. Harold Ford of Sanderson Farms, Inc., of Laurel, Miss., if he would make this speaking engagement.

Sanderson Farms is one of the most progressive and outstanding poultry operations that I know of anywhere in this country. Mr. Ford, who represents this most progressive company, made a most outstanding address to this products class and I would like to include his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD:

ADDRESS BEFORE THE FOOD PRODUCTS CLASS, UNIVERSITY SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI, AUGUST 2, 1966

It is with pleasure that I meet with you tonight—to discuss the most dynamic phase of modern agriculture—the poultry industry—an industry that has grown 500% in the last 20 years—an industry that must increase another 50% by 1975 if it is to keep pace with the population increase. For you see the population is increasing to the tune of over 11,000 per day. Each morning when you get up there are 11,000 more people than when you retired for the night.

I bring you greetings from the poultry industry of Mississippi and express appreciation to you for your interest in this new industry for Mississippi. I, too, regret that Congressman WALKER could not be here tonight because he has a personal understanding of the industry that very few people have who serve in his position. When Doug Magee called me to "pinch-hit" for Mr. WALKER, I said "yes," because he has done so much for our industry that I couldn't say "no."

Just where your interest lies in the poultry foods industry I do not know. I rather suspect that some of you may be interested in the production of poultry foods—others may be interested in the processing of the foods—some perhaps are more interested in its nutritional values—or maybe in the marketing of the meats—and yet some of you would like to know of its export potentials.

It is my desire to highlight some things about this particular food industry so that you will realize its economic importance to this State and its values to the world food basket.

Poultry has only been recognized as an industry since World War II. With the demand for food and especially proteins, that the war brought on, attention was given to poultry. No other meats could be produced as fast as poultry meat. And, poultry took less pounds of grain to produce a pound of meat than any other type of meat. This was important to the war effort and our Government put on a promotion program to get farmers to produce chickens. This was the beginning of a new industry and one that has enjoyed fantastic growth.

STATISTICS

Mississippi produces one-half million fryers per day.

Poultry is the largest food producing industry in our state (more than cattle, hogs, sheep together).

Poultry is second only to cotton in agricultural economy.

It is the largest consumer of commercial feeds.

It provides an annual payroll in excess of 75 million dollars.

Mississippi ranks 5th in broiler production in the United States.

I, for one, favor replacing the eagle on the half dollar with a chicken. After all, what has the eagle ever done for us except sit on our hard earned money and look ferocious?

SANDERSON FARMS, INC.

Just a word about Sanderson Farms, Inc., and how we fit into this picture.

Began as a feed supplier to farmers and "crashed" into the poultry industry fifteen years ago with 500 baby chicks.

Today the Company has a projected annual production of 20 million chickens.

Its production is controlled from the breeder hens—to the farm flocks—to the hatchery with the eggs—to the farms—through the manufacture of the feed for the chickens—by the processing and packaging of the finished product—and is delivered to many retail stores through its own distribution network.

Company owned hatcheries give the baby chicks a "living-room" environment.

Each chicken is fed a special formulated ration to give it a consistent flavor, color and uniformity of body conformation. Our new feed mill has a production capacity of 40 tons per hour.

The processing plants at Hazlehurst and at Laurel have the capacity of taking 12,000 live chickens per hour and processing them to a ready-to-cook status: We sell them under the Miss Goldy label throughout the world. We pack about 80% of them in a bed of ice and ship to several markets in the North, Mid-West, West Coast and the South. The balance are quick-frozen as whole frying chicken and chicken parts. These are sold also in the domestic markets and in approximately 24 countries.

Yes, consumers throughout the world enjoy Mississippi grown chickens. There is a world shortage of protein foods. Poultry is high in protein and is one of the most economical foods for consumers in other countries where the income is low, therefore, poultry is receiving first consideration to help fill this protein deficiency gap.

NUTRITION

From the nutritional standpoint poultry stands out in a class to itself. Chicken is high in needed protein—lower in calories than any other popular meat.

For you who watch your weight, keep in mind that 3 ounce serving of broiled chicken yields only 115 calories.

(Review Chicken Talk and Meat Value Calculator) 3 minutes.

Also, our industry is in tune to the needs of tomorrow for convenient items for the new housewives.

WORLD TRADE

International trade has become a very popular lady to our industry. Several companies have entered the arena of foreign trade.

To fully capitalize on foreign markets we have had to become international oriented. We must have a knowledge of each country's customs, laws and regulations and buying habits.

Exporting requires a packaged product and in the case of chicken it must be either canned or frozen. The frozen product is preferred. In this respect the consumers in other countries are ahead of the consumers here in America. For several years they have recognized quick freezing as the advanced method of food preservation. When properly handled the fresh-frozen poultry is superior to the canned and/or non-frozen. Freezing immediately upon processing tends to lock in the freshness, the color and the natural juices which gives the product most of its flavor.

Each country has its own ideas, some seem to be peculiar, yet to sell my products to them we have to provide their requirements. Let's look at a few:

Puerto Rico—the local government has several regulations. Some are good yet others are comical. For instance, you must state in large print on each package the word "Frozen." Yet, you cannot put the precautionary statement "Keep Frozen." The government officials argue that the consumer can't keep it frozen and cook it.

Peru—Wants a 1 lb. to a 2 lb. fryer. They cook the chicken in a pot of water for about six hours. You can imagine what it is like—the meat has fallen off the bone and you can lift out the bones.

Trinidad—will not permit a fryer over 3 pounds to enter the country. They have some belief that it is an old bird and should not be eaten for health reasons.

Dominican Republic—Purchases large quantities (between revolutions) and you must get a license from the Government for each shipment. The licenses are obtainable by knowing the right people.

Kuwait—(Arabia)—We ship almost weekly to our customers in the Arabian Gulf and the Persian Gulf area. We must have sworn statements from our Government, the Chamber of Commerce and ourselves that no materials used in producing or packaging our products came from Isreal. You see they are still at war with the Jews.

The Congo—Requires that we leave the necks on the chicken.

Hong Kong—Purchases fryers but prefer chicken feet.

Surinam—Another large market for chicken feet provided you leave the toes on.

Singapore—A very good market but having trouble politically at this time.

West Germany—This market demands that we pack not with pounds and ounces but use the metric system. In Germany, Italy, Greece, Holland, Switzerland and Austria chickens are sold by the head and not by the weight. They dump chickens into the meat case and put up a sign on a stick stating the price per head. This is not a bad idea as it saves the labor of marking each package with the weight and price. We also must use German language on package.

Switzerland and Italy—Prefers a white skin on their chickens. So we use a white film to package their orders. The Italian poultry producers, in an effort to fight against U.S. chickens, which were beginning to take the market, put out ads that U.S. chickens were yellow skinned and that the yellow came from a harmone that was used in the feed ration. It stated that the harmone when consumed by humans would affect their sex life. The ad didn't say if it was good or bad—but what good Italian would take a chance.

Pipe lines open—We must keep our information pipe-lines open into all markets to keep abreast of the values placed on our products. It is not uncommon to see the consumer demand in one country place as much as 10¢ per pound more value on my product than the consumer in another country. So to benefit the most financially we need to know which country to push for sales.

Travel and communications—Communications between the U.S. and other countries are excellent. You can cable almost any where in the world and receive a reply in 24-48 hours. Telephone-radio hookup are now available to 80% of the world.

Travel by plane can put you at your customer's door step in 24 hours or less.

I can leave New Orleans at 7:00 A.M. by jet, arrive in Puerto Rico, call on our major accounts, return to New Orleans and with the aid of our company plane be home in Laurel by midnight, the same day.

I can leave New York at 9:00 A.M. by jet and upon take-off be served breakfast—land in Chicago for other passengers and upon take-off be served breakfast—land in San Francisco for passengers and upon take-off be served breakfast—and continue to race the sun to Guam, the Philipines, Hong Kong, and go on completely around the world meeting the breakfast hour. The marvel of jet-age travel.

Recently I told this story to a meeting of school teachers and one old-maid teacher asked me after the program if I knew what time the champagne flight left.

RETAILING IN THE FUTURE

For you to be participating in a Food Products Class you must have some interest in retailing of foods and what the future holds for the food shopper.

Let me tickle your interest with this forecast:

By mid 1970 our nation's stores will be converted into gigantic push button order departments. The stores will be bigger than we now can conceive. You will move about in the store on slow-moving electric walkways, with stationary islands alongside so you can get off to inspect the merchandise. And inspect is all you can do because there will only be one of each item. You can pick up the goods, touch, smell, try on, and replace. For the item you need more information on you will have a phone that connects you with a central information station. To order you will punch a keyboard with the number which was given you when you went into the store.

Billy O'Dell: Pitcher With a Purpose

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Newberry County is rightly proud of its native son, Billy O'Dell. I am proud to represent Newberry County and Billy O'Dell in the Congress.

Billy O'Dell's character, integrity, and athletic ability is an inspiration to the youth of our Nation.

As our country faces the future, with a desperate conflict now raging in Vietnam, our Nation must remain strong militarily, morally, and spiritually. To meet the challenges of Communist aggression and this complex age of space and aeronautics our youth must be intellectually superior and physically fit.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent article about Billy O'Dell, a great athlete and a great American, appeared in the August edition of Listen magazine. I commend this splendid article to the attention of the Congress, to our coaches, athletic directors, our youth, and to the people of our country:

BILLY O'DELL: PITCHER WITH A PURPOSE

(By James C. Furman)

It isn't often that a major league ballplayer, especially a pitcher, starts at the top, and stays there.

But that is the story of Billy O'Dell, ace reliever for the newly relocated Atlanta Braves (now with Pittsburgh Pirates). He has the distinction of never having played a game of minor league baseball. He pitched in high school, in college, went to a major league club, pitched in the Army, then back to the majors, and he has enjoyed that first-class play ever since.

Billy, who pitches southpaw, "arrived" in baseball several years before the time of fat, six-figure bonus contracts to induce promising player to join the club offering the most money. "Bonus" to him means the five-figure inducement he accepted in 1954 when he was an All-American college pitcher at Clemson University. Signing with the Baltimore Orioles, he moved in one long jump from the college campus to the big-time diamond. As a fledging player, he was used sparingly that first year in relief of tiring pitchers in late innings.

But "fledgling" he was not, as far as some of his premajor achievements were concerned. Pitching for his Newberry, South Carolina, high school, he once pitched a no-hit game in which he struck out all twenty-seven batters, and a twenty-eighth for good measure, because the catcher dropped a strikeout ball and the batter got on base. This *may* be a world's record!

Billy put in a two-year stint in the Army, doing very effective service pitching. Several successful years with the Orioles followed, during which O'Dell had a splendid earned-run record, but a less-than-sensational won-lost record. He was recognized as an outstanding pitcher, but one plagued by hard luck because of the lack of supporting runs by his team.

While O'Dell was with the Orioles, Manager Casey Stengal of the New York Yankees selected him as one of the All Star American League pitchers against the National League All Stars. The inimitable Casey's judgment was vindicated when Billy was named the game's most valuable player. He pitched three innings, retiring nine consecutive batters. A trophy for this accomplishment is on display at Clemson University Field House.

As often happens to professional athletes, O'Dell was traded to another team, in his case to the San Francisco Giants of the National League, where he pitched well for several years. One season as a starting pitcher (1962) he almost achieved the select circle of twenty-game winners, missing that number by only one. However, the Giants, with the great Willie Mays and other stars, won the National League pennant that year, and Billy O'Dell had the never-to-be-forgotten experience of World Series competition.

In 1965 O'Dell was again traded, this time to Milwaukee where, at the age of thirty-two, he was recognized as perhaps the leading relief pitcher in the league. He set a new record for the Braves, appearing in sixty-two games, and had the lowest earned run average on the club. He won ten games, losing but six, and saved fifteen games by his "fireman" heroics. Of course, the best relief pitchers appear in many games for which they are not credited.

Billy is known to be one of the most cunning pitchers in baseball, with good control. He studies the weaknesses of opposing batters carefully, and knows when to use his excellent fast ball and screwball. He pitches with a purpose. Now that O'Dell is older, he is carrying on as a relief pitcher.

At Newberry High, Billy's old home school, Principal J. V. Kneece tells this story on him. "When he was a very young man, in his first year with the Baltimore Orioles, I saw a game there and visited Billy in the locker room following the game. O'Dell was one of the few players who was not smoking a cigarette or drinking a bottle of beer. I commented on this to my former student. Billy answered by saying that as a boy he saw what alcohol had done to several people quite close to him, and that he decided he did not want to run the risk. He made a definite decision to go through life without indulging either in alcohol or tobacco. He told me that he has lived up to that commitment. And his faith in God made it easier to do so." Billy is a member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

In his off-season, Billy helps to sponsor and develop Boys Farm, Inc., located not far from his own farm at Newberry, South Carolina. This project, started in 1960, is a center to help provide aid for boys in trouble, now accommodating some twenty boys aged four to sixteen.

O'Dell is an outdoor man. He would rather spend his time on his farm than anywhere else in the world. He makes a fetish of keeping always in condition, even in winter. In this way he does not have to lose weight, as many athletes do, when training season starts. He says he has never had a major sickness, hardly even a cold. He is a stickler for regular habits of sleeping and eating—watches his diet closely to make sure he gets balanced meals. He frequently reaches for his glass of orange juice or milk.

Billy is a dedicated family man, with three children at home. When asked what has been the greatest thrill of his life, he passed over his tingling moments on the mound, the close games he has won, the heavy hitters he has fanned. The greatest thrill, he says, "was when we got our second child. I loved the first one so much that I didn't see how I could really love another, but when I looked into the face of that little girl, my heart melted."

Few athletes are more human than Billy O'Dell, more open and frank, yet with such strong convictions on what is best for success in a chosen profession, or for life in general. Perhaps his biggest regret is that he is on the road so much during the playing season that he is seldom home with his family, a situation he loves to remedy in the off-season.

Methods for Avoiding War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, we are always searching for methods of preventing war. An organization known as the War Control Planners, Inc., of Chappaqua, N.Y., with representation from every aspect of American life has submitted to the President the findings of research into methods for avoiding war. The group has employed techniques from every known disicipline.

I commend to my colleagues the excellent letter the group has sent to the President outlining its program:

WAR CONTROL PLANNERS, INC.,
Chappaqua, N.Y., July 31, 1966.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This letter is developed by people who feel deeply the tragedy of war and who strive for peace with freedom, as you do.

We believe that our nation needs to lead the way among the nations of the world in war prevention research and in the development of a war safety control authority.

By a War Safety Control Authority we mean a world-wide authority capable of guarding the national security and political independence of all nations. This would provide a positive alternative to future war, operating under a strengthened United *Nations.*

Such a peace-keeping authority is without precedent in history. The challenge is enormous. Systems research must play a crucial role. Reference to the attached materials suggests that modern technology and managerial science have now made such global armed forces management feasible for the first time in history. The great need is for far-sighted and dedicated leadership, and for this we turn to you, Mr. President.

Without weakening national defense posture, the President could invite all nations to cooperate in the planning, development and large scale testing of military and political war safety control systems in a continuing series of international war prevention years and war safety control games. This pioneering would continue with American leadership even though some nations held back at this time.

It is recognized that neither the United States nor any other nation will agree in advance to submit to a War Safety Control Authority, or peace-keeping agency. The immediate purpose will be to demonstrate to the world the safety and dependability of world security systems, and the new power to bring the threat of war under control throughout the world, in our time.

We believe the American people—and the people of all nations—stand ready to respond to your leadership in a war against war itself.

Respectfully,

War control systems evaluation: Theodore P. Wright, Former Vice President, Research, Cornell University; Kirtley F. Mather, Past President, American Academy of Arts & Sciences; Rufus Oldenburger, Director, Automatic Control Center, Purdue University; David Hull, Capt. USN–Ret., Past President, Electronic Industries Association; Merritt A. Williamson, Dean, College of Engineering, Pennsylvania State University; Carl Machover, Past Chairman, Mid-Atlantic Chapter, Society for Information Display; Donald J. Ritchie, Bendix Corporation Research Laboratories; Harold Chestnut, Past President, American Automatic Control Council; Paul G. Jacobs, Former Editor, Automatic Control; Bernard F. Osbahr, Editor, Electronic Industries;

Charles W. Covey, Editorial Director, Undersea Technology; William Littlewood, Past President, Institute of Aerospace Sciences; Ralph Tripp, Past President, Instrument Society of America; Otto J. M. Smith, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of California, Berkeley; Kent Roberts Greenfield, Former Chief Historian, Department of the Army; Harold Rapaport, Group Vice President, General Instrument Company; Jerome Lederer, Director, Flight Safety Foundation; Schrade F. Radtke, Executive Vice President, International Lead Zinc Research Organization, Inc.; Lloyd E. Slater, Former Executive Director, Foundation for Instrumentation Education & Research; Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, Computers and Automation; E. J. Tangerman, Associate Publisher, Product Engineering; Vincent F. Callahan, Publisher, Military Research Letter; James Lippke, Editorial Director, Mactier Publications.

Public policy and opinion: Elmo Roper, Public Opinion Analyst; Henry E. Niles, Chairman of the Board, Baltimore Life Insurance Company; Quincy Wright, Department of Political Science, University of Virginia; Robert H. Reno, Attorney; Howard P. Hudson, Public Relations Counsel; H. Ashton Crosby, Col. USA-Ret., Executive Director, Civil Defense Forum; Harold Riegelman, Attorney; William T. Rhame, Chairman, International Chemical & Nuclear Corporation; Margaret Mead, Anthropologist; John F. Moynahan, Public Relations Counsel;

Edward N. Trapnell, Public Relations Counsel; Bert Cowlan, Urban America, Inc., Wilma Machover, Housewife; Marian G. Schott, Marketing Consultant; Robert Osborn, Artist; Donald F. McMahon, Economic Development Counsel; Elihu Schott, Attorney; Bill Bertenshaw, Radio & TV Producer.

Moral leadership: George Beebe, Office of International Affairs, United Presbyterian Church, USA; Balfour Brickner, Rabbi, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Lawrence Burtchaell, Trustee, St. Paul the Apostle Foundation; Everett R. Clinchy, President, Institute of Man and Science; Truman B. Douglass, Executive Vice President, Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ; Clifford Earle, Office of International Affairs, United Presbyterian Church, USA; John H. Eberly, Washington Representative, Church of the Brethren; Willis E. Elliott, Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ; Daniel Flaherty, S.J., Executive Editor, America Magazine; Leonard B. Gewirtz, Rabbi, The Rabbinical Council of America;

Herschel Halbert, Division of Christian Citizenship, National Council, Episcopal Church; Gerald J. Jud, Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ; Martin Keegan, M.M., Maryknoll Missionary, Bolivia; Dana Forrest Kennedy, Moderator, Viewpoint, Episcopal Radio Forum; George Laudadio, M.M., Maryknoll Missionary, Korea; L. C. McHugh, S.J., Department of Philosophy, Georgetown University; Edwin D. McLane, Minister, First Congregational Church, Chappaqua, N.Y.; James A. Pike, Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of California; Murray Saltzman, Rabbi, Temple Beth El, Chappagua, N.Y.; Milton F. Schadegg, Minister, Rollstone Congregational Church, Fitchburg, Mass.;

Carl Soule, Methodist United Nations Office; Matthew Ies Spetter, Leader, Riverdale-Yonkers Society for Ethical Culture; Dallas Sherman, Chairman of the Board, Protestant Council of New York; John W. Thomas, Crozer Theological Seminary; Cynthia C. Wedel, Division of Christian Unity, National Council of Churches; Howard G. Kurtz, President, War Control Planners, Inc.; Harriet B. Kurtz, War Control Planners, Inc.

Thes are signatures of individuals speaking as citizens.

The organizations are listed for identification purposes only.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, FORMER SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED FORCES IN FAR EAST, FORMER SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED FORCES IN EUROPE, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF UNITED STATES ARMY

War Control Planners, Inc. states "We are not seeking endorsement. We seek only the widest possible public and professional pro and con discussion and debate, in relation to the unprecedented new military-strategic *powers now within reach".*

I strongly endorse that objective. We have barely crossed the threshold of a great new historic era, the dimension and evolution of which we can at best only dimly perceive. The more new and constructive thought which can be stimulated on the problems already outlined ahead, the better for our national interests and those of mankind.

STATEMENT BY THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

It is my personal opinion that it is in the national interest to continue the pro and con *discussion and exploration of War Safety* Control capabilities and other allied subjects. It seems to me that in these perilous times there cannot be too much thinking on the subject of war and how to prevent it.

WAR CONTROLS PLANNERS, INC., BOX 35, CHAPPAQUA, N.Y.

A non-political, non-profit educational organization chartered in New York State to provide an instrument through which citizens, as individuals, may contribute their professional talents, their communications capabilities, or their financial support to inform the public on unprecedented new war control powers available to mankind for the first time in history. A generation may be required to pioneer war safety control power, as a generation was required to pioneer air power, or nuclear power, or space power. It is the purpose of War Control Planners, Inc., to clarify and disseminate information about these new powers to stimulate widest possible discussion and debate. This is a citizens' effort which will expand only to the dimension that it receives citizen support.

Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH
OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, the dark spot upon the glorious history of America is the tardiness with which we have removed onerous discriminations from many millions of our fellow citizens. Rather than lamenting the past, however, it behooves us to see how far we have come and to dedicate our efforts to speeding the day when every American shall enjoy that equality of right and protection which Thomas Jefferson envisaged in the Declaration of Independence.

When Thomas Jefferson wrote into the Declaration of Independence the words "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," none knew better than Jefferson that those words did not describe conditions as they then existed in the American colonies. Jefferson knew that all men's rights were not equally protected in the American colonies; Jefferson knew that what John Adams called the abominable institution of slavery existed in many of the colonies and some of the Members of the Continental Congress owned slaves; and Jefferson knew that the path to the pursuit of happiness was not equally open to all Americans.

Jefferson knew also that these principles would not become the policies and practices of an America which should burst full grown, like Minerva from the brow of Jove, from the Declaration of Independence. But Jefferson believed that those words would become the principles of the America which was to be; the America which should emerge from ensuing generations of Americans through bloody struggles, unremitting toils and dedicated sacrifices. But those words of equality were not idle or meaningless words. On the contrary they embodied in Jefferson's own immortal eloquence the promise and the challenge of the American dream.

And those words in that Declaration, "that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men," did not mean that Jefferson intended that the government aborning from this Declaration should have for its duty and function only the protection of the rights of citizens which existed at the time that government was formed. On the contrary, he contemplated that it should be the duty and the high purpose of that government to obtain additional rights to secure for the citizen ever a more perfect enjoyment of those rights which as a human being, a child of God, and an American, he was entitled to inherit and enjoy.

And so it has been for almost two centuries that that government which arose from Jefferson's Declaration, always tardily, sometimes faltering, but never failing, has continually stricken down laws, practices, and policies of discrimination against any American and approached nearer and nearer to Jefferson's goal of equality of rights and the enjoyment of such rights by all Americans.

The tragedy has been in the slowness of pace, at least until late years, which has characterized this struggle. It was nearly a hundred years and after a bloody war before the bonds of slavery were stricken from Negro Americans. It was nearly 150 years before women were emancipated to the full status of citizenship. It was nearly 175 years before Negro children were accorded equality of access to the public schools.

But, beginning with the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the drive of the American Government for equal rights and equal opportunity for all Americans became more determined and the pace of progress toward this ancient aspiration rapidly accelerated. President Roosevelt set up a Fair Employment Practices Commission by Executive order to help win the war and to enable all men and women regardless of race, creed, or color to help gain the final victory.

President Truman sent to the Congress recommendations for the removal of many of the discriminations against our citizens on account of race, color, religion, or national origin. The fight for civil rights, for equal rights for all our people grew in momentum and in intensity in the Congress and throughout the country. America was awakening to the challenge and the necessity that every American be treated like an American.

The really exciting beginning of the dynamic program of the American Government and the American people to secure equality of rights for all Americans began with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in Brown against the Board of Education in 1954. Since 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court has decided in one way or another some 60 cases striking down discrimination against Americans on account of race, color, religion, or national origin in respect to voting, the enjoyment of public accommodations and facilities, access to educational institutions at all levels, housing, employment, the payment of a poll tax as a condition of voting, and other areas of activity.

Beginning with the administration of President Eisenhower, at least 12 Executive orders have been issued by Presidents removing discriminations against some Americans in respect to employment and housing. Beginning with 1957, the Congress has enacted four civil rights acts and the House has now by a great majority enacted a fifth and most meaningful one.

The bill we have been considering and have now enacted extends the protection of the fair and nondiscriminatory administration of justice to those who have previously been denied membership on grand juries and petit juries in many parts of America.

But the crowning glory of all civil rights legislation which the Congress has enacted is to be found, in my opinion, in title 4 of the act which we have just passed. This title provides that when a man goes into the marketplace to acquire a home—with all that a home means—the seat of the family altar, the sacred area where the family, the little unit blessed of God, stands together apart from the world to share its joys and sorrows large and small—that man's offer shall not be spurned nor fall upon deaf ears because of his race, color, religion, or national origin.

This is the American way—to establish the rights of men through law rather than through riots and violence. In this latest civil rights bill we have made this doubly clear by imposing severe penalties for those who would rob and pillage and assault under the cover of the struggle for human rights for all Americans.

However many challenges may lie ahead, how thrilling it is to see how far we have come, in spite of the long journey which has been involved, toward the realization of Jefferson's dream.

On July 4, 1826, John Adams lay upon his deathbed. He aroused himself to inquire if Thomas Jefferson were still alive. When informed that he was, this grand old patriot uttered his last words "Thank God, Jefferson still lives."

When we contemplate what the Government of our country has done in late years to insure equality of rights for every American and especially when we note the stirring significance of the measure the House has just passed, we too, can say with a fervor comparable to that of old John Adams, "Thank God, Jefferson still lives."

Operation Appreciation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1966

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding patriotic activity being conducted by a post of the Catholic War Veterans located in the Fifth Maryland District which I have the honor to represent in the Congress.

The Gen. Douglas MacArthur Post 1853 of Landover Hills, Md., last May decided it wanted to do something to show Marines recuperating at the Bethesda Naval Hospital from wounds received in Vietnam that they have not been forgotten and that their great personal sacrifices are appreciated.

Under the able leadership of Post Commander James McCarthy the organization launched Operation Appreciation. James Merna, the second vice commander of the post, was named chairman and in the months since the post has taken wounded U.S. marines and airmen to ball games, theater productions, and has presented the Vietnam veterans with gifts donated by public spirited citizens and businesses. The program has been nominated for several national awards and recently the national commander of the Catholic War Veterans urged all posts throughout the Nation to adopt Operation Appreciation in their own localities as a means of saying "thank you" to wounded Vietnam veterans recuperating in local hospitals. I would like to join in paying tribute to Commander McCarthy and Chairman Merna and the many men and women who are working side by side with them in this program which certainly is deserving of every patriotic American's support.

Operation Appreciation is the subject of a feature article in the August 1966 issue of Leatherneck magazine. I am proud to include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today:

OPERATION APPRECIATION

(By Sgt. Bowen)

Five months ago, Jim Patridge was a healthy kid. As a Marine private first class, he was a member of "Hotel" Co., 2d Battalion, Ninth Regiment.

That was five months ago.

Today, Patridge is undergoing medical treatment at the Bethesda Naval Hospital outside Washington, D.C. While on a company-size operation near Da Nang, he and four other members of his platoon were knocked out of commission by a Viet Cong version of the "bouncing betty." One Marine was killed; four others, including Patridge, were wounded.

Patridge regained consciousness at the Naval field hospital at Da Nang. He was painfully aware that something was missing.

"The doctors told me that I had lost both my legs," he said. "It was a tremendous shock and I started to become bitter, but when they said I'd be able to walk again, I began thinking of the future."

Patridge was also told that he might see again, despite the fact that both of his eyes had been injured by shrapnel.

Today, another man is carrying the rifle that Patridge once used. Another man is facing the same dangers that lashed out at the slim 18-year-old red head.

But, Patridge has not been forgotten. The General Douglas MacArthur Post 1853 of the Catholic War Veterans is spearheading a program in the Washington area to remember the wounded serviceman while he is hospitalized.

The post, founded last year, is located in Landover Hills, Md. Its first project, Operation Appreciation, is aimed at thanking the wounded Marines at Bethesda for the sacrifices they've made in defense of the freedom-seeking people of South Vietnam.

Jim McCarthy, president of the post, says the men in his organization back the servicemen in Vietnam 100%. "We appreciate what they're doing for us and we're thanking them in a concrete way."

McCarthy knows what it's like to leave a battlefield and return to a Stateside hospital. As a Marine during the Korean Conflict, he spent some time recuperating in Naval and veterans' hospitals.

Marines at Bethesda realized their first "thank you" when they were taken to D.C. Stadium in Washington to see the Senators and the Los Angeles Angels, as guests of the Senators.

Autographed baseballs were presented to the men before the game and several of the players came into the stands to say hello, including former Marines Bob Lee of the Angels and the Senators' manager, Gil Hodges.

The following week, the U.S. Marine Band performed for the men at the hospital, and a group of speech and drama students from Catholic University, calling themselves the Catholic U. Troubadours, presented a show titled "Singing Up A Storm."

Next came the Washington Redskins. Members of the professional football team walked from ward to ward, shaking hands, offering words of encouragement and signing autographs.

One of the players, linebacker Sam Huff, had just returned from a Defense Department-sponsored tour of combat areas in Vietnam. He could truthfully say, "I know the place," when a remote Vietnamese village popped up in a conversation.

After the visit, arrangements were made to have the Marines on hand for the Redskins' first exhibition game of the season.

The Catholic War Veterans contacted firms in the Washington area and many gifts were collected for presentation to the Marines. The gift packages included stationery, pens and pencils, shaving lotions, razor blades, razors,. tie clasps, magazines, movie passes, radios, cigarettes lighters, games, handkerchiefs, and candy.

Operation Appreciation has now spread from the Washington area and other Catholic War Veterans' posts are instituting programs of their own. Other groups are also paying visits to hospitals to talk with the wounded and organize recreation for them.

The wives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff recently held a lawn party at Bethesda with a wide variety of entertainment, including singer Roy Hamilton. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Earl G. Wheeler, and his wife, were the guests of honor.

Patridge left the hospital for the first time in three months when the wounded Viet vets were taken to the Marine Barracks at 8th and "Eye" to witness the famous Evening Parade. He couldn't see the Marines marching in their neatly pressed uniforms nor could he keep time to the music of the band by tapping his foot. But Patridge could hear, and his face radiated with that "graduation day look" which every recruit knows. Patridge knew the feeling well, for he had left boot camp just nine months before.

After the performance, General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, talked to each of the veterans and shook their hands.

When he came to the stretcher where Patridge lay, he leaned down and commended the young private first class for his courage. Patridge smiled and thanked the Commandant.

The spectators remained a little longer than usual. They, too, wanted to thank the Marines for the sacrifices they'd made.

No, Patridge has not been forgotten, nor have thousands of other Marines recovering from wounds in Navy hospitals throughout the country. A thankful America is responding to their needs and the fire they've kindled will burn longer than a draft card, carry more weight than a demonstration and in time will show the world that the American public is backing up its fighting men, both at home and in Vietnam.

Aiken County

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Aiken has long been noted as a famous winter resort.

It is now my honor to represent Aiken County in the Congress of the United States. For many years Aiken County was represented in the Congress by the Honorable James F. Byrnes—South Carolina's greatest statesman since John C. Calhoun.

The city of Aiken received its name from an illustrious American family, pioneers in industry and service in the Congress. Williams Aiken was the first president of the first American steam railroad. This railroad ran from Charleston to Aiken and later to Hamberg on the Savannah River. The Nation's first passenger train and the first train carrying U.S. mail ran through Aiken.

William Aiken, Jr., was Governor of South Carolina and served as Representative in the U.S. Congress from 1851 to 1857. During this period, after 133 ballots, Aiken missed being elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by only 1 vote. He served here in this House with courage and distinction. Later Aiken opposed secession and retired from public life. He was again, however, elected in 1866 but, although he opposed secession, ironically he was not seated in 1867 by the radical Congress which likewise so bitterly opposed secession.

A cousin of William Aiken, David Wyatt Aiken, was elected to the Congress and served in the House with honor and distinction from 1877 to 1887. David Wyatt's Aiken's son, Wyatt Aiken, served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1903 to 1917.

Aiken is not only famous for its beauty, but is noted also for its history. The great Spanish adventurer and explorer, De Soto, visited Aiken County in 1540 in search of gold, crossing the Savannah at Silver Bluff. A painting of De Soto's discovery of the Mississippi River adorns the rotunda of the Capitol just outside this Chamber.

Col. Lighthorse Harry Lee, father of the immortal Robert E. Lee, captured a fort from the British on this same Silver Bluff in 1781.

One of America's oldest agricultural societies, the Beech Island Agriculture Club, founded in 1846, still meets at Beech Island. In 1910 Aiken County became the birthplace of home demonstration work in the United States when Marie Seigler, a teacher, organized the first tomato club for girls.

One of the pioneer cotton mill regions of the South was located in Aiken County in the famous Horsecreek Valley at Vancluse and Graniteville. William Gregg founded the first typical mill village in the South around the blue granite factory at Graniteville in the year 1846. The Graniteville mill is still in operation.

Aiken County is the home of the now famous Savannah River plant where atomic energy is now being devoted to peaceful uses as well as national defense.

Aiken today is enjoying a fantastic economy made possible by a progressive dynamic people who look to the future. Aiken has one of the highest per family incomes in the South. It is a county with balanced agriculture and industry. Some of the Nation's greatest industries are located in Aiken. Kimberly-Clark recently announced a modern pulp and paper plant in Aiken County. Aiken is a beautiful modern city but one which still takes great pride in its magnificent magnolias, traditions, and gracious hospitality.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard many disappointing things about reapportionment. May I assure you, however, that Aiken, being placed in my congressional district, is one of the few and most gratifying results of reapportionment that could come to any Congressman. I am highly pleased and welcome this great county to the Third South Carolina Congressional District. I hasten, also, to extend to you, Mr. Speaker, and to my colleagues an invitation to visit this historic and beautiful county.

The National Oceanographic Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, it was my great pleasure and privilege to serve for many years on the Subcommittee on Oceanography, and I am extremely gratified that my own great interest in this field is spreading rapidly throughout our Nation.

Those of us who will be forever bound to our planet earth know that our future lies in oceanography, and we have long advocated a greater program of research and development for the benefit of all mankind.

During my years on this subcommittee, it was a pleasure to get to know one of the most knowledgeable and able men in the field, who has contributed greatly to the Government's oceanography program. He is Robert B. Abel, executive secretary, of the Interagency Committee on Oceanography. Recently, I read with interest an article he wrote setting forth in detail developments in our National Oceanographic program, which appeared in the June issue of Oceanology. Because of the great interest by business, industry, educational institutions, and our people, I wanted my colleagues to have the benefit of this article:

UNITED STATES OCEANOGRAPHIC EFFORTS ARE EXPANDING AND BECOMING MORE PRAGMATIC—PROSPECTS ARE ENCOURAGING FOR LEGISLATION THAT WILL GIVE THE FIELD NEW EMPHASIS.

(By Robert B. Abel, executive secretary, Interagency Committee on Oceanology)

At this time last year, the Interagency Committee on Oceanography had just issued its "National Oceanographic Program for Fiscal Year 1966." We were all aware then of the heightened Congressional interest and activity in oceanography. Indeed, we were expecting momentarily to participate in hearings convened by the Senate Committee on Commerce on several bills already proposed at the time.

These hearings did take place; they were followed in August by hearings convened by the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee. The two Houses considered about two dozen bills dealing with various proposals for reorganizing the National Oceanographic Program.

Most prominent in this platoon of bills were S. 944, introduced by Senator WARREN MAGNUSON and passed unanimously by the Senate, and a modified version of S. 944, passed unanimously in the House. The bills are similar in the following respect:

They declare national policy in the oceans.

They outline national objectives for investigation and exploitation of the oceans.

They provide for the establishment of a coordinating body to assist the President in execution of the National Oceanographic Program.

They provide for a staff to serve this coordinating body.

They establish a National Commission on Oceanography to explore in depth all aspects of the National Oceanographic Program and to advise the President on its design and execution.

They provide funds to administer the National Oceanographic Programs.

The major difference between the two bills lies in the design and composition of the coordinating body. The Senate version establishes a National Oceanographic Council, at the cabinet level, in the Executive Office of the President, and prescribes that the Vice President will be chairman; the House version allows the President to use such advisory arrangements as he "may find necessary and appropriate." During May, the legislative bodies conducted a series of conferences to reconcile differences.

Underlying all of these bills is the desire to bring the federal, academic, and industrial communities closer together in prosecution of a real "national" rather than a "federal" program as is largely the case today. There is general agreement that it is most important to provide a *strong industrial base* to a program which, in the past, lay within the domain of our universities and a few federal agencies.

American industry has not been slow to accept this invitation. Over the past 10 years, gratifying advances have been made in research and engineering in this country. In seeking new outlets to exploit these advances, American industry has turned to the oceans. In this respect, 1965 might be dubbed the year of the hard industrial look.

Last spring, the presidents of 12 of the largest industries of the United States wrote the President, suggesting that the ocean be utilized as an additional avenue toward the Great Society. The President expressed his gratification at the interest dispalyed by these industrial leaders and his appreciation for their support of the National Oceanographic Program.

The National Security Industrial Assn. formed an Ocean Science & Technology Advisory Committee with panels on oil, chemicals, mining and minerals, maritime activities, and food and fisheries. Each panel was chaired by an outstanding representative of industry. During the past year, these panels have met with representatives of federal agencies to explore all possible approaches, both cooperatively and individually, toward exploring and exploiting the ocean. In meetings held last September and January, the federal agencies' representatives carefully outlined the aims of their organizations, with the objective that industry might take the best advantage of the support and leadership the federal government can provide. Both the National Chamber of Commerce and the National Assn. of Manufacturers have formed committees on oceanography; these organizations keep in close contact with the Interagency Committee on Oceanography.

However, no group has expressed a more rapidly increasing interest in the oceans than the tax-paying public. The Interagency Committee on Oceanography receives almost 300 letters per day, and we believe that the member agencies receive a like number.

The Marine Technology Society meetings regularly are over-enrolled by at least a factor of two. The society's conference just this past January, for example, was programed for about 500 registrants, but 1,500 turned out. The American Society of Oceanography, which held its organizational meeting last December in Houston, planned for 125 registrants and received over 850.

The Third Space Science Congress last February included a section on oceanography which outdrew all of the space sections. The Space Educational Institute, co-sponsored this spring by the University of Maryland Institute for Adult Education and the American Institute for Aeronautics & Astronautics, normally receives a subscription of nearly 300 people for its lecture series; this year's series on oceanography has been subscribed to by over 700 people, and the institute had to turn registrants away for the first time.

We also are reliably informed that during the past year almost every engineering society and association included at least one session on the oceans. It is estimated that between 200 and 300 meetings on oceanography will be held in the United States this year.

The interests of our states are not far behind those of their individual citizens and citizens' groups. Under the capable organization of Dean John Knauss of the University of Rhode Island, the southern New England States have banded together to form the Southern New England Assn. for the Marine Sciences. The northern New England states are working in concert to develop the Portsmouth, N.H., area for ocean exploitation.

The State of Florida, which has had an Inter-Institutional Committee on Oceanography for some time, now is deliberating the possibility of a statewide oceanographic complex including representatives from industry, the state government, and the university system. The Governor of California has formed his own Commission on Oceanography—an unusually imaginative and active body, which already has contributed useful legislative material to the state government.

It also should be noted that interest in the ocean is not limited to our coastal states above; sessions on oceanography will be included this year in major scientific association meetings held in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Milwaukee, to name just a few inland cities.

This trend might, at first thought, seem extremely exhilarating to the oceanographic community; however, such activity must be attended also by some sobering thoughts.

It often seems to me as if we are in danger of a hard oversell. I personally believe that although honest public relations is healthy, irresponsible and ill-based advertising can do more harm than good. Our correspondence often reflects a public which considers oceanography to be a skin divers' and treasure hunters' heaven rather than a completely pragmatic development of a high-potential reservoir of critically needed resources.

We also note with dismay the increasing flood of mail bearing gaudily decorated brochures announcing the entrance of one company after another into oceanography. Some of these brochures describe a colossal combination of interest and capability, projecting an image of a marine-oriented battalion poised for instant drive into the seas for power, progress, and profit. All too often, even a casual examination of the contents of these brochures disabuses the reader of any notion of unused talent. With depressing frequency, the array of "trained staffs" proves to be an assemblage of individuals who have never even seen the ocean, much less studied it.

The fourth estate must share some of the blame for this. In the early days of the ICO, only a very few journalists, and fewer yet periodicals, could honestly profess experience in reporting marine science activities. To these pioneering writers is due considerable credit for our program's success—for their conscientious fact seeking, honest and accurate reporting, and strong support of our goals.

However, within the last year alone over 100 news organs have seized on oceanography as newsworthy, and over a dozen new journals based on ocean science have sprung up. One cannot help but question whether the reader market can bear the weight of so many additional pens.

It is unfair to point the finger of accusation only at industry—even our hallowed educational system is not immune to the Madison Avenue approach. Last month I received a brochure from an accredited college, offering a master's degree in oceanography; its curriculum included at least 12 courses in oceanography. Close examination of the staff capability revealed not one instructor with as much as a single course in oceanography in his own educational background!

Another question which bothers those who bear the responsibility for leadership of our nation's efforts in the seas concerns the payoff: What have been the year's accomplishments accruing from the increased interest and activity in the oceans?

Undoubtedly, a high point of achievement over the past year was the successful conclusion of the Sealab II experiments, wherein Cmdr. Scott Carpenter's small crew was able to live and work at great depths for periods of 15 days at a time. Furthermore, several important research discoveries were made last year, mostly within our university and government laboratories, but also some in private and industrial laboratories. Both the Sealab experiments and these research accomplishments have been described in our "National Oceanographic Program for Fiscal Year 1967," which was released by the President a few weeks ago.

Also, we saw seven fine new oceanographic vessels come down the line last year—*Bent, Lynch, Thompson, Washington, Sands, Jordan,* and *Alpha Helix.* The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Coast & Geodetic Survey, the Navy, and a few industrial organizations have opened diversified laboratories on oceanography. The Ships of Opportunity Program, begun as a cooperative venture between the Navy, General Motors, and House of Representatives staffs, is still proceeding with a significant project planned for execution and starting soon in the Great Lakes.

In retrospect, I would say that this has been a good year for oceanography, and we must look to still greater progress over the months ahead.

Naturally, the Interagency Committee on Oceanography, with the responsibility for coordinating the great portion of our country's oceanographic program, has been the focus of many examinations. Both Houses of Congress, as well as several private, industrial, and public committees, and *ad hoc* groups have taken a close look at our organization for oceanography. It became evident that we have been successful, but we are hardly immune to improvement.

This search for improvement provides the underlying theme to our document, "National Oceanographic Program for Fiscal Year 1967." This is the first of the ICO's annual program plans which devotes considerable space to a lengthy rationale of "why oceanography?" and "how oceanography?" Examination of this document will show the government's firm intention of maintaining the healthy growth of its oceanographic program.

Although not drawing quite the headlines accorded to other events with more obvious mass appeal, the oceanographic program has unostentatiously been given effective protection during the budget planning cycle. Consequently, on last year's base, the program increase is about 10%, mostly in surveys and research. Agencies sharing this increase include the Navy, Army, Atomic Energy Commission, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

At the same time, however, a major policy decision has resulted in a significant augmentation of the ICO's charter. By agreement between the Federal Council for Science & Technology and the ICO, ocean engineering is now included in ICO's program tabulation. For instance, Project Mohole, hitherto excluded from our reporting system, now figures quite prominently in the report.

Most of the ocean engineering reported for fiscal year 1967 represents new programs, rather than simply "calling new things oceanography." Obviously, the Navy's Deep Submergence Project dominates the ocean engineering program. The development of new devices for location, rescue, and salvage; the Man-in-the-Sea program; buoy technology; and deep ocean structures share the spotlight for fiscal year 1967 planning. Ocean engineering programs in the Bureau of Mines, Army Corps of Engineers, and the Atomic Energy Commission, all clearly justifiable, will lend strength to the program for the 1967 fiscal year.

It goes without saying that the theme for the year ahead will be engineering and exploitation of the ocean. We are looking forward to working more closely with the newly formed Committee on Ocean Engineering of the National Academy of Engineering. We see not only a *growing* interest on the part of the industrial community, but also a more *pragmatic* one: reaching for employment, for resource development, and for profit. I believe that this healthy attitude will go far toward making the oceans a material factor in enhancing our country's position in the family of nations during the years ahead.

Statement on Poverty Adopted by the Third Biennial Convention of the Lutheran Church in America, June 21–26, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 25, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the text of a statement on poverty which was officially adopted by the third biennial convention of the Lutheran Church in America when it met in Kansas City, Mo., June 21 to 26, 1966.

The statement follows:

POVERTY

Justice for the impoverished and dispossessed has been the concern of the people of God under both the Old and New Covenants. Under the divine imperative of prophetic faith, Christians today continue to seek justice for all whose lives are subject to abject poverty. Under the abundant mercy of the Father of Our Lord, Jesus Christ, Christians are constrained to minister compassionately to the needs of all their neighbors. Motivated by the love of God in Christ, the church has this double commission: to serve human need and to testify prophetically for justice in the ordering of society and the use of its resources.

Poverty is an age-old affliction of the human race. Concern for the poor, both through the economic arrangements of society and through the expression of personal responsibility, is a continuing theme throughout the Old and New Testaments. Today we find ourselves confronted by a radically new and potentially explosive situation in human society. On the one hand, the population explosion and modern technological developments threaten to create a class of human beings who are economically superfluous, and who find themselves increasingly sealed off from participation in the economic benefits of society.

On the other hand, the revolution in technology holds out, for the first time in history, the possibility of the virtual elimination of hunger and basic economic deprivation both at home and throughout the world. The contrast between plenty and poverty, on the domestic and on the world scene, becomes doubly scandalous in the light of this new possibility.

The possibilities for good inherent in God's new gifts to mankind in technology will not be realized without changes in some attitudes and in some economic arrangements. Today's situation presents vastly new dimensions of justice and confronts serving love with opportunities hitherto undreamed of. Realizing that no conclusive word can yet be spoken about new forms of social and economic order, or even of proper attitudes underlying them, the Lutheran Church in America sets forth the following ethical judgments in the conviction that they are in continuity with biblical concern for the poor, and are obedient administration of its understanding of God's grace and the abundance of nature.

1. We rejoice in the applied achievements of science and technology which make it possible currently in industrially developed countries and potentially throughout the whole world, to provide basically adequate levels of living for all.

2. We approve of declarations of public policy in our own countries (U.S.A. and Canada) which seek to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty and further seek to open to everyone opportunities for education and training for work, and for living in decency and dignity.

3. We believe that in nations where conditions of abundance exist, it should be the goal of the national economy to provide every ablebodied adult with the opportunity for meaningful employment sufficiently remunerative to secure, at the very least, the minimal necessities required in our society for living in decency and dignity. Further, where a full employment economy is not possible or not desirable, or where individual inadequacies exist, we believe our countries have the responsibility to move as readily as possible to assure income adequate to secure the minimal standard of living.

4. We believe that although the establishment of social justice is primarily a responsibility of governing authority, it is appropriate that innovative programs designed to counteract the causes of economic deprivation be enacted by any agencies having such responsibility.

5. We recognize that, in a time of population explosion, the problems of hunger and poverty cannot be solved without substantial attention to population planning. We affirm the responsibility of governmental and nongovernmental agencies to make available to the deprived the same knowledge and means of conception control already available to others.

6. We are reminded by the "revolution of rising expectations" of the universal dimensions of the present challenge to eradicate poverty. Any commitment to the elimination of domestic poverty must be accompanied by a commitment to seek justice in the reduction of the disparity between rich and poor nations by programs designed to assist the developing nations to raise their standard of living.

7. We encourage the congregations, the synods and the agencies of the church to be open to the kind of cooperation with public and voluntary agencies which as a part of the church's witness to God's love in Jesus Christ will enable them to participate in the struggle against poverty in measures fully consistent with the resources God has given us and our responsibility for the use of those resources.

The Lutheran Church in America commits itself to the struggle against poverty in full continuity with the bibilical testimony about concern for the poor. While it recognizes that the forms of this struggle are subject to human judgment and are open to differences of opinion among fully committed Christian persons, it does not believe that commitment to the struggle is an open question for Christians.

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed independent offices appropriations and took up bill to stimulate mortgage credit.

The House passed the military construction authorization bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

***Routine Proceedings,** pages 18096–18133*

Bills Introduced: Four bills and one resolution were introduced as follows: S. 3709–3712; and S.J. Res. 188. **Pages 18096–18097**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.J. Res. 810, authorizing President to proclaim September 8 of each year as "International Literacy Day" (S. Rept. 1440);

S. 3029, 3039, 3311, 3318, 3329, 1370, 1878, 2486, 2809, 3042, 3395, H.R. 5213, S. 2166, and H.R. 3078, private bills (S. Repts. 1441–1454); and

S. 3711, to amend and extend laws relating to housing and urban development (S. Rept. 1455). **Page 18096**

Appointments to Atomic Energy Conference: Vice President announced appointment of Senators Pastore and Hickenlooper to attend Tenth Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to be held at Vienna, September 21, 1966. **Page 18096**

Independent Offices Appropriations: By 82 yeas to 2 nays, Senate passed with amendments H.R. 14921, fiscal 1967 appropriations for independent offices, taking the following additional actions on amendments:

Adopted: Mundt amendment providing that the funds for construction of the Labor Department Building shall not be available until GSA certifies to Congress that the Inner Loop Freeway has been agreed upon and is to be constructed in a plan to involve the site of the proposed building; by 51 yeas to 37 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Cotton-Hickenlooper amendment to eliminate $11.32 million for new FBI Building substructure and to eliminate $6.6 million for new Tax Court Building; modified Clark amendment to earmark $500,000 of funds for Urban Development to be used for fellowships for city planning and urban studies;

Rejected: By 42 yeas to 43 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Proxmire amendment to make the following reductions in funds for GSA: Construction substructures of new buildings for FBI and Labor Department and for Tax Court—$30,353,000; and sites and expenses, public buildings projects—$1,092,000; by 11 yeas to 77 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Williams (Delaware) amendment providing that the appropriation for public building construction be used only when President certifies that each specific structure is needed (during consideration of this amendment several parliamentary rulings were made upholding points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill in this amendment and in the bill itself but these rulings were rescinded when the points of order were withdrawn); by 27 yeas to 59 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Young (Ohio) amendment to reduce funds for civil defense by $9.915 million for operation and maintenance, and by $5.25 million for research, shelter survey and marking; by 38 yeas to 51 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Tower amendment to eliminate item for rent supplement program, FHA; by 40 yeas to 45 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Clark amendment to provide $5,150,000 for Community Development Training Programs; and by 37 yeas to 46 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Allott amendment reducing by $19.7 million funds for National Science Foundation so that no funds will be used for Project Mohole (drilling through earth's core to its mantle).

Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House, and appointed as conferees Senators Magnuson, Ellender, Russell (Georgia), Holland, Monroney, Anderson, Allott, Young (North Dakota), and Saltonstall. **Pages 18040, 18059–18095**

Authority To Meet: All committees were authorized to meet until noon on Thursday, August 11, while Senate is in session. **Page 18096**

Public Building: Senate passed without amendment and cleared for White House H.R. 10284, to provide that the office building under construction in Fort Worth, Tex., shall be named the "Fritz Garland Lanham Federal Office Building" in memory of the late Representative Lanham. **Pages 18095–18096**

Appendix

No Easy Answer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH HARVEY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Richmond, Ind., Palladium-Item, of August 5, 1966:

NO EASY ANSWER

Many Americans, especially those of liberal persuasion, seek quick-acting and easy solutions to the problems besetting the nation.

Usually the solutions involve an increased expenditure of tax money and federal intervention in one guise or another.

Crime is one such problem. The common solution is to provide the poor with better homes, finer education and more jobs. The emphasis is on bettering material conditions.

Crime is the product more of the mind than of material surroundings. No criminal is rehabilitated unless he himself wants to accept rehabilitation.

Judging by the dangerously rising crime rate, the changes are toward, rather than away from, crime. Law-abiding citizens are bewildered that when living standards are rising for almost everyone crime is increasing too.

"We cannot legislate morality" and crime is basically a moral problem, says LESLIE ARENDS, a Republican congressman from Illinois.

What is needed and what will work is moral leadership which this country sorely lacks today.

Instead of civil rights leaders and some clergymen telling their listeners that man improves his station in life by the sweat of his brow and honest labor, they exhort the poor and minority groups to demonstrate and pressure the government to do it for them.

The leaders talk about rights but seldom about the responsibilities which are an inseparable part of rights.

In recent years a new "right" seems to have been proclaimed. Civil rights leaders and politicians of the Great Society call this "right" federal aid, but it's still taking from one man and giving to another.

No wonder then that increasing numbers of people have rising expectations of government handouts.

Some of their leaders who believe they are "experts" at interpreting sociological behavior tell them they are justified in acting out their frustrations toward society.

Can this trend toward "big brother" care and threatening anarchy in the streets be reversed? Representative ARENDS doubts it even though he is hopeful. Politicians insist on promising painless Utopia if only they are elected.

"Where," he asks, "is any political office-seeker who would say, 'I promise you toil and sweat'?

"Where are the voters who would respond to such a promise?"

They are there, silent, confused and largely inactive. Will they respond to the moral leadership ARENDS calls for?

The Foot Soldiers of Democracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, George A. Lane, the chief counsel of the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District, has penned a salute to precinct captains which I think gives an insight into an important segment of Americana. Mr. Lane has written about Government at the point where it is closest to the people, the doorbell ringing, man-to-man politics of the city. His work calls forth images of thumping hearts on election day and rousing torch-light parades. The precinct captain is an irreplacable thread in the fabric of American political life and is fully deserving of the highest praise.

I ask unanimous consent that the salute may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the salute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A SALUTE TO PRECINCT CAPTAINS

There goes an old fellow knee high to a toad
  And wear a two foot grin
Ringing the doorbells on our block
  And the rain running off his chin.

They say he's been doing it for years on end,
  With ne'er a complaint nor a sigh,
Pushing his party's candidates
  Though their fortunes be low or high.

Some say he does this to hold his job,
  For he has a small job at the Hall,
But he seems to like the things that he does,
  Says canvassing is no hardship at all!

He's ready to share your troubles with you,
  And do most any old thing—
From having the garbage picked up on time—
  To a loan for a wedding ring.

There are others just like him throughout the town
  Who are just the salt of the earth.
They are known as Precinct Captains
  And their value has exceeding great worth!

Some are Republicans and some are Dems;
  But all get the votes in the box.
And without their help the votes would be few
  And government would be on the rocks.

So here's a cheer for the Precinct Captain
  And a cheer for his helpers, too,
And a cheer for all good government
  And three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!

—GEORGE A. LANE.

Three Years Out of the Port of Salaverry, or, "Hope's" Good Will Remains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. BATES
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, the hard work of a dedicated group of American doctors and nurses is having a profound effect on the peoples of developing nations. I am speaking of Project Hope and the great white hospital ship SS *Hope*, which in 6 years has carried medical teaching-treatment programs to three continents.

The reservoir of good will and understanding which Hope has built is nearly unfathomable. And this reservoir is lasting. People often ask if the work of the SS *Hope* is remembered after the ship leaves. The answer is yes, most emphatically.

The following statement, for instance, appeared in the Trujillo, Peru, newspaper, La Gaceta, on February 28, 1966, a full 3 years after the SS *Hope* had departed from the port of Salaverry:

Project Hope has been the most applauded, most beneficial and most extraordinary United States delegation to visit Peru, surpassing all other diplomatic efforts and, it should be noted, preceding the late President John F. Kennedy's proposal for the Alliance for Progress at Punta del Este.

The people of Peru have never forgotten the SS *Hope* and the long-term effect of the ship's visit is immeasurable. The primary purpose of the *Hope* is to begin self-help medical teaching programs so that the doctors and nurses of the host country will be better prepared to take care of their own. But the impact of Hope extends beyond this teaching task to encompass a good will mission heretofore unmatched in American diplomatic efforts.

Following is the full text of the editorial from which the statement above was extracted. Entitled "Evoking the Ship *Hope* After 3 Years," it was written by the Peruvian author, Oscar Castaneda Arrascue:

Simply, laconically, it was called Hope. Friendly, lovingly, they called it "El Barco de la Esperanza", "The Ship of Hope". The patients knew it as the "floating hospital". On the national scene it was called "America's humanitarian delegation", and internationally, it was considered to be "the United States greatest people-to-people diplomatic triumph."

We are being neither extravagant nor overly optimistic as we launch these elegant adjectives toward a ship which, as many would point out, isn't even from outer space.

In brief, this introductory note would summarize the complex and interesting personality of those who made up that extraordinary delegation of Northamerican doctors, nurses, and volunteers on board the Ship that stayed for ten months in the Port of Salaverry, giving invaluable medical care to thousands of people of all ages and social levels.

This happened more than 36 months ago, and today, the 28th of February, is remembered as the third anniversary of the departure of the Hospital Ship *Hope* to the United States.

The farewell of the Ship and its 300 occupants, as it should have been, and as it occurred, was sad, picturesque and full of emotional scenes. Today it is too obvious to narrate it. It belongs to the past.

Also reminiscent of the past is the great, unlimited campaign accomplished by that delegation of good-will, not only on board the white floating hospital but also in our barriadas (slums), in the nearby villages, and in the teaching hospitals.

The works remain; the people leave. Numbers, with their simple language, are unnecessarily terse to appraise adequately the labor accomplished.

It has always been said that when one has something in his hands he does not know how to appreciate it. Therefore, when it leaves or disappears, only then its role, its work, its importance is understood. This happened with the *Hope*.

Today that *Hope* is far from us, after three years, remembering its daily work—of which the writer was a witness—only now can we make a grateful, or maybe ungratefull evocation: that the Ship *Hope* entered the heart of our people, usually very noble, (but at the same time ambivalent and indifferent when they want to be) receiving their sympathy and admiration after it left the Port of Salaverry.

Since institutions pass and works stay, today, the *Hope* is developing a similar program in the Port of Corinto, Nicaragua, while in Peru, in Trujillo and her barriadas and in the tropical Iquitos, capital of the Amazon, qualified medical and paramedical personnel continue working in the Faculty of Medicine and hospitals of Trujillo, as well as in the Health department and the Servicio Civico Fluvial of the Amazon region. Perhaps many don't know that Hope has a large delegation of professionals working in Trujillo. Currently, 8 doctors, nurses and technicians are working under the direction of Dr. H. Burtt Richardson, pediatrician. A smaller number work in Iquitos.

Project Hope has been the most applauded, most beneficial and most extraordinary United States delegation to visit Peru, surpassing all other diplomatic efforts and, it should be noted, preceding the late President John F. Kennedy's proposal of the Alliance for Progress at Punta del Este.

This testimony to the lasting effect of *Hope's* visit in further underscored by a second editorial which also marked the third anniversary of *Hope's* departure. The editorial follows:

[From La Industria, Trujillo, Peru, February 28, 1966]

THREE YEARS AGO, TODAY, THE "HOPE" LEFT

Trujillo remembers today with special nostalgia the departure of the Hospital Ship *Hope*. Today completes three years since her white silhouette drew away from the Port of Salaverry. Usually an anniversary does not constitute important news in any newspaper. But the unselfish and humane labor of the friendly medical delegation has left such a deep mark in the Trujillian community that to remember her is nothing but to interpret the feelings of all.

The Ship *Hope* cast off after 10 months of teaching and medical care in and around Trujillo. The principal objective was to establish a program of cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health and the Faculty of Medicine of Trujillo making available to the Faculty the use of the resources of personnel and equipment of the Ship in medical and paramedical teaching.

The memory of the *Hope* in Trujillo will not be erased, not only because of the magnificent labor accomplished, but also because this same work still is being carried on.

Specifically, Project Hope continues working with the Faculty of Medicine in medical teaching; with the Regional Hospital in Hospital Administration; and with the School of Nursing with a staff of qualified professionals. Similarly, the Project undertakes campaigns of preventive medicine in the barriadas.

Through a process of assimilation the work which the *Hope* began in la Esperanza is being continued and amplified by the Regional Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine. At the present time, this work is being carried out in the Posta Medica which functions in a site generously loaned by a resident, Felipe Leon, until a new Posta Medica is constructed.

The staff of Project Hope presently working in this city is:

H. Burtt Richardson, M.D., Pediatrician and Director; Loretta E. Alvarez, M.D., Anesthesiologist; Donald Weaver, Consultant in Hospital Administration; Katherine Vandergriff, Instructor in the Nursing School; Bonnie Goodwin, Instuctor in the Nursing School; Claudia Lukasik, Public Health Nurse; Jane Holleman, Physiotherapist; Rose Kohls, X-ray Technician; Inge Hansen, Laboratory Technician.

In Iquitos two Public Health Nurses of Project Hope collaborate with the Area of Health of Loreto in programs of preventive medicine, educating teachers and auxiliaries in the rural populations of the jungle.

In this aspect of their work, they collaborate with the Plan Civico Fluvial of the Amazon and the Special Service of Public Health, traveling by launch to the different settlements of the jungle.

The valuable nurses in Iquitos are Betty Bradbury and Marilyn Billimek, Public Health Nurses.

The friendly silhouette of the *Hope* was seen in Guayaquil during 1964, and in the West Coast of Africa (Conakry, Guinea) during 1965. Presently it is developing a program similar to that of Peru in the Port of Corinto in the sister Republic of Nicaragua.

Mr. Speaker, Project Hope has become an international symbol of American good will, and I am sure that many in this House share my pride in having sponsored and encouraged this unique "ambassador" since Hope's beginnings in 1958. This year the friendly hospital ship is at work in Nicaragua, and next year she sails for Colombia. Hopefully, in the years to come, we will see more Hope ships carrying the gift of good health and understanding to our less fortunate friends around the globe. To Dr. William B. Walsh, Hope's founder and president, and to the untiring efforts of Hope's medical staff, many of whom serve without pay, all other Americans owe a deep debt of gratitude.

Good Will Effects of the Anderson Debatones and Astronotes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on Saturday, June 18, 1966, there appeared in the open forum section of the Anderson, S.C., Daily Mail a letter to the editor concerning a choral group from South Carolina. The writer, Miss Mary Wheeler, of London, England, was commenting on the good will effects of the Anderson Debatones and Astronotes, which is a choral group under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Cochran, of Anderson.

I had the pleasure of assisting this group in connection with several concerts they gave at U.S. military installations in Europe. Judging from Miss Wheeler's comments, Mrs. Cochran and each member of the group not only presented an outstanding musical program but also served as good will ambassadors and, therefore, improved the relations between America and the countries they visited. In my opinion, this is one of the most effective ways to sell the American freedom story and improve relations between countries of the world.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the APPENDIX of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MR. EDITOR: Last night I was privileged to sit at a gathering at the Chapel of the USAF Base in West Ruislip and listen to a concert given by the South Carolina group known as the Debatones and Astronotes.

This group is not only a delight to the eye but real joy to the ear.

They gave their concert to a mixed English and American audience and I felt sure as I heard the thunder of applause that they had done more for better relationships than any Ambassador.

I am a registered B.T.H.A. Guide-Lecturer and acted as their escort for the London tour—and when I told the groups delightful and charming leader, Mrs. Cochran that "I was proud to have been their guide", I said it with deep sincerity.

MARY WHEELER.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *June 13, 1966.*

It Pays To Advertise, All Right, but How Much?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE, ALL RIGHT, BUT HOW MUCH?

Advertising has now turned up high on that lengthening list of business practices that worry the Justice Department. Donald Turner, the Assistant Attorney General for antitrust, made that clear in a recent speech to something called a 'briefing conference on federal controls of advertising and promotion," sponsored by the Federal Bar Association. No doubt Professor Turner has braced himself for a retaliatory onslaught from communications media that sell advertising—such as this one. All right let's go.

His argument, though not entirely clear at every point, went something like this: Advertising is an effective instrument for developing consumer loyalty to all kinds of products. Consumers prefer advertised products because of the "problem of uncertainty" that endlessly confronts them; baffled by all the claims they are exposed to, uncertain of the merits of unadvertised products, they decide to play it safe—so stick with the products they have heard most about. Thus heavy advertising outlays, sustained over long periods of time, create such durable preferences that it is impractical for competing firms to introduce new products—unless, of course, they are prepared to invest heavily in advertising themselves.

These investment requirements tend to discourage outside firms from entering a field, lead to more concentration of business in the field, and enable firms established in it to charge "monopolistic prices." According to a study of consumer industries cited by Turner, there is "a significant correlation between the proportion of industry sales devoted to advertising and the average profit rates which were earned."

This is the main line of the argument, but there is an interesting subsidiary theme. Sometimes, Turner allows, firms without a position in a particular market may decide to accept the cost of entering it—i.e., they may decide to make that heavy investment in advertising their own new products. In this case, there is no question about monopoly; indeed, Turner refers to advertising as "an important form of rivalry among firms." But at this point he is bothered by another thought: the possibility that "advertising costs [may be] excessive in relation to what we get out of them, and may create durable preferences going beyond the relative superiority of the product. . . ."

His argument has a certain plausibility to it; however, a few major countervailing thoughts may be in order. First of all, it is important to observe that Turner's complaints about advertising might be applied to *any management operations that are successful*. On his view, what is ultimately dangerous about advertising is that it leads to markets dominated by too few firms. But businessmen are always trying to raise their shares of markets; and their efforts involve not only advertising and promotion, but sophisticated research strategies, plant investments, quality control and improvement, pep talks to dealers, inventory-control techniques—in short, the entire apparatus of modern management. Any time that one company's apparatus works better than its competitors', there is, on Turner's logic, an incipient problem of concentration.

A WANTED TOUCH OF GLAMOUR

Why, then, did he single out advertising? It is obviously impossible to answer the question categorically; but there may be a clue in those remarks of his relating advertising costs to "what we get out of them." Turner suggests, in this and other passages of his speech, that he believes the legitimate function of advertising to be informational. When an ad specifies the wattage of a stereo receiver, it is doing something socially useful; when it merely registers general enthusiasm for the taste of a certain chewing gum, it is wasting society's resources, and perhaps leading consumers to pay more than "the relative superiority of the product" warrants.

Another countervailing thought may be in order at this point. A good deal of the "puffing" that goes on in ads is certainly obnoxious, but most of it is easy enough to take—and some, in fact, seems able to invest products with a touch of glamour. Furthermore, many consumers seem to want that touch of glamour. Turner's rather prim formulations about the proper role of advertising, and about ads that lead consumers to overpay, seem to preclude the notion of any real value attributable to glamour or, more generally, to the "image" that clever advertising men are able to wrap around some products. Most of us would probably disagree, and insist that Volkswagens *are* more valuable because of all that high-class advertising.

Given his general fix on advertising, Turner's solution to the problems he raised is not surprising. At one point in the speech he considers the possibility of limiting the proportion of sales that firms may be permitted to spend on advertising. Alternatively, he considers the possibility that "we might promote and develop other methods of supplying information to consumers—methods which would give the consumer much better and more useful information than he now gets and at lower social cost." In practice, this seems to involve a kind of government-sponsored version of *Consumer Reports*. He is not very explicit, however, about the manner in which any such operation could be made to work fairly.

Meanwhile, it is pertinent to note one large irony about his speech. The statements about the effectiveness of advertising were about as extreme as any ever made in an ad agency's pitch for a big new client. ("Industries with high advertising outlays tended to earn profit rates which were about 50 percent higher than those which did not undertake a significant effort.") The statements were based, furthermore, on a large and scholarly study of advertising's effectiveness, undertaken jointly by William S. Comanor of the antitrust division and Thomas A. Wilson of Harvard. Madison Avenue, it is safe to predict, will be rushing to get its hands on the study.

Elbie Jay Saves a Marriage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, again our satirist, Arthur Hoppe, has published another of his columns on "Elbie Jay," in the Friday, August 5, issue of the San Francisco Chronicle. His column follows:

ELBIE JAY SAVES A MARRIAGE

(By Arthur Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family, starring ol' Elbie Jay—the kindliest, lovablest, humblest feller in the world. And, like he's fond of saying, "Don't you ever forget it!"

As we join up with ol' Elbie today, he's browsing through a poll on whether he should get a haircut. That young feller coming hesitantly in the door is his prospective son-in-law, Pat Somethingorother.

Pat (nervously): Excuse me, sir.

Elbie (jovially): Why, howdy, there, son. Come in and set a spell. Can't tell you how much I'm looking forward to having little old man-to-man chats with you after the wedding Saturday. When, of course, my schedule permits.

Pat: Yes, sir, about the wedding . . .

Elbie: Don't worry, son. I'm all for it. In fact, you've made me a mighty happy man. Already, I've gone up three points in the polls.

Pat: That's nice, sir. But there's something I've got to say.

Elbie: Go right ahead, son. It's a free country. There's nothing I treasure more highly than free speech, freedom of religion and freedom of the press. Excepting, naturally, for Women's Wear Daily and others who'd violate our national security.

Pat: (wetting his lips): Well, sir, about the wedding, there's kind of a hitch . . .

Elbie (frowning): They forgot to send you an invitation? Don't fret, son, I'll take care to see you get in.

Pat (blurting out): No, sir, it's-that-I've-decided-not-to-get-married.

Elbie: Well, now, son, I'm sure these minor details can be . . . You what?

Pat (hastily): It's not that I don't think your daughter isn't a fine girl, sir. It's just that with all this publicity . . .

Elbie: Publicity? Why, it's going to be a small, private, family wedding attended by your 700 closest friends. Like the Cabinet, the bi-partisan leaders of Congress, a couple of Governors. And there'll be me, smiling proudly. And Birdie-Bird, maybe shedding a tear or two. My, what a glorious day. I ought to go up ten points. And we got to think of the future, son.

Pat: I am, sir. I'm thinking about how it'll be to go on a honeymoon with Secret Service agents and reporters and . . .

Elbie: And I'm thinking about the November elections. You're not going to leave me standing at the altar, boy.

Pat (stoutly): As you said, sir, it's a free country. And I don't have to get married if I don't want to! (As Elbie turns purple) Er, do I?

Elbie (forcing a smile): 'Course not, son. And let me say how much I admire your courage. It's not many young men who'd give up a chance to marry my daughter in order to go off next Tuesday to fight for their country in the jungles of Vietnam. The hot, slimey, poisonous, bullet-ridden jungles of Vietnam, where your chances of surviving . . .

Well, tune in to our next episode, folks. And meantime, as you mosey down the trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' grandaddy used to say:

"Never underestimate the courage of our young folk. Give them the grim choice 'tween marriage and war, and they'll bravely take marriage every time."

The High Cost of Victory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Atlanta Constitution editorial of August 9 reiterates the probable commitments which the U.S. Armed Forces may have to face to achieve total victory. I agree that the objectivity of this editorial is most commendable, but I am of the opinion that even with the escalation proposed, that our position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and Communist China should be again carefully reexamined to insure that we leave no reason for doubt as to our full intentions.

The editorial follows:

The Pentagon's estimate that it will take three quarters of a million men for a decisive military victory in Vietnam is, if anything, conservative. Some estimates have run as high as a million.

The essential element in a purely military solution is cutting off the flow of men and supplies from North Vietnam. That involves blocking the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail, which is not a well defined road, but rather any jungle route that is open at any given time.

So a blockade requires arming the entire North Vietnamese frontier, including the border with Laos. That would take a huge number of men.

The Pentagon study, which reflects the collective judgment of civilian as well as military experts, makes it clear that such a buildup cannot be achieved without at least partial mobilization of our military reserves and/or massive withdrawal from Europe. That latter course is diplomatically impossible. It would shatter Western European confidence in America's commitments, and invite Soviet mischief.

So the Pentagon study is a useful reminder that "getting it over with"—a course demanded by an increasing number of impatient Americans—means calling up the reserves, interrupting family life and business careers, and surly raising taxes.

North Viet Nam at the same time should realize that this country is capable of crushing it militarily, and will do so if given no reasonable alternative.

American policy under both President Kennedy and President Johnson has been a gradual building of forces and military action in hopes the Communists would realize the hopelessness of military seizure and would instead come to the conference table.

Our escalation already has made Communist victory impossible. But without further escalation, our position is one of stalemate.

The Communists hold the key to peace in Viet Nam. Peace will come only when they agree to reasonable negotiations—or when they are crushed militarily. The choice is theirs.

In the meantime, it is good that the American public has been reminded of the costs involved.

Fair Housing Gives North Its Moment of Truth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, during the recent debate on H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act of 1966, the Dayton, Ohio, Daily News offered some perceptive observations on the real meaning and challenge of this bill.

In bringing this editorial to the attention of the Congress, I would like to pay tribute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch], the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, who has fully recognized the serious problems facing our Nation, and has worked long and hard to develop responsible, equitable solutions.

The editorial follows:

Fair Housing Gives North Its Moment of Truth

The searing debate on and uncertain fate of the civil rights bill in the House of Representatives this week grows out of a simple political fact: For the first time the proposed law would hit the North, not the South.

No use blinking that fact. All the shooting is over Title IV of the proposed act. That is the part that would speed fair housing. It would require, in some circumstances, that real estate agents sell or rent houses to people regardless of whether they are white, black or somewhere in between.

Residential segregation is primarily a northern phenomenon. In the South, the old racial bars were so high that whites could have Negroes living among them as a servant-type convenience, and never be bothered with social integration. As a result, residential segregation into ghettos is rare in Dixie except in the largest cities.

In the North, Negroes were quickly ostracized into ghettos. That way, the whites could permit them legal equality without living as neighbors, attending the same schools or having much to do with them.

Now the hidden walls which keep the Negro in the ghetto (real estate practices, refusal to lend money for home purchases in all-white areas, and so forth) are challenged.

The present federal bill has been watered down considerably. It would not apply to a homeowner who wants to sell or to a broker handling a private sale for an owner. But it still is stirring quite a fuss.

Many northern congressmen, ardent supporters of civil rights measures as long as they could woo Negro votes that way without losing white ones, now are opposing this measure. They fear white resentment.

So the moment of truth comes nearer.

Does the northern white really want to bury his head in the sand and attempt to maintain an un-American barrier to Negro freedom to move about? That is the question. It is a question citizens must answer, just as Congress must.

The answer, of course, in the long run is that American democracy must apply to all Americans. The best way to move that answer closer at the moment is to pass the current bill.

The Quest for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, in protesting the administration's Vietnam policy, many of us do not sufficiently stress the wider implications involved in our actions there. Yet we must recognize that the war in Vietnam represents a dangerous overdependence upon military means. Further, it represents an unforgivable disparity between the American dedication to liberty and to the rule of law on the one hand, and on the other, the American disregard of international law and morality.

These two interpretations of the significance of our Vietnam policy are contained in a very thoughtful and penetrating analysis of American problems written by one of my constituents, Mr. Joseph R. Grossman. In his paper, Mr. Grossman convincingly shows us the necessity of proving to the world that our Constitution is a living document which actually guides us when we cope with our internal problems and that we honor our international commitments in the same spirit by a strict observance and even furtherance of international law.

Mr. Grossman comments on the challenges facing America from the vantage point of one who has had personal experience with the forces of aggression. His foresight and sense of values prompted him to leave Czechoslovakia before Hitler invaded. He had to abandon his home and his business, which had belonged to his family for four generations. Later, in 1939, he relinquished a very rewarding position, offered to him by the Government of Northern Ireland, because he felt that the British Government was not adequately preparing for the onslaught of Hitler, which actually came a few weeks after Mr. Grossman's return to the United States.

Mr. Grossman has been a citizen of our country for 20 years, and he is now concerned with the way in which we are meeting the Communist aggression. He believes that superior military might and strategy was the only way to defeat Hitler but that it is exceedingly dangerous to equate that situation with the situation we have today.

We must consider our present military strength—

He writes—

as a preventive, and not as a curative instrument.

I have unanimous consent that Mr. Grossman's analysis be printed in the Record at this point:

Missing Links in Our Quest for Internal and External Peace

(By Joseph R. Grossman)

No meaningful evaluation of our contemporary scene can lose sight of the following: We live in a world of specialists who are constantly and miraculously advancing our technological progress. In this seemingly unending process, our specialists in the physical sciences have already created the means of mass destructions which, unless wisely and responsibly controlled, could put an end to life on this planet. This realization makes it inevitable that we compare our technological advances with those that can be detected in the fields of psychology, sociology and human advancement per se—and we will arrive at the most threatening and fateful realization that our moral and sociological failings may well bring about the destruction of our civilization through the misuse of our technological advances.

By carrying these logically irrefutable facts and conclusions just one step further, we will recognize that as long as our technological progress is running way in front, we must embark on a supreme and concerted effort to direct the same scientific ingenuity which has shown such phenomenal results in the physical and related sciences, to an ever greater extent toward research in the fields of human conduct and human co-existence and that both in the national and international areas of our contemporary world.

The task to remove the stated disparity and to effectively cope with the bewildering complexity of our internal and external problems requires an effort in depth penetration, wihch often seems to transcend the present limits of the thinking power of the human mind and of the present stage of our moral enlightenment. It is all the more deplorable that so much that we are now witnessing in official utterances appears to be based on superficiality, on preconceived notions, faulty analogies and emotionalism, rather than on the indispensable interplay between scientific minds of the highest and most diversified order and the field of practical politics. To erect and maintain an artificial barrier between research and political action, can only prove disastrous, since nothing but research, analysis and meaningful anticipation, which must precede our decisions, can adequately guide us, not only as to steps which we must take, but equally importantly as to pitfalls and courses of action which we must avoid, dangers which we must foresee and be prepared for, inequities which we must remove before they get out of hand.

Another prerequisite for the successful management of our international and internal affairs is our detection and understanding of all major historical forces which are at work in our contemporary world. Let us, therefore, make a rationally and morally motivated attempt, to detect and record, to analyze and interpret some of these major historical currents, both internal and external.

The most important area for us to study concerns the formulation, interpretation and implementation of what we hold to be the needs of our national security and survival, which in turn control the major direction and the budgetary support of our total national research effort. The existence of basic flaws in our related concepts manifests itself most forcefully in two dilemmas of profound significance: First, that of our steadily increasing military power and our steadily decreasing national security, and secondly, in the ever greater disparity between our increasing national prosperity and our decreasing racial and socological internal peace.

From these premises alone one can logically deduce that our over-emphasis, if not exclusive dependency, on military might as the means of our national survival has no basis in fact and that it would be much more realistic to consider our present military strength as a preventive, and not a curative instrument. In other words, responsible politicians should no longer count on the military as their extended arm; and particularly in our thermo-nuclear age, which is also one of global involvements and interdependence, neither our military nor our political leaders have any right to assume that our most lethal weapons could be used without our country running the risk of its own destruction.

This brings to mind how profoundly and completely basic military as well as general world conditions have changed as of late. When Hitler started his stey-by-step military build up and advances, there actually was no other way to stop him than through superior military might and strategy.

However, it is most regrettable and unfortunate that our leaders seem to equate the situation caused by the Austrian corporal with the totally different military, economic and political global situation which has since evolved and which we will have to examine further. When I previously called attention to superficial thinking and faulty analogies, the equation between Hitler and our present involvement is but one shining example.

Let us never lose sight of the fact that in our day and age "victory" can be achieved only by the avoidance of thermonuclear warfare, and not by its use.

Similarly, in terms of conventional warfare, and particularly on the continent of Asia, any proper evaluation and realization of the actual military factors and risks involved—not to mention the world political implications—would have precluded our involvement there and most certainly in terms of a land war. Instead, rather than extricating ourselves at an early stage from a situation which had been brought about by lack of the needed transmutation of knowledge into wisdom, which is the true test of statesmanship, we kept inventing and promoting false tenets in order not only to justify but even to glorify what we should not have done in the first place. Worst of all, we have neither in terms of strategy nor moral responsibility the right to assume that the People's Republic of China, while well pleased with our involvement in Vietnam and temporarily acting as a military observer, would permit the military scales to be finally tipped in our favor, without coming to the rescue of her ally, as was the case in Korea; nor can we discharge our true responsibility to the American people and to the world at large, by assuming that communistic Russia would refrain from retaliating with atomic warfare, if such were used against any communistic country. It follows with unequivocal clarity that the only lesson to be learned from the most fundamental facts of our contemporary world as well as from our specific experiences in Vietnam, is that we need to return to the rule of law. This brings us to the major source of our present national and international crisis and calamities: the conflict between the overriding need for world law and world peace and the fact that we responded to what we considered to be unilateral aggression by taking ourselves unilateral military counter measures. Any true belief in world law and world peace would have precluded such a reaction, since it is in conflict with basic principles of law, our stated and restated aims of world peace and our professed allegiance to the United Nations. Could we have possibly allowed any opposing civic group to take up arms against the Watts, California, uprising? Or was this clearly a function of the local police, reinforced by the California militia?

The answer is obvious and so was our legal and moral obligation to approach first the United Nations regarding Vietnam and the Pan American Alliance regarding San Domingo. And if these legal instrumentalities were in need of help by us and others, as was the case in Korea, such help would have been entirely justified in the frame-work of law and order, as was the calling of the militia by the acting Governor of California, in order to quell an uprising. Conversely, meeting force with force, outside of legal channels and by way of open warfare, cannot, should not and does not advance our national self-interest or survival, which is forever linked to the establishment and preservation of world law as the only discernible means of attaining world peace.

Our concern in the main currents of contemporary history, obviously must include the evaluation of our relationship with the People's Republic of China, on which the fate of the entire world may well depend. In this connection, it was in flagrant violation of everything that modern science should have taught us, that until quite recently our State Department separated itself deliberately by a curtain of ignorance from its major adversary. Furthermore, this unbelievable shortcoming was in no way ameliorated by whatever top secrets of military nature the CIA may have been able to extricate from behind the bamboo curtain. It simply will not do to reach major foreign policy decisions essentially based on CIA findings—even if these findings were not so blemished by misjudgments and worse, as was undoubtedly the case in Cuba, Vietnam, and the Dominican Republic. We can no longer, by default, fail to secure the only type of meaningful intelligence, namely the profound study and evaluation of the thinking, the economic needs and failings and, last but not least, of the human aspirations of the peoples, whether friends or foes, with whom we share this planet whose present course is so fraught with danger. It is this type of knowledge which we must research, acquire and make the cornerstone of our international contacts, which will make the peoples of the world our allies in a united quest for a better, saner and safer world.

Obviously, in this long process of evolution, which will tax our ingenuity and patience to the utmost, we must be able to count on the strength and effectiveness of our military arm. But we cannot allow this arm to take over the function of our brains and thus the evaluation of our human involvements.

In this needed process of evaluation, rather that reacting towards the world at large, we appear to focus our attention and sights on communism alone, while ignoring other highly significant historical currents, which are very much at work in our contemporary world.

Talking about communism itself, its theoretical foundation and economic and political implementation, I can only highlight the following observations: the theory of communism was conceived under basic conditions of the working class which have since ceased to exist, at least in the western world; likewise, the world at large is realizing ever more that the monolithic and antiquated character of communism runs counter not only to human nature, but also to enlightened human needs; it has nothing to offer but the conquest of bodies by a single, dogmatic, obsolete creed.

As a result, the communistic block is splitting up, engulfing the USSR and Red China in the process; and in view of the last mentioned, singularly important development it is most regrettable that by acting in Vietnam as we do, we not only feed the Peking propaganda mills, but also involve the USSR in a terrifying military, political and moral dilemma, which runs ominously counter to our true national interests. Finally, not only the Russian satellites but also Asian and African nations, which Red China has made a supreme effort to attract to her orbit, have as of late drifted away from her, some under most violent circumstances, as was the case with Indonesia. Yet, it is most important to remember that not even in the case of the weakest nations, the millions which China is keeping in arms, have helped her either to permanently attract others to her orbit or to retain them there.

These observations lead me to an equally fundamental issue, which is all but silenced and forgotten in the fury and multiformity of our disputes and controversies: the belief in the superiority of our political and economic system and that what is best in our deepest human and moral roots, starting with our national origin and our Declaration of Independence, equates with world law and world peace and the concept and desire the help, bringing about a richer and fuller life for our people and all peoples.

If we thus wish to carry out our national heritage, we cannot do so by the sword, but only by identifying ourselves with basic human aspirations of the peoples of the world; their need for elementary requirements of life, based on well planned and implemented, self sustaining economies which must include a sensible and responsible concern for bringing population growth in harmony with economic and agricultural growth; and last but not least their desire for equality and self-expression. And all these factors combined must be correlated so that the sum total of these needs and aspirations can be accomplished in the framework of worldwide cooperation and peace.

This kind of concern alone will make our constitution a living document, both internally and externally and will be in tune with one of the most dynamic historical currents of our time: the awakening of the underprivileged classes and nations alike, and their desire, demand and insistence that they obtain equality of recognition and opportunity, be it through evolution or revolution—and it had better be the former.

Let us now move ahead in charting the map of our world and reading its currents and under-currents:

There is famine prevailing on a global scale and of such magnitude that among children under four years of age, about half of the deaths are attributable to malnutrition. Other global problems pertain to the population explosion, to the need for water, to the pollution of rivers and air, to lack of education, health care, etc. All these problems and many more, while completely unrelated to warfare and communism, again have one common denominator: they must be solved through international cooperation, or this globe, in despair, will turn into a nightmare too horrible to contemplate. I feel certain that we and other highly developed countries could benefit immensely by helping to bring about a higher living standard among the backward nations. Thus, our belief in the superiority of our system, together with an enlightened self-interest should guide our steps, beginning with the kind of economic and human research which this analysis considers basic and vital.

Obviously, this kind of planning and action, both in the fields of our internal and external needs and concerns, requires in our capitalistic system not just money, but lots of it. And it is in this very area where the impact of our military planning and expenditures makes itself most ominously and critically felt. Our latest national budget allocated 49 cents of every dollar spent to defense apart from Vietnam. Nine more cents, which figure since proved inadequate, were for Vietnam and only 12 cents for our "Great Society" programs. The escalation of the war resulted in demands for a further cut into the budgeting for our educational and social needs and programs. With superior education being the lifeblood of our continued scientific advances, we now draft a number of students into the army and if we will cut our social programs further, money will be diverted from the poorest. Most importantly, it becomes overwhelmingly clear that our nation is confronted with problems and needs of such magnitude, all in the realm of internal survival and completely unrelated to warfare, communism and other external conditions, that it seems completely unrealistic to assume that we can financially afford to fight wars and bring our own house in order, all at the same time, or for any length of time.

Let me now call attention to just a few of our internal problems:

During the next twenty years our city population alone is expected to swell to 234 million. Yet, already today, the air we are breathing is polluted to the danger point and so are our nearby streams and the shorelines of our oceans; our present traffic and commuting problems present a nightmare; there are slums, social and racial ghettos, tensions and riots; juvenile delinquency reaches dangerous proportions; children are leaving schools prematurely and some, too many, are addicted to narcotics, give birth to illegitimate offsprings; there are unemployed and unemployables; there is terror at night and even if the day; our school system is plagued with problems and so are our city halls, counties and states; when Medicare went into effect there was widespread fear that our medical facilities would prove inadequate; and all that, and I say so without malice and with deepest regret, are problems which bedevil the greatest democracy on earth at a time of its greatest economic advances and without anything like adequate provisions for the unspeakable calamities which would arise in the event of an atomic holocaust. This and much more ought to be addressed to those "practical" politicians who focus their sights emotionally on communism as though it were nothing but a military target and to the exclusion of other vital world problems, which I was able to touch upon only partially and superficially.

In reality, we can not truly attain internal and external security nor exercise world leadership, except by proving to the world that our constitution is a living document, which actually guides us when we cope with our internal problems, be they large or small; and that we honor our international commitments in the same spirit by way of the strict observance and the furthering of international law.

Secondly, we cannot be satisfied with the findings of the CIA and continue to operate in a vacuum, so to speak, when it comes to our understanding of and dialogue with other nations, whether friend or foe, who vary so much in their human characteristics, ideologies, languages, customs, religions and their economic and sociological needs and aspirations. Here, scientific research alone can and must fill the gap, together with the complete overhaul of our foreign service along the lines of our true national needs and objectives.

To sum it up, we must make it clear, first to ourselves and then to the world that our primary aim is not the subjugation but the liberation of the people's minds, which, when accomplished, will bring them bread and schools and dignity—and peace to the world at large.

Recent Legislation Has Radical Character

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we Members of this House of Representatives have been exposed to one of the most intensive barrages of legislation against personal liberty and individual freedom in recent history. And these historic days of debate have been an extension of the past 3 years which have seen a vast onrush of legislation that has encroached upon the liberties of a great many in order to advance the interests of a very few.

A number of observers have described these events as part of a gradualistic and progressive trend made necessary by America's emergence as a modern industrial society. I have opposed this legislation, however, for I am convinced of its radical character and of the grave threat it poses to American freedoms. These recently passed laws do not represent the logical culmination of a truly American political philosophy. Instead, they involve a precipitous break with the traditions of local initiative and individual freedom which made this country great.

A part of the bill—title IV of H.R. 14765, to be precise—is the most flagrant example of legislative ambiguity that I have ever seen. The "forced housing bill" is so far removed from the context of our legislative traditions and our constitutional heritage that it makes a shambles of the most vital institution of American life—the basic right of private property ownership. Have we completely abandoned our old principle, "A man's home is his castle"?

Is it our purpose here to deny each citizen of this great Nation, the right of private property ownership? Are we to destroy the individual's freedom, which we have attempted to shield from encroachment for the almost 200 years since our courageous forefathers led by that indomitable bulwark of democracy Thomas Jefferson put the breadth of life to our basic freedoms?

Among the many traditional guidelines which this bill violates are fundamental concepts of property rights in our great system of laws. One of the most significant concepts reads as follows:

> The absolute and entire property in the land held by the tenant to himself and his heirs forever.

The bill would violate a natural corollary of the right of property ownership—the right to contract—in which the right to choose is a vital and inherent element, providing incentive and inspiration for all freemen. Property ownership and the right to contract are basic human rights in America which belong to everyone. From these rights arise much of our system of laws insuring other individual rights and freedoms.

Let us examine several specific aspects of section 401 which states that—

> It is the policy of the United States to prevent discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin in the purchase, rental, lease, financing, use, and occupancy of housing throughout the Nation.

Section 403 states that—

> It shall be unlawful for any person . . . (1) to refuse to sell, rent, or lease . . . or otherwise make available or deny, a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

This denies that voluntary intent is a significant aspect of the contract and that a man has a right to contract with whomever he chooses. Such an unjust encroachment on an individual's right borders on tyranny. For example, suppose the applicant is not only of a national origin wholly unacceptable to the homeowner, but also possesses personal characteristics which are equally as repugnant. The applicant might be a dope addict, a sex deviate, a gangster, an alcoholic, or simply a vile person of a repulsive nature. Supposing further that the applicant is denied housing, who is to say whether he was refused on accounty of his national origin or on account of one of his negative characteristics? It is hard for me to believe that the bill before us would force this homeowner to take under his roof a person whom he found to be personally, morally, and socially objectionable.

According to section 403 of the bill, one is not allowed to show a preference in advertising his home. I feel that, should this clause be passed into law, our Government would deny one's freedom of expression. The administration has recently voiced a tolerance of criticism of its foreign policy, for apparently it feels that the right to dissent peaceably is basic and inalienable. Can our Government discard such a show of concern for the rights of the individual, by repudiating his right to own private property, his right to contract, and his freedom of expression?

The same section states that it shall be unlawful "to represent to any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin that any dwelling is not available for inspection, sale, rental, or lease when such dwelling is in fact so available." This clause provided an applicant with a right to come into your home. Even in criminal jurisprudence, a search warrant is originally mandatory for such right of entrance onto the property of another.

In addition, the bill has been so poorly conceived or written that it contains numerous potential hazards for personal freedoms that are not readily apparent.

Suppose that—while a Negro is questioning a white man on the sale of his house—the latter decides that he wants to retain his home, is this a violation?

In general, this bill seems to be prejudiced against the homeowner in contradiction to the Supreme Court's ruling. For instance, the bill provides that the applicant will not incur any expense in court costs or fees if he should decide to litigate. The homeowner, however, must provide his own attorney and is forced to incur the applicant's attorney fees if he does not prevail.

In section 407, the bill provides the applicant with the assistance of the Attorney General and his staff at any time that it is deemed necessary to intervene in a lawsuit. Although the Attorney General has not asked for it, he is given the right to intervene if there is reasonable cause. This reasonable cause, the way I look at it, can evolve into a similar situation which we have been fighting to preserve all over the world. The freedom from fear must be avoided to preclude our slipping into that abyss of dictatorship rule. Such practices can only result in the abolition of privacy in one's own home. In addition, it provides for a bureaucratic spook that can continually haunt the citizens of this democratic system with more Federal pressures.

In section 408 the quasi-judicial Board called the Fair Housing Board appears to be establishing an additional court system active in every municipality in this country. This bureaucratic system would find itself not only becoming embroiled in the private affairs of the citizens but would be violating the affairs of the respective States.

In section 410 the homeowner finds that he can be held in criminal contempt subject to $300 fine and 45 days' imprisonment without the right of trial by jury. It is paradoxical that such a drastic measure would appear in a bill pertaining to civil rights. How do we reconcile ourselves with a trial without jury? This violates every precept for which civil rights are defended.

The hind part of a hog is pork no matter which way it happens to be sliced. Our title IV of this civil rights bill, H.R. 14765, has net lost a bit of its odiferous nature no matter what slicing has been occasioned upon it by the House Judiciary Committee or any of the amendments offered. What we call a revision to title IV is no more than the same part of the hog sliced differently. It is still pork.

As has been uttered previously by some of my distinguished colleagues, the legislative reputation of this body is at stake. If we are willing to trade the basic and inherent right of all Americans, the right of private property ownership for the passage of the entire bill, guised under the panacea for social equality, then we must be ready to face the future with a complete lack of objectivity. Not only will we sell our own individual liberties down the proverbial river but that of the many minority groups who will be limited by the provisions of the bill and will also suffer the loss of their inherent individual freedom.

Curbing the Alewife Explosion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, among the problems connected with the Great Lakes has been the population explosion among a small fish called the alewife.

This cousin of the herring now exists in the Great Lakes in tremendous numbers. For example, in Lake Michigan alone it is estimated that there may be as many as 10 billion alewife.

A rough fish, with no value as human food, the alewife has caused other desirable species to decline in numbers.

Further, about half the alewife population dies each year, and their dead bodies litter the beaches of the lakes, clog intakes of water purification and electric plants, and cause an odor problem for cities like Milwaukee and Chicago.

The problems caused by this pest are expected to become more severe since the population growth limit has not yet been reached, according to Bureau of Commercial Fisheries research reports.

Because the situation is reaching crisis proportions, I have written to Secretary of the Interior Udall urging that the Bureau be authorized to begin a crash action program to curb this problem, a program similar to that which has been carried out against the lamprey threat.

Today, because of vigorous efforts by government, the lampreys have declined by 90 percent from their numbers less than a decade ago. The time has come to turn attention to the alewife crisis and take similar effective action.

The Secretary of Interior has, in an interim reply, promised to give the proposal full consideration.

In the meantime, the proposed action program against the alewife has received the endorsement of the great Lakes Commission, a private group of individuals and public officials interested in the Great Lakes, and the Milwaukee Journal, in a front-page editorial.

In order to acquaint my colleagues further about this new threat to a balanced environment in the Great Lakes, I include the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

MILWAUKEE—WITH LAMPREY LOSING, IT'S TIME TO START ON ALEWIFE

When sea lampreys all but annihilated the lake trout and struck a body blow at Great Lakes commercial fishing, the federal government led a vigorous interstate program to end the scourge. It has been a remarkable success. Now Rep. ZABLOCKI (D-Wis.) is asking more federal help to meet an apparently more serious threat—the lowly, unlovely, unloved alewife, cousin to the herring.

Most people think of the aelwife with wrinkled noses. Many of the little fish die during their spawning runs, lying in unfragrant profusion in rivers, bays and on beaches. Far more serious is the alewife's destructive impact on valuable fish species.

Researchers for the federal bureau of commercial fisheries at Ann Arbor, Mich., note that alewives are having a greater impact on Lake Michigan fish life than did the lamprey. The alewife population explosion literally is muscling other fish out by the sheer weight of numbers. Since 1952, they estimate, the young hatch of alewives has increased 50 times. From 1964 to 1965 alone, the number of adult fish increased threefold.

Of 11 species of fish that made up at least 90% of catches a decade ago, researchers say, six now are at an all-time low in populations. In addition, yellow perch now appear threatened by the unwanted intruder, which reached Lake Michigan in the 1950's and now is muscling into Lake Superior.

This program probably will be far more difficult and complex than the campaign against the lamprey. A modest federal ressearch effort already is trying to pinpoint the impact of alewives on other species and to seek remedies. But as ZABLOCKI urges, an even more vigorous program is needed to save our once rich fishery from the alewife explosion.

Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, in these days when we are increasingly conscious of inflation, two recent articles are of especial interest on this subject. One is entitled "Why All This Inflation?" by James Daniel, published in the July 1966 issue of Reader's Digest, and by the other by Richard Wilson, entitled "Economic Policy Failing, Top Officials Admit," published in the Washington Star of August 10.

These articles, which shed considerable light on the problem, follow:

WHY ALL THIS INFLATION?

(By James Daniel)

In Atlanta, a retired 79-year-old railroad conductor was forced to take a part-time job as a movie-theater doorman because his small pension no longer covered his living expenses. In Boston, a stenographer and her roommate were forced to give up the weekly open house at which they paid off social obligations and cultivated eligible men, because their budget would no longer pay for anything but essentials. In Pittsburgh, a mother had to serve her four hungry children pancakes for dinner because first pork chops, then hamburger, and finally frankfurters began to cost more than she could afford.

These people, like millions of other Americans—rich and poor—have one thing in common: they are experiencing the worst round of inflation since the years following the Korean War. After six years of relative stability, the Consumer Price Index, the government's measure of the cost of living, rose two percent last year; and this year it has been rising, in spurts, at a rate of nearly five percent.

A five-percent inflation is equivalent to a five-percent cut in everybody's gross income. Any inflation even approaching this rate is a major assault on living standards. It is also an illness with hidden, delayed symptoms: on top of the immediate increase in the price of necessities and luxuries alike, there is the value eaten away from all such fixed savings as insurance, bank accounts, government bonds, private pension rights and promised Social Security benefits.

Moreover, such rapid inflation is virtually impossible to stay ahead of. A married man earning $7600 a year, for example, would need a $380-a-year raise just to keep even with the increased cost of five-percent inflation. Yet that amount would put him into a higher tax bracket so that he'd have to pay the federal government $72.20 more per year in taxes. State and local taxes would take another bite out of the raise, so he'd end up still farther behind the eight ball.

These are some effects of inflation; the causes are less easy to understand. Perhaps the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* can help. "Important inflations can occur," it says, "only with the acquiescence or active support of the government." The current inflation is no different.

To understand why, we must look at the definitions of inflation. The classic one is that inflation is a breakdown in the value of a currency, an increase in the supply of money that exceeds the increase, if there is one, in the goods and services available for purchase, resulting in a rapid rise in the general level of prices. In modern industrial societies, this breakdown in the value of the currency takes place gradually as a result of the government's fiscal and monetary policies—the balance it maintains between spending and taxing and the interaction between the government debt and the banking system.

Inflation begins when the government runs a deficit in the national budget and covers this by creating "new" dollars—either paper bills or bank credit. Through a chain-reaction or "multiplier" process, these new dollars become part of the banking system's reserves, supporting a much larger volume of loans to business, state and local governments, and consumers. Only a part of all this new money brings forth additional production in the form of goods and services. As inflation continues and accelerates, more and more of the new money simply bids up prices.

Now, to look at our current inflation. The money supply in the United States today stands at a record high of $318 billion, *nine percent higher than a year ago and 47 percent higher than at the end of 1960*. This astonishing increase has been caused primarily by the fact that the federal government has been consistently spending more than it has been taking in. The last fiscal year in which there was a surplus in the administrative budget was 1960. The deficit last year was $3.4 billion. This year it is expected to rise to $6.4 billion. Next year, although the administration claims that it can hold the red ink to a total of $1.8 billion, objective observers expect the actual figure to be between $5 billion and $10 billion.

These deficits are not the result of misjudgments or unexpected financial reverses. They are planned and encouraged. To understand why, we must understand the revolution in economic thinking that has taken place in Washington.

The traditional view of the federal budget is that it is like that of a family: expenditures should match income. This view prevailed until World War II. Then economists began to look upon the budget as a tool which could be used to preserve economic health. If the country was in recession, they reasoned, the federal government could help pull it out by spending more than it took in, thus stimulating the economy by creating a greater demand for goods and services; budget deficits could be made up when business boomed.

But how far could you stimulate the economy without creating inflation? Studies showed that a 92-percent plant utilization and a four-percent unemployment rate were as close to total use of resources and manpower as the nation could prudently aim at and still maintain "reasonably stable" prices—an annual planned inflation of about 1½ percent. The 1½-percent inflation was considered a tolerable price to pay for keeping the nation at work.

This was the budgetary theory on which our government operated until the early 1960's. Then there appeared what Yale economist Neil Chamberlain has called "a revolution in economic thought . . . an upheaval in applied economic theory that is one of the most significant social developments in modern times."

A group of economists began to feel that the budget should deliberately be kept out of balance until the economy was operating at full capacity. And they argued that you could measure full capacity very simply: virtually no unemployment.

To help achieve this degree of full employment, the administration last year got Congress to reduce personal and corporate income taxes. The tax cut—at a time when the national budget was in deficit—had the promised effect of stimulating economic activity. But with this result; tax collections began to rise so fast as to arouse administration fears that the budget would come into balance! This would cut off the stimulation before the new economists' theory of the nation's full economic potential was realized. Thereupon the White House began adding new spending programs *to keep the budget unbalanced*.

Between the first and final quarters of 1965, federal spending rose at an annual rate of $9.1 billion. This past winter the United States passed the previous full-employment goal, and with the federal government spending—not only because of the "Great Society" programs but also because of Vietnam—billions more than it was taking in, the economy began seriously to overheat. All of a sudden the "tolerable" and "acceptable" 1½-percent annual inflation began to look like four or five percent.

Instead of applying spending brakes, the Administration decided to "let 'er rip" to see how much closer to total employment the economy could climb. This despite the fact that in a free economy "total" employment is a myth and that the pursuit of it is wildly inflationary, hurting far more people than it pretends to help.

Thus we have come to the rapid inflation that we're suffering today.

What to do? It is obvious that, in this serious situation, advice to housewives to compare prices and buy as cheaply as they can borders on the absurd. The only way to stop this inflation is to reverse the administration's present policy and build a surplus in the federal budget. Most economists think that, since any change in federal spending is multiplied several times as its effects are felt in the private sector of the economy, a budget surplus of two or three billion dollars would halt the price rise.

There are two ways to achieve such a surplus. The surest method is to cut federal spending.

Another way is to raise taxes—and many economists are clamoring for an increase in personal and corporate income taxes. But giving the federal government a larger share of the public's income to spend, without a fundamental change in policy, would simply encourage it to devise more spending programs. This would add to, not diminish, the inflationary pressures on the economy.

A third course would be to ride out this surge of inflation but insist that no additional federal spending programs be enacted until the federal budget is actually in surplus.

What can the individual do?

In the future, you can be more careful of whom you elect, more skeptical of promises to achieve "faster growth with stable prices."

If you want to show your concern now, you might calculate how much of a loss you are sustaining with inflation proceeding at the current rate. Deduct five percent of your take-home pay. The resulting figure indicates one loss. For another, deduct five percent, compounded over your remaining life expectancy, of the value of your insurance policies. If you have savings earning, say, 4½ percent, figure that inflation is wiping out the entire interest payment to you—but count on having to pay income taxes on the interest payment. If you have a company pension plan, take the amount of retirement income you expect to receive at 65 and figure out what five percent per year over the remainder of your working life will do to reduce the purchasing power of that pension. Do the same for your expected Social Security benefits. Against this, offset any additional income that you expect to receive as a result of the inflation.

At this point you have the approximate cost to you of the administration's present economic policy. Put your notes, your name and address, plus a copy of this article—or just this article alone—in an envelop, and mail it to The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. A mailbag full of such communiqués might make persuasive reading for the policy-makers there.

ECONOMIC POLICY FAILING, TOP OFFICIALS ADMIT

(By Richard Wilson)

By admission of the highest officials of the Johnson administration, the President's economic policy has failed in its major objectives.

It cannot maintain stable growth within the accepted guidelines on wages and prices.

It cannot maintain stable labor-management relationships without crippling strikes.

It cannot, and has not, stopped inflation and the rise in the cost of living.

Johnson's economic policy is due for a complete overhaul as it affects taxation, strikes, prices, wages, interest rates—all these vital matters which so greatly concern the individual in his daily life.

The breakthrough on prices by the steel manufacturers and on wages by the airline mechanics serves only to focus attention on the bigger problem. That problem is how to maintain over-all economic stability and the major factor is the cost of labor.

How Johnson will work out of the failure of the guideline policy is hard to see unless he is finally driven to statutory wage and price control. But he does not want that and Congress probably would not adopt it anyway.

His advisers now are talking about some kind of a flexible system for judging wage increases keyed to each industry on the basis of its increased productivity but this holds little more promise than the system that failed.

If the President is to face the problem squarely he will have to think of it largely in terms of the cost of labor, which is the major factor in determining prices and profits. When he thinks in those terms he will have to ask himself if labor exercises too much economic and political power.

If it does, and the evidence is strongly in favor of that conclusion, then the President will have to conclude that he must seek a general revision of the labor laws. The purpose of that revision can only be to give greater weight to the public interest in the maintenance of stable relationships between management and labor to prevent collective bargaining from meaning collective paralyzation.

If the problem is to be met, the President will have to go far beyond his promise in his State of the Union message in January 1966. Speaking then against the background of the New York subway strike, the President said he would seek legislation to deal with strikes that threaten irreparable harm to the national interest.

Such legislation, if it ever were proposed, would meet only part of the problem. By far the larger problem is to make the collective bargaining system work in the public interest without there having to be a national crisis threatening commerce.

This means, putting it bluntly and too simply, restraints on the right to strike as it is now understood by labor. The right to strike is no divine right and is not mentioned in the U.S. Constitution. What is mentioned in the Constitution is the responsibility of Congress to regulate interstate commerce for the common welfare.

Even so, the so-called right to strike can be protected and the processes of collective bargaining can be honored while the public interest is also preserved. This would require new legislation. Labor's protection from the antitrust laws needs to be reconsidered. Greater use of fact-finding and mediation boards, the power of injunction, and perhaps final reliance on compulsory arbitration of those industrywide strikes clearly against the public interest will have to be considered.

Ahead lie threatened strikes in the electrical equipment and telepone industries. Another auto industry strike could come in 1967. The worst spector of all is a possible trucking industry strike. Firemen, nurses, teachers are striking.

After many years of labor turmoil, surely this country has arrived at the point where it can be recognized that the public has a vital interest which is not being protected by the mediation system and a limited cooling-off period provided in existing law.

It is too much to hope that Congress would in an election year move from the emergency airline strike legislation now under consideration to a broader revision of the collective bargaining process. But next year the problem is likely to be more acute than this year. Johnson will have the opportunity to retrieve the 1966 failure of his economic policy by proposing legislation to protect the public from the damaging effect of strikes.

Ambassador Reischauer Leaves Post With Regret of Japanese People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the qualities which make an individual a good ambassador are generally indefinable. However difficult it may be to describe such qualities with any degree of assurance, our U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, has certainly displayed these qualities for 5 successful years. It appears that the termination of an American ambassadorship to Japan never has been received with such disappointment by the Japanese people as the news of Ambassador Reischauer's resignation.

Coming to Japan in the wake of the crisis over the revision of the Japan-United States security treaty and the cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan, Reischauer is credited with having restored the "broken dialog" that existed between the two nations. He has weathered the strained relationships growing out of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the problems relating to fishing rights, and the irritation of continued U.S. occupation of Okinawa. Even his critics concede that Professor Reischauer of Harvard has been the most effective U.S. Ambassador to Japan.

We Americans are fortunate to have had the services of a man of Ambassador Reischaeur's depth and greatness, even for a brief spell.

News of Japanese reaction to the end of Reischauer's ambassadorship was relayed from Tokyo by Los Angeles Times Service Reporter Arthur J. Dommen. The article, which was printed in the August 1, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser, is hereby submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REISCHAUER: EASING THE STRAINS

(By Arthur J. Dommen)

TOKYO.—The Japanese received with considerable disappointment the news that the five-year-old "Reischauer era" in relations between Japan and the United States was to come to an end.

They had hoped U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer would put off his return to Harvard for at least another year.

Reischauer, whose words, style and even family life have become topics for innumerable articles in the Japanese press and commentaries on Japanese television, has been admired by many and criticized by some. But even his opponents here concede that he has been the most effective ambassador Washington ever had in Tokyo.

Since he arrived in April, 1961, Reischauer has done more than anyone else to restore what he called the "broken dialogue" between the two governments and their people. In the wake of the 1960 crisis over revision of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and President Eisenhower's canceled visit, Reischauer set about one of the most delicate fence-building jobs in diplomatic history.

He gained the confidence of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi's successors, reestablished contact with the non-Communist left and set the example for a frank exchange of viewpoints by traveling up and down the country talking and listening.

One of his main themes was that Japanese tended to look at the United States with the awe normally reserved for some terrible giant. This was a mistaken attitude, he said, and Japanese should look at their ally as another country.

When American involvement in the Viet Nam conflict began to place renewed strains on relations between the two countries, Reischauer argued that the Japanese wish to see peace restored should apply to decisions being made in Hanoi as well as to those made in Saigon and Washington.

Most recently he has been telling the Japanese that what is important in Viet Nam is the interest their own country has in the preservation of the independence of South Viet Nam, and not the focal question of whether or not they support the United States.

Reischauer moved to ease other strains on U.S.-Japanese relations, particularly those caused by the continued American military occupation of Okinawa and by economic problems such as aviation and fishing rights.

While the good work he has done is only a fraction of what still needs to be done to make the Japan-U.S. relationship a genuine partnership, the Japanese have had the feeling that their relations with the United States are moving in the right direction.

The fear of seeing this trend halted, or even reversed, accounts for the disappointment felt by many Japanese at news of Reischauer's resignation.

Will the Real Civil Rights Act of 1964 Please Stand Up?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on July 27, 1966, an article written by Dr. Sidney L. DeLove, the president of the Cook County Federal Savings and Loan Association and founder of Chicago's Independence Hall appeared in the Herald. This eminent banker and philanthropist has injected some very thought provoking ideas here that should assist in the refutation of the collective efforts of this House in its recent accomplishments.

The article follows:

In one city after another throughout the United States—in St. Louis, Rochester, Brooklyn, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit, etc., the white man has become the victim and target of vicious, planned and organized Negro brutality and attack. The current arrogant demands and threats of civil rights leaders clearly cannotes a declaration of war against "Whitey." Their oft repeated battle cries of "Kill Kill Whitey"—"Burn Baby Burn"—and "Black Power" spells their fiendish fanatacism. Defiance of law, civil insurrections, coercive marches, sit-ins, lie-ins, etc. have now been replaced with looting, arson, burning, violence and murder against large white communities.

What is happening? Millions of Americans—white and Negro alike—bewildered, shocked, angered and frightened at this latest turn of events are asking this question. What has happened to the promises of these self-annointed statesmen, humanitarians and moral champions who feverishly campaigned and marched for the passage of this bill? What truth was there to their warnings that this bill must be passed in toto in order to avoid bloodshed and destruction and to save our nation from shameful oblivion?

It must be admitted that the emotionalism created by the assassination of President Kennedy a few months before was largely responsible for the hasty presentation of this bill for debate in early 1964. With the nation suffering its worst emotional shock of the century—and, further aggravated by the self-inflicted national shame and guilt mania—it may be understandable, perhaps, how the American people could accept such a hypocritical bill based upon the sham, irrational premise that a Federal Law prohibiting prejudice, racial discrimination by forced integration and physical compulsion would erase racial and social friction and problems, and bring about harmony and brotherhood among our citizenry.

What has happened since the passage of this act? Increased tensions, hate, fear and distrust between white and negro Americans. More civil rights bills! One in 1965, one proposed in 1966 and surely one in 1967, 1963, and perhaps one annually ad infinitum. More and more federal laws for guaranteed income, rent, education, happiness, more leisure, less work, full life, etc. What parasitic treachery lurks in this popular creed of the great society?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the most dastardly and fraudulent of all recent manuevers by the power structure of the U.S.

to perpetuate themselves in office. It "supra-legalizes" the purchase of millions of mercenary votes with tax payer's money, and it aims to ultimately devist the individual of his heritage of sovereign citizenship. Under the false mask of achieving "denied rights" for one minority of citizens we are attempting the un-natural equalization of all citizens and doom individuality.

This Act will rob the vast majority of Americans of their God-given rights to property, individual liberty, freedom of choice and enterprise. It may be well-intentioned, but the road to "hell" is full of good intentions also. It is analagous to the patient swallowing pills to alleviate gastric pains when he knows these pills will do irreparable damage to his heart. A civil rights movement in education is right in principle, desirable and practical; however, this Act is the wrong vehicle, impractical and undesirable.

Our national survival as a free society depends primarily on each generation's dedication to control the present and endow the future with the blessings of our heritage. We have only two choices—history or opinion. The former begets knowledge enabling eeach generation to understand and profit from the past and begin where the preceding generation stopped. This is man's true teacher. The latter is man's false prophet. It can only beget ignorance, bigotry, hate and savagery. As the late Bernard Baruch once said, every one has a right to his opinion, but no one has the right to defy history with his vain opinion for your neighbor. Those who defy the lessons of history are condemned by its repitition.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT DEFIES HISTORY

It was conceived and nurtured in an era of opinion, and it was presented by planned methods for gullible, mass acceptance which were obscured by timely emotional upheaval. It introduced a political philosophy alien to our American concept of individual freedom, and diametrically opposed to our constitutional guarantee of self-rule. It returns to the reactionary, oft-tried, miserable failures of the Welfare State. It proposes for the Federal Government to become paternalistic and assume control of the welfare of each citizen, and thereby provide him with synthetic, economic security from cradle to grave. It simultaneously breeds parasites and gives respectability and status to their existence as we are already experiencing today.

It is based upon opinions and assumptions repudiated consistently by 5000 years of man's recorded experience and history, namely:

A. That you can not legislate morals, honesty, character, love or brotherhood, religion or racial harmony.

B. That you can not by legal or physical compulsion change the nature of man, erase prejudice, bigotry, racial discrimination, hate or ignorance.

C. That you can not substitute the law for incentive, responsibility, initiative, honor, duty, achievement or the creative acivity of the individual.

Much of the cause of the Civil Rights Act that plagues us is the fruit of our own deceit. You can not build a "great society" upon deceit. Deceit never produces honesty or greatness. Force aimed at transforming society does in fact destroy it. It introduces violence and arrogance into the delicate framework of human relations. It provides resentment and resistance, and at best—fraudulent compliance, the black market. Man can not be made to commune and love one another; they can only be forced to go through the motions. Society flees compulsion, and moves into political, social and economic bankruptcy. Examples of this are prevalent throughout history. Prohibition was one of our latest experimental fiascos.

The primary responsibility for this farcical disregard of history's eloquent and tragic lesson lies with the voter. By ignorance, complacency and apathy this act was permitted to become the law of the land. Honest reflection would have alterted Americans to the treasonable consequences of this measure. Education is the only vehicle to civil rights, political expediency to civil wrongs. We have ignored that great nations have preferred to evade and perish rather than master this single lesson. In their indifference and in their valor of ignorance they have departed with their monuments, constitutions, their vanities and their gods.

Must the Civil Rights Act stand in toto? To believe so is to believe that our Republic has lost her way and is without the guiding light of her noblest traditions. What has been done here can be undone. The Prohibition Act is a glorious precedent. A decision unworthy of America must be corrected. I urge the reader to examine and read the 55 pages of this Act and draw his own conclusion.

Until an Answer Is Produced

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the Bergen Record, Bergen County, N.J., has spoken out editorially on certain questions posed by our colleague, the gentleman from New York, Representative Charles Goodell, during recent hearings on election reform legislation.

His inquiries were with regard to the fact that officials of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. had bought membership in the President's Club, that an antitrust suit against Anheuser-Busch was recently dropped, and that a ride to the All-Star baseball game in St. Louis was provided to Vice President Humphrey and other Federal officials in an Anheuser-Busch airplane.

In the opinion of the Record this is an appropriate line of questioning that should be brought up again and again. Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the editorial for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

[From the Bergen (N.J.) Record July 25, 1966]

Until an Answer Is Produced

It was tactless of Representative Charles E. Goodell (R. N.Y.) to drag Vice President Humphrey's modes of travel into a congressional committee hearing on election law reform. It was the kind of tactless question that should be asked again and again—perhaps at a Presidential news conference by some retirement-age reporter who doesn't much care whether he's ever invited to another conference.

The question before the committee is whether there's some occult connection between Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company officials' taking out $10,000 worth of memberships in the exclusive President's Club and the Government's abandoning an antitrust case involving the brewery. A spokesman for the Busch family had told Mr. Goodell the family has consistently contributed to the Democratic Party, hence, of course, the sudden yearning to get into the President's Club would be nothing extraordinary or coincidental. Mr. Goodell can't find in the House clerk's records any indication that the Busches contributed significantly to the Democratic campaigns of 1960 or 1964, which would be necessary to a record of consistency.

But then he brought up Mr. Humphrey's free airplane ride to the All-Star baseball game in St. Louis July 12. The free ride was in an Anheuser-Busch plane, and all Mr. Goodell wanted to know was whether Hubert's accepting the ride violated the President's order forbidding people in the executive branch to take gifts. The question was tactless at the time. But it's a good question, and there'll be time to ask it again.

Vote "Yes" for Cotton's Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most knowledgeable and respected voices in agriculture for years has been the Progressive Farmer. Mr. Eugene Butler and Dr. Alexander Nunn are regarded throughout the Midsouth as highly qualified and competent reporters on agriculture with a special insight into cotton. Mr. Butler, as editor in chief, and Dr. Nunn, as executive editor, have elevated the magazine to leadership in agricultural journalism.

For this reason, the lead editorial in the August issue of the Progressive Farmer is of special interest to cotton farmers and to those who would maintain the cotton industry as an integral part of this Nation's economy.

It is a pleasure to place in the Record this editorial entitled "Vote 'Yes' for Cotton's Future."

Vote "Yes" for Cotton's Future

Passage of the cotton research and promotion bill and its signing by the President can prove to be a highly important move in saving our cotton industry. Essentially, as we have been reporting since our June issue, the legislation will permit cottongrowers to voluntarily invest $1 per bale to promote wider use of cotton and to support research that will bring new uses for cotton. Any grower who isn't willing to contribute this much to boost his own business can get his money back by filing for a refund.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman is expected to announce the date soon for the referendum to implement the legislation. To get the program underway two-thirds of all producers who vote must vote "yes"; or at least a simple majority of all producers voting and who represent at least two-thirds of the production of those voting must say "yes."

Every cottongrower interested in his own future and the economic progress of his area ought to get behind the program. Every agribusinessman who deals with cotton producers ought to be equally interested. A strong, vigorous, and growing cotton industry simply isn't possible with annual consumption of 13 or 14 million bales. We need steady markets—in this country and abroad—for at least 15 to 18 million bales annually. We can reach such market levels only if we push for them. There's no longer any guarantee that we can sell cotton just because we produce good cotton in abundance. We've got to promote it. The Research and Promotion

Act will greatly aid us in doing this in our American market. That's why we urge all our cotton folks to work for a strong "yes" vote in the referendum. With this new tool to help us in American markets, we can then redouble our efforts to regain a fair share of foreign markets.

The 100th Anniversary of the Illinois Crop Reporting Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GALE SCHISLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the Illinois Crop Reporting Service, the State system of cooperative crop forecasting.

An article by Mr. Charles E. Hallam, farm editor, which appeared in the Rock Island Argus gives a fine summary of the work the volunteer reporters in the crop reporting service are doing.

Men like Paul H. Russell, who has served as a volunteer reporter for the last 40 years, fill out charts and make crop estimates for use by the State and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. They are known, Mr. Hallam reports, as the "intelligence service of agriculture."

Volunteer crop reporters are performing an important service to their fellow farmers and to the entire population of this country. I share, with my fellow Members in the House of Representatives today, Mr. Hallam's informative article about the work of the Illinois volunteer crop reporters:

RETIRED HENDERSON FARMER SENDS IN CROP ESTIMATE FOR 40TH YEAR

(By Charles E. Hallam)

For 40 years Paul H. Russell, a retired farmer in the Bald Bluff community of Henderson County, has been faithfully filling out charts and making educated guesses as to the number of bushels per acre various crops will yield.

As it does on more than 5,000 volunteer crop "reporters," the state and United States Department of Agriculture depend on what he marks down on various blanks of the crop estimate forms in predicting what the harvest will be.

Basing their calculations on these estimates, economists predict how much corn will be produced and guess on the probable price that grains will command during the year.

As is true in any poll or survey, the actual number of farmers who serve as ex-officio crop reporters is small compared with the estimated 132,000 farms in the state, but the estimates given by the volunteers usually proves to be fairly accurate.

Russell is one of only 33 reporters in the state honored recently for having completed 40 years of service.

The only other Western Illinois resident in the 40-year group is Mervin Weston of near Kewanee.

"As soon as a questionnaire arrives, I fill it out just as well as I know how and hope that it is somewhere near right," Russell comments.

He bases his guesses on his own land, which is fairly representative of surrounding farms in northern Henderson and southern Mercer counties.

Russell admits and the Department of Agriculture makes no secret of the fact that reporters can only "guess" what the crop will be, and that is why long service as an unpaid volunteer reporter is honored each year. It takes experience to be able to make the guess come close to what the actual harvest turns out to be.

Crop reporters do not have to measure rainfall, chart temperatures or calculate soil conditions. They must observe the growth of crops and—using only their instincts—relay to the state their own predictions.

Taken together, these estimates give economists a broad base on which to make their own statewide forecasts.

HIS 20TH YEAR

"I don't remember how I got into this job," admits another crop reporting veteran, George H. Johnson, a Taylor Ridge area farmer who has been reporting from his station in Rock Island County for 20 years.

Robert H. Moats, statistician in charge of the Illinois cooperative Crop Reporting Service, calls the crop reporters "the intelligence service of agriculture."

Russell, Johnson and most of the other crop reporters in Western Illinois are predicting a bumper crop in this area this year.

"We haven't had any too much rainfall this year," comments Russell in what many area farmers would probably consider an understatement.

"But the rain we have had has come at just the right time and I believe we will have a bumper harvest," Russell continues.

His prediction is shared by Johnson, who resides in an area where hail destroyed much of last year's crop.

NEED MORE RAIN

Even disregarding the weather loss a year ago, Johnson believes that this year's crop promises to be "at least as big" as it appeared would be harvested before the hail storm last fall.

"We'll need another rain or two," Johnson thinks.

This happens to be the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Illinois Crop Reporting Service and the volunteer reporter still is being called by economists "the backbone of the reporting system."

Area farmers honored for 30 years of crop reporting service were Joseph T. Adkisson, Roseville, and Frank Young, Monmouth.

Reporters with 20 years of service, besides Johnson, are Walter Jahn of near Taylor Ridge, Oliver W. Thomas of near Illinois City and M. E. Hansen, Donald Schroll and Mitchell Warwick, all of near Aledo.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call the Congress' attention to the forthcoming celebration of National Drum Corps Week in America, August 20 to 27. The art of drum and bugle corps is in the best of American traditions, in the spirit of our colonial forefathers, who rallied around the Spirit of '76 for inspiration and strength in their struggle for independence.

It is with pride that I see today's youth devoting their time and energies to this fine and patriotic activity. Over 1 million Americans in neighborhoods and communities across the Nation will mark their participation in local drum and bugle corps this week.

The corps' motto is "Pageantry and patriotism on the march." The stirring emotional response of today's youth to the colors and rhythms and disciplinary skills which belonging to the drum corps invokes, provides a truly worthwhile activity for today's young people.

I am especially proud of the fine performance of the corps from my own district, the Shamrocks, Thunderbirds, and Toreadors, of Seattle, Wash. Seattle's recent music in motion competition provided a colorful contest and exciting evening for participants and onlookers alike. It is in honor of this worthwhile community activity that the Nation commemorates National Drum Corps Week, and wishes today's youngsters every success in the continuation of drum corps as a colorful youth activity.

The Interior Department Study of Strip Mining in Appalachia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, by now most Members of Congress will have seen the interim report by the Secretary of the Interior on the study of strip and surface mining in Appalachia.

There are many broad recommendations on which I do not propose to comment at this time. No doubt the administration will be sending up legislation to implement the recommendations, so we will have ample opportunity to consider their implications.

As author of legislation to provide a study of strip mined areas, I am, of course, pleased to have a document setting forth some statistics that have been needed for a good many years. Table 1 of the report discloses that 515,031 stripped acres in Appalachia are unreclaimed or partially reclaimed. Thirty-eight percent of that total lies in Pennsylvania's bituminous coal and anthracite regions, with 30 percent—or 158,500 acres exclusive to the bituminous fields of the central and western parts of the State.

Thus opportunities to develop recreational facilities by reclaiming strip mines of Pennsylvania are abundantly outlined. With recreational facilities already overtaxed in the eastern part of the United States, Pennsylvania can become a greater attraction as more families look to the outdoors for rest and relaxation. Experience has shown that many abandoned strip areas are ideal for conversion into parks, lakes, and woodlands.

It is my intention to bring sportsmen and officials of mining groups together with Federal and State officials for the purpose of stepping up reclamation work in Pennsylvania. Under a provision of the Appalachian Development Act, 75 percent of the cost of reclamation of lands in the public domain will be underwritten by the Federal Government. It is my understanding that, of the $3.7 million appropriated by Congress for this purpose in fiscal 1966, only $750,000 was used. It is folly to permit funds for so important an activity to lie idle, and I am hopeful that the interim report of the Secretary of the Interior will stimulate and bring new life into the program.

Facts Prove F-111 Program Proceeding Very Successfully for Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the F-111 aircraft program in which General Dynamics and Grumman are building the revolutionary multipurpose aircraft for our defense inventory, is proceeding in a fashion in which the entire United States can take great pride.

Since its inception, the program has been subjected to rather bitter flutters of unwarranted criticism from some who merely wish to embarrass Secretary McNamara, some who were disappointed in the awarding of the contract to the General Dynamics-Grumman team, apparently some in the Navy who still simply do not want a biservice aircraft, apparently some others who can be motivated only by partisan interests, and undoubtedly from some who merely have been sincerely misinformed.

The criticisms these people have made are utterly shot through with distortions, whether intentional or unintentional. The facts prove that the program is well on schedule, the unit price basically on target, and that in the long run the Government will save many hundreds of millions of dollars through the development of this versatile aircraft on which the production is proceeding so successfully apace.

Authoritative and heartening factual answers to some of the recent spate of petty criticisms have been published recently in the Aviation Daily, the Dayton Daily News and the Chicago Tribune. These quote directly from such unquestioned authorities as Maj. Gen. John L. Zoeckler, the Aeronautical Systems Division Deputy Commander, and Col. Alfred L. Esposito, Chief of the Air Force Production and Programing Branch devoted to the production of this revolutionary and successful program.

In order that Members of Congress, and others throughout our country may know the facts as they actually exist and take heart in the truly outstanding success of our American military-industry team, I am including here three articles which appeared in the authoritative publication Aviation Daily on August 8, 9, and 10; an article which appeared on August 5 in the Dayton Daily News, and one which was published on August 7 in the Chicago Tribune.

With pride in the success of this great endeavor, I present these five articles in order that other Members of Congress and the public may understand and share this justifiable pride:

[From Aviation Daily, Aug. 8, 1966]

AIR FORCE OFFICIAL CALLS CRITICISM OF F-111 MISLEADING, UNFAIR

The F-111A program is proceeding so well "a lot of people are going to be surprised" eventually, because they have been misled by "unfair" criticism, the head of the Air Force's F-111 Pentagon office told The Daily Friday.

Col. Alfred L. Esposito, chief of the production and programming F-111 branch, said the plane has been talked about in terms "highlighting isolated problems." It is "never looked at in context—as a complete weapons system" and this results in the plane being "assessed unfairly." And Esposito presented these items to back up his argument:

The built-in reliability will be "fantastic," 95% of all components are reached easily from the ground by mechanics; the plane will require 35 maintenance man-hours for each flight hour; the navigation system is performing conservatively 60% better than design; it will operate from semi-prepared runways and improve mobility and, in short, will provide such a "big jump" in tactical combat capability that there is "no basis for comparison" with any other airplane in the inventory.

He also added that no changes have been made in original performance specifications to make the product look better and costs have risen because introduction of new models has limited the "learning curve" advantage.

Esposito said, "I feel we will come awfully close to satisfying the original SOR (Specific Operational Requirement) of the total weapons system," and added, "If I had to identify any significant problem in meeting the SOR, I would be hard put to do so." He said the Air Force will meet all speed factors and better subsonic range specifications. It is "too early to tell" on supersonic range. However, he said, the Air Force plane will be above its original maximum takeoff weight of about 80,000 lbs. and miss the minimum takeoff distance a "not significant" amount. It will land in a shorter distance than called for, the colonel added.

But at any rate, weight must not be "treated as a static factor in the total weapons system. It has to be assessed for its dynamic effect on the system," he went on. And improvement in lift devices—close to 10% in both Navy and Air Force versions—"has tended to minimize effects of weight as a dynamic problem."

FIELD TESTS SCHEDULED FOR MID-1967

He said the plane is designed to carry out its mission 90% of the time, which he termed "fantastic." This will be demonstrated in mid-1967 at Edwards AFB, Calif., when five planes will fly 300 hours in a field test wtih military crews. They will fly a complex of 10 missions, including low-low-high, high-low-high and high-high-high profiles. The flights have been set up in a statistically random manner, the AF official said, so a true indication will be given of how reliable and mantenance-free the system is in an operational environment.

About 95% of all components on the plane can be removed "without digging into the airplane—they are first-layer components" and all are accessible from the ground. The plane also has self-testing equipment, so the pilot has high assurance he can complete his mission even before leaving the ground. If the tests show something wrong, it is identified and can be repaired quickly.

The AF is "shooting for 35 maintenance man hours per flight hour," Esposito stated. This has forced the services and manufacturers to design a simpler system for use in tactical warfare. "This overshadows all other aspects of the system," he continued. The AF already has a little experience in this area, having turned around a test plane three times in one day when probably only two flights a week should be expected. In one six-day period a test F-111 flew 15 times, he reported.

Among the subsystems the star performer is the navigational gear made by Litton Systems, where the AF is getting an accuracy 60% better than designed. And that, Esposito claimed, is a conservative figure based on actual flight data. The system started off by being required to perform 30% better than the best then in existence.

There were no changes in performance specifications. The current guarantees are those the contractor originally proposed and there is "no interest in DOD in changing any specifications," Esposito said.

However, program costs have been rising, mainly because there is a different total and mix than when the force was first proposed. Other versions of the F-111 have been called for as we have "learned more about the full spectrum of warfare, thus reducing the normal slope of the learning curve," he said. In 1962 the services were considering 1704 planes "practically all alike." Now, different penetration aids, ammunition, a new weapons bay gun pod and automatic terrain avoidance radar all have been added to the official design. Also, total purchase has been cut to 1398 of all kinds, including British and Australian models, so it is "unfair" to try to relate the program now to the 1962 base line, he said.

GENERAL DYNAMICS EARNINGS INCREASE IN FIRST HALF, DIVIDEND DECLARED

General Dynamics Corp. has posted net income of $22,576,000 for the first six months of 1966, compared with $18,326,000 for the year-earlier period. Net sales were $809,093,000, up from $705,670,000 in the 1965 first half.

Net income for the second quarter of 1966 was $13,321,000, compared to $11,186,000 a year earlier. Sales for the quarter, ended June 30, 1966, were $404,133,000, against $361,228,000. GD said "A significant part of the increase in net income resulted from the elimination of provisions for preference stock dividends after April 15, 1966, and the inclusion of profit on the F-111 variable-wing fighter program." The firm noted that it began reporting profit on the F-111 program in the 1965 third quarter.

The board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of 25¢ per common share payable Sept. 9, 1966, to stockholders of record Aug. 15, 1966.

[From Aviation Daily, Aug. 9, 1966]

AIR FORCE SAYS RAF F-111 SIMILAR TO U.S.; AUSTRALIAN AGREEMENT STILL FIRM

In a briefing on overseas sales, the top Air Force F-111 official in the Pentagon has revealed the Royal Air Force version of the F-111 will be about the same as U.S. models, that there has been no change at all in the Australian purchase arrangements and that each of the models could cost less than the pegged $5.95 million price.

Generally, the RAF F-111 will include the features of both the FB-111 strategic bomber version of the fighter, and the AF F-111A, according to Col. Alfred L. Esposito, chief of the F-111 branch and the production and programming office of the deputy chief of staff for systems and logistics. The plane will include the heavy duty landing gear of the bomber, although it will not use the Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) of the U.S. airplane. All of its basic avionics, including radar, and engine are the same as the F-111A and only the things peculiar to the United Kingdom, such as mission and traffic control electronics, are different.

The reason for the similarity, Esposito explained, is that joint development of an aircraft provides a "fantastic advantage in cost" and the less it is changed the better use one can make of the advantage. In this case, "a decision, therefore, is not a simple thing" and a modification is made only if it is "definitely proved to be cost effective," he said.

And, he continued, the $5.95 million per model price quoted in the recent British white paper is the maximum cost. Esposito nodded when asked if the price could be lower. But he made no comment when this possibility was termed "surprising." The British have announced that they will exercise options for 50 of the new planes.

He said relationships with the Australians since they placed an order for 24 F–111s have been completely smoothed. "They know what they are getting and they are pleased with it," he reported. Their craft will be taken from the initial production run of 431 which has been contracted for with General Dynamics, he said, running counter to rumors that the RAAF has asked that the delivery be deferred until the U.S. has fully proved the craft in operational squadrons.

Nothing about the program has been changed, "since we put it to bed," Esposito said, adding that the first delivery is still scheduled for November, 1968. Australia has been quoted the same price as the U.K., he added.

[From Aviation Daily, Aug. 10, 1966]

F–111 7,000 Pounds Overweight, AF Production Chief Says

The Navy's F–111B is now about 7000 lbs. overweight when fully loaded, but may wind up costing less than the $8 million at which each copy is now priced.

Col. Alfred L. Esposito, chief of the F–111 production and programming branch, told The Daily the Navy plane will weigh about 70,000 lbs. waiting for catapult. And this is within 200 lbs. of the estimate AF engineers made in 1964 when they instituted a weight-saving program on the too-heavy aircraft. The Air Force is overall service manager of the project.

Until now, official sources have been extremely cagey about discussing the takeoff weight of the latest F–111B, which is the first to benefit from the "superweight improvement program." Previously, Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. had released figures showing that the original specifications called for a plane of 39,000 lbs. when empty and a gross weight of 56,000 lbs., including fuel. The firm also claimed that the No. 4 plane weighed only 43,000 lbs. empty, or only 4000 lbs. over specifications. The discrepancy between the official Air Force position now and the company figures was not explained.

It is known that the first three F–111Bs weighed nearly 70,000 lbs. empty and when loaded would have taxed the capacity of carrier elevators, which are stressed for lifting 79,000 lb. loads.

The F–111B controversy was recently raised again by national wire service stories which discussed the possibility that Sen. JOHN McCLELLAN (D-Ark.) would reopen his 1963 investigation of the aircraft. One story said that the "loiter time" specification has been changed from three-plus hours at 750 miles from the task force to less than three hours at 500 miles. But Esposito denied that part of the weight saving could be accounted for by reduced operational requirements. He said flatly, "There has been no change in loiter specifications."

PART OF WEIGHT GAIN BLAMED ON CHANGES IN EQUIPMENT ABOARD PLANE

He added that the government itself accounted for part of the weight increase by changing equipment going aboard the new plane. He said the Phoenix missile system, however, was not a factor.

The fifth F–111B, also a slimmed-down aircraft, will carry out the Navy preliminary evaluation, including carrier landings in December, Esposito said. It is due off Grumman's production line this month, nearly two months behind schedule. Top Navy officials testified earlier this year before Congress that the Navy would make a purchase decision based on this plane's performance. These statements were not entirely accurate, though, because the Navy has already contracted for 24 F–111s as part of the original four-year production award with General Dynamics. A total of 431 planes was bought then—407 F–111As, including 24 for the Royal Australian Air Force, and the 24 F–111Bs. Of course, the Navy could decide against buying more than the original amount, although this appears remote to most observers.

The Air Force official also said the weight of the plane has been reduced as a factor through improved lift devices developed aboard Air Force F–111A test model No. 4, which was fitted with the longer Navy wing. "The contractor has exceeded his estimated CL (maximum lift) by close to 10%," the colonel said, and "that's where all the problem is" in flying the Navy version at low speeds.

Esposito also confirmed a Daily story of June 17 which reported the Navy had revealed in Congressional testimony that the estimated cost for each model of the F–111B was $8 million. But, he said, cost studies the Navy is now doing "may push the price down" from that figure.

However, the estimated total flyaway cost, including the missile control system, have climbed sharply and steadily from the original $2.9 million estimate in 1962. It rose to $3.4 million by the next year and $5.2 million in 1964.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 7, 1966]

New Data Shows F–111 Jet's Potential, Counters Critics—Dispute Centered on Navy Fear of Excess Weight

(By Wayne Thomis)

FORT WORTH, Aug. 6.—Never has there been such public disclosure of specific performance for a new military airplane as in the case of the contraversial F–111 series of multi-service fighters. Congressional grumblings in Washington last week resulted in further revelations that define the F–111's potential.

The new troubles within Congress—Sen. JOHN L. McCLELLAN [D., Ark.] is scheduled to make a statement on the Senate floor this week—center around the F–111B, the navy version of the development. McClellan and others have heard that the weight of the B is much above that desired by navy and that the carrier forces may find them unsuitable.

The A version of the F–111 is the air force plane, which is the heavier of the two. The navy's fighter—intended as a high-and-low altitude interceptor carrying new sophisticated missiles and capable of flying 1,660 miles an hour [mach 2.5]—must fit carrier decks, elevators, and catapults, and land slowly enough and at a weight that can be stopped by existing arresting gear.

There have been rumblings by news services, congressmen, and aircraft industry representatives, that the B model is "too fat for carriers," and otherwise unacceptable because it is failing to meet performance and production guarantees, and that anticipated savings thru use of a multi-service aircraft are not being realized. Tribune investigators, here and at the Grumman company's Long Island, N.Y., plant, have convinced themselves that the allegations largely are untrue and unfounded.

The Grumman corporation is building the F–111 jointly with General Dynamics, which is the prime contractor.

The investigators also have determined that "navy worries" over weight increases and performance shortcomings are in most particulars groundless. The investigations included accurate weights, altitude performances, carrier adaptability, ranges, and armaments for the B—information not previously made public.

CHARGES LISTED, ANSWERED

An item-by-item comparison of allegations and facts as determined from actual measurements of flight articles, follows:

Charge—the F–111B has a launch weight of 78,000 pounds, making it unsuitable for carriers. Objectors say Forrestal class [the biggest] carriers have elevator weight limitations that will require refueling and arming of the B's on the flight decks.

Fact—Grumman production [at beginning with No. 4 plane just beginning to fly] will have a launch weight, with fuel for three plus hours loiter [flying at low speeds over a given area] 500 miles distant from carrier plus armament mix of Phoenix missiles and required fuel reserves, of just under 70,000 pounds.

The B's will be storable in the hangar deck for service, full refueling, rearming, and maintenance work. With their swing-wings back, more B's can be stored in the Forrestal and atomic-powered carriers than current fighters.

Charge—No navy B has climbed to its guaranteed altitude of 55,000 feet.

NOTES "A" SERIES REPORT

Fact—Guarantee by General Dynamics was for "steady state and maneuvering flight" of the B's at 55,000. No B has attempted its altitude requirement, but the heavier A series, of which 14 are flying at Fort Worth and Edwards air force base, has flown, according to unofficial reports, about 60,000 feet.

Zoom climb of the F–111s is in the neighborhood of 90,000 feet, about the same as the opperational F–104 and F–4 fighters. The navy has no worries about altitude for the B, knowing this plane has more wing and is lighter than the A.

Charge—The B program is 18 months behind schedule.

Fact—Production at Grumman and at Fort Worth is on or slightly ahead of time tables established by the department of defense. "Behind-schedule" elements relate to the Phoenix missile, for which there have been developmental problems. These were not unexpected because the weapon is designed to perform in manners never before achieved, at extreme ranges, and with attack angles far beyond the capability of any air-to-air device now operational.

The Phoenix is to be used also in triplesonic YF–12 and SR–71 Lockheed jets, and may be revised for F–4s in Viet Nam.

Charge—All hope of achieving significant dollar savings thru "commonality" of air force, navy, and marine corps F–111s as proposed by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, has been lost because of unexpected development and testing costs [over runs]. The entire program, critics say, is being cut back because of dissatisfaction with accounting totals required to production contracts.

TELLS CONTRACT LIMIT

Fact—General Dynamics holds no production contract of any sort. Frank W. Davis, president of the Fort Worth G. D. division, said today his only defense department contract is for 640 million dollars, for design, development, and testing of 23 aircraft. This allows a 10.09 per cent overrun or less than 70 million dollars. Anything more spent in this area wil come out of G. D. pockets, except for costs added due to defense department specification alterations.

Primarily, congressional ire has been raised for the second time—McClellan conducted a 60-day series of hearings on the F–111s in 1963—because of reports of overweight of the B's. It has been pointed out, however, that the navy is operating in combat a plane heavier than the F–111s.

This is the Douglas A3D–2Q, electronics and refueling twin-jet machine which is the B–66 in its air force version.

The A3D, dimensionally twice the size of the F–111, has a usual launch weight of 73,000 pounds as flown off Viet Nam.

Such launches are made with "wind-over-deck" conditions of 30 to 35 knots. Returning to carriers, the A3D's weight is 50,000 to 55,000 pounds, and landing is carried out with 30 knot wind-over-deck conditions. Wind over deck is achieved by steaming the carrier at high speeds into the wind, or in cases of calm conditions, in the preferred direction.

NOTES CARGO BULK

Launch weights as guaranteed by Grumman and G. D. for F–111B's will be slightly under 70,000 pounds. This weight will permit carrying six Phoenix missiles, and mission fuels allowing 500-mile direct flight [standoff] from the carrier, three hours on patrol, return fuel, and heavy landing reserves.

Typical landing weight of the B series "will be under 55,000 pounds," engineers have stated in guaranteed-performance data submitted to the navey for the test program due to begin at Patuxent River, Md.

Some of the early navy skepticism about the F–111 arose from the "desired weights" as provided by pre-development data. This was for an interceptor with an empty weight of no more than 37,500 pounds, and a maximum gross of 55,000 pounds Desired standoff distance was 750 miles, with three hours loiter and returning reserves.

Engineers told the Tribune that putting six Phoenix missiles [the full load], two TF–30 jet engines as used in the F–111s, two pilots, and the loitering fuel into one package made the navy's "desired" weight figures unrealistic and unachievable. Actual empty weight of the F–111B's offered for navy approval will be about 42,000 pounds, three tons more than the hoped-for original request.

G.D. engineers report that the production B's will have 9 per cent more lift capability than was expected, and a more favorable weight-power ratio than initially planned. Approach speeds, even for the heavier planes already flying, are 110 knots [125 miles an hour], much less than anticipated.

ENERGY LIMITS EQUAL

Stopping the demonstrated B's will require about the same energy absorption by deck arresting gear as would the desired lighter plane, which would have had faster approach and touchdown speeds.

In launch, the B, at an actual weight of 21 tons, can fly in minus-9 knot winds. This means they can be launched down-wind from anchor or "dead-in-the-water" conditions. They can be accepted for landing at 10 knots, wind velocity often found at sea, even with the carrier halted.

Air force F–111A's will have increased lift, have solved engine troubles, and gained performance because of work for the B's. The A's will carry more on take-offs [because they are not deck or catapult limited], and also normally will make lighter landings. The air force normally will not be bringing back ordance, and air force fuel reserves are less stringent than the navy's.

Early in the program, the tactical air force demanded inclusion of Vulcan rapid-fire 20-millimeter cannons as part of the armament system. All 111s including B's have provisions for a Vulcan so the gun can be included with four Phoenix missiles, or it can be deleted and six missiles carried.

There has been no earlier disclosure that the gun is part of the weapons systems, but G.D. spokesmen today said this is the case. The Vulcan is an air-to-air weapon with the latest computing sight for deflection shooting.

CONFIDENT OF O.K.

The entire develpmental program for the F–111s has come along almost exactly as predicted, and Grumman and G.D. officials believe the navy and air force will accept their respective models without reservations once the test work is completed.

Improvements in the Pratt & Whitney TF–30 engines used in the F–111s are assuring better fuel economies in cruise and loiter operations than hoped for by the defense department or the manufacturer. The improvements probably will not improve the top speed of 1,660 miles an hour.

Under defense department contracts, the F–111B's, even with restricted weight, were to be capable of cruising 200 miles from their carriers, then loitering on station as a combat air patrol for three hours. F–111s have flown subsonically for up to five hours without refueling, approximating the carrier range requirement in less efficient earlier models.

[From the Dayton Daily News, Aug. 5, 1966]

TFX ARGUMENTS NOT NEW, PROJECT OFFICER CLAIMS—SUCCESS MAKES DISTRESS, ASD DEPUTY CONTENDS

(By Jack Jones, Daily News staff writer)

"It's time somebody from Wright field spoke up," the local boss of the nation's F–111 swing-wing fighter plane project declared today as the news wires carried reports from New York and Washington about renewed controversy over the TFX.

Maj. Gen. John L. "Zeke" Zoeckler, Aeronautical Systems division deputy commander for the F–111, said he's tired of hearing that the plane is overweight, that costs are up, that it's running behind schedule, and so forth.

"They're the same old arguments; there's nothing new in them, and in some cases they're not true.

"It looks to me like an attempt to justify a position taken in the past—a position that current data no longer support.

"It looks to me like some people are distressed that we've been successful," he said.

Word of renewed controversy over the TFX (Tactical Fighter Experimental) or F–111 came as Sen. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN (D-Ark.) chairman of the Senate permanent investigating subcommittee said in Washington he planned to make a statement about the TFX, or F–111, on the Senate floor next week.

During 1963 MCCLELLAN's subcommittee heard more than 2,700 pages of testimony, filling 10 volumes, an the merits of the TFX and the award of the contract to General Dynamics Corp., over the Boeing Co. The committee, however, never issued a report.

McClellan's statement renewed speculation that he may reopen the hearings on the controversial warplane, especially on the overweight Navy version known as the F–111B.

Zoeckler conceded that the first three F–111B prototypes were over weight but he said the Super Weight Improvement program had resulted in cutting 4,000 pounds out of the plane's empty weight.

This still leaves the plane about 3,500 or 4,000 pounds heavier than original specifications, Zoeckler admitted.

"But let's put this into perspective," he said.

There have been other improvements, such as high lift devices on the wings, that more than offset the weight penalty, he declared. He said that overall performance, except in terms of ceiling, will be as good or better than the original specifications called for.

"Weight of itself doesn't mean much," the head of the ASD F–111 System Program Office said.

"What the Navy is interested in is performance—the wind over the deck required for takeoff.

While specifications call for the Air Force version, to land and take off in 3,000 feet of runway, Zoeckler said they've been landing consistently in less than 2,000 feet and taking off in less than 3,000 feet even with jet engines producing less thrust than will be available in production models.

Food in Perspective

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN C. CULVER
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the prices we pay for food today have been the cause of increasing controversy, criticism, and complaints in recent months. Yet today, in spite of higher prices, the American consumer is eating better food at a lower real cost than ever before, as the percentage of personal income spent on food has substantially dropped over the past 15 years. And this trend is expected to continue.

When food prices have been declining for years in relationship to other commodities which make up the cost of living, it is completely unjustified to accuse the American farmer of causing inflation, particularly when he receives only 39 cents of each dollar that is being spent on food. Farm prices are not the primary factor in increased food prices, and today's food prices are not the major cause of inflationary pressures.

This is not to say that we need not be concerned about the cost of food, and particularly about sharp increases in specific commodities. Extreme fluctuations in either direction are detrimental to the economic well-being of the farmer and consumer alike. In this regard, the investigation of high milk and bread prices which the Secretary of Agriculture has requested is very necessary.

But it is most important that food costs be kept in true perspective. It is for this reason that I bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House a perceptive analysis of current food prices which appeared in the Oelwein Daily Register, Oelwein, Iowa, of July 26, 1966, and ask that this editorial be included at this point in the RECORD:

FOOD IN PERSPECTIVE

Tell the average housewife that food prices are not really out of line, and you're likely to get an argument. One would suppose her arguments would be hard to meet, since she is the one who has to match the family's grocery budget against rising costs at the supermarket.

But the argument that food prices are too high is not hard to meet. There is persuasive evidence that, when viewed in sensible perspective, the cost of food in the United States continues to be remarkably low.

One way of looking at the matter is to make comparisons with earlier but fairly recent experience in this country. Well, then, consider the Department of Agriculture statistics on percentage of after-tax income spent on food now and in 1950. At that time Americans spent about 25 per cent of income for food; today the figure is down to 18 per cent, and the USDA estimates it will drop to 17 by 1970.

The cost of practically everything has risen in the past two decades, but as it happens food is not among the chief villains. The average rise for all items in the cost of living index since 1947 has been 35 per cent. Medical care has risen by about 77 per cent. But the food price increase in that period was 28 per cent.

Comparison with proportionate spending on food in other countries gives further insight into the matter. That figure of 18 per cent of the dollar spent on food in America looks quite good when compared, say, with the 38 per cent of income spent on food by Italians. The U.S. percentage appears sensational when compared with what Russians and Peruvians spend on food: 56 per cent of their income.

One more thing: About 20 per cent of the average "grocery" bill is spent on non-food items. That further underscores the point that food is still a bargain.

Helm Appointed Chief of Division of Advisory Opinions at FTC

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Col. Hugh B. Helm, a distinguished and brilliant attorney and Federal career executive, has been appointed by Chairman Rand Dixon, of the Federal Trade Commission, as Chief of the Division of Advisory Opinions, Bureau of Industry Guidance, of this commission.

Because of the interest in this appointment of my colleagues, and because of its general interest, I ask unanimous consent that a press release issued by the Federal Trade Commission concerning this appointment, be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD:

The release follows:

[News release of the Federal Trade Commission]

HELM APPOINTED CHIEF, DIVISION OF ADVISORY OPINIONS

Chairman Paul Rand Dixon today announced the appointment of Hugh B. Helm as Chief, Division of Advisory Opinions, Bureau of Industry Guidance of the Federal Trade Commission.

He succeeds George S. Rountree who for health reasons asked to be relieved of this assignment. Rountree who was fomerly Assistance to the Director of the Bureau of Restraint of Trade has had broad experience in legal matters relating to the Robinson-Patman Act and in the field of restraint of trade. His services will now be available to the entire Bureau of Industry Guidance.

Helm was working in the Bureau of Restraint of Trade at the time of his appointment. He came to the Federal Trade Commission in 1938 as an attorney in the Trade Practice Conference Division. He served in World War II from 1940 to 1945 in the Army, and returned to the San Francisco Office of the FTC in 1961 after a wide practice of law in the courts of Tennessee.

He received his A.B. degree from Vanderbilt University where he also attended Vanderbilt Law School. He also studied Public Administration for three years at Stanford University, and was accepted as a candidate in 1954 for a doctor's degree in political science at Stanford University, California.

During World War II, Helm served in the Army as a Sergeant. He won his Commission on the battlefield as a Second Lieutenant. He served with the 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment in the Pacific and participated in the landings at Anguar Island, Saipan, Okinawa and Kerama Rhetto.

Later he served with the Legal Staff of the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in the Pacific and was associate counsel for the U.S. in the prosecution of Premier General Tojo of Japan.

Helm is entitled to wear the Bronze Star which was awarded in combat for heroism. He is also entitled to wear seven campaign ribbons with two battle stars, and was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge.

He is a member of the American Legion, American Tennessee and Kentucky Bar Associations, American Society of International Law, Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, and Academy Political and Social Science, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the U.S. in 1942.

Helm was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky on December 27, 1914.

He is married to the former Loreen Downing of Glendale, Calif., and they have three children: Beverly, 21, Hugh B. III, 16, and Nathaniel Henry, 12. They reside at 1005 Congress Lane, McLean, Virginia.

Leading Broker Backs Open Housing, Says NAREB Unrepresentative

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, during the long debate on the Civil Rights Act of 1966, there very likely arose an impression that the Nation's real estate brokers were overwhelmingly opposed to the open housing section, title IV.

But in truth the anti-open-housing stance of the National Association of Real Estate Boards may well represent only a minority of persons engaged in real estate. Such is the opinion of Mr. Ben Shein, licensed real estate broker in Tucson, Ariz., and an outstanding leader in his field.

As one who strongly supports title IV, I am happy to call to the attention of my colleagues an eloquent letter recently sent me by Mr. Shein. From the heart he expresses a deep love of humanity and justice:

BEN SHEIN & ASSOCIATES,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
Tucson, Ariz.

Hon. MORRIS UDALL,
Congressman, Arizona District 2,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. UDALL: The Arizona Daily Star on July 29th carried a New York Times News Service story which read in part, "Lobbyists for the country's licensed real estate brokers have urged them to generate an immediate wave of indignation against the open housing section of the administration's 1966 civil rights bill."

May I point out that the National Association of Real Estate Boards, known as realtors, do not speak for the country's licensed real estate brokers. In Arizona, for example, an assistant state real estate commissioner informs me that some 10% of the state's brokers are members of the realtors; I might add, I am not a member.

I do not know how the vast majority of brokers in the nation feel on this issue, but I doubt that any organization that represents a minority can speak for them.

On the issue, I feel keenly that every American citizen who qualifies by credit and desire has the right to purchase the home of his choice. There is nothing in the theory of private enterprise that denies any man the freedom of choice, if he has the money to afford it. In fact, it seems to me that private initiative would be throttled by such artificial curbs as refusal to do business with a man because of his race.

In a family-dominated culture such as ours, the pursuit of happiness demands that a man be allowed the home of his happiness, circumscribed only by his ability to pay. The bill says nothing about giving minorities special mortgaging privileges or subsidies. As you know better than I, it simply enforces by law, if necessary, the rights which our nation guarantees in any event, guarantees of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the death of millions of Americans of all colors and creeds.

The realtors make much of the "traditional guarantees that go with the right of property ownership," but these rights are, of course, curbed by zoning, subdivision regulations, highway construction, building codes and so on. By the same token, such right must be restricted from degrading millions of our people by refusing to sell on grounds of race. Such degradation knows no stopping place. Today it is Negroes; tomorrow, Jews, Chinese, Arabs, Poles. My hope is that you vote for the open housing section of the bill.

Thanks for your time and courtesy.

BEN SHEIN.

Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce into the RECORD the following editorial from a recent edition of the Washington Post for the careful consideration of my colleagues.

There is an unfortunate tendency to believe that any rise in food prices results in a direct and equal rise in farmer's income. This misleading idea suggests a situation in which the farmers benefit exclusively from this rise. In fact, the rise has resulted in an increase in farm income, but the percentage gains still leave the farmer below the national averages. Therefore, while consumers may be paying more for food, their incomes are rising faster than the increase in food prices. In addition, there is a continuing lag between rural incomes and urban incomes.

It must be pointed out that the revenue from higher food prices is not transferred entirely to the farmer. The middleman still acquires a great percentage of this increased revenue. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has recently requested the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study of food prices, and I am sure that this study will reveal that the farmer is not to blame for food price increases. This investigation is to explore such factors as cost and competition.

As this fine editorial points out, the disparity between rural and urban incomes should not be perpetuated and certainly not on the grounds of keeping urban living costs low. The truth is that the American worker has far more purchasing power than do his fellow workers in foreign countries. For example, it takes the American laborer less working time to buy beef, mutton, ham, eggs, flour, rice, bacon, butter, white bread, cheese, and sugar than it does his European counterpart. This selected list could be extended, but I think the point is well established.

Clearly then, we cannot allow this differential in income levels to continue, because it imposes a tremendous burden on the farmer and particularly deprives him of many of the advantages that our affluent society provides its urban members.

> FOOD PRICES
>
> No doubt the Government and the consuming public will be much pleased by the fact that food prices in May fell by 0.6 per cent. The rate of rise in living costs generally seems to have stabilized in a gratifying way. And that surely is a good thing.
>
> The tendency to make agriculture the goat for rises in living costs has been deplorable, however, and the consuming public must not be allowed to have the notion that it can justly count on the depression of agriculture to keep urban living prices low. The American people are spending a smaller percentage of income on foodstuffs than ever before. And, in future, they probably are going to have to spend more for food if rural America is not to be discriminated against and deprived of a fair share of the rising prosperity and affluence claimed by the rest of our society.
>
> The economic rewards of those engaged in management and labor in rural America and the social and cultural advantages available to both, must be made commensurate with the rewards of urban workers and managers. If we do not have in the future more success in equalizing these rewards than we have had in the past, the population distribution is going to become even more unbalanced and the problems of the great cities more unmanageable. And if this is to be prevented, those who grow the food and fiber of this country, and those who live in the small rural communities that serve them, are going to have to be better paid. If that pay does not come through the market place, it is going to have to come through public revenue. We cannot safely put the burden of holding down urban costs on underpaid rural workers.

Civil Rights Act of 1966: The Compromise Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I have made a number of statements during the debate on the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966, H.R. 14765, urging my colleagues to support the legislation reported by the House Judiciary Committee, on which I serve, without weakening amendments.

On August 3, 1966, I rose in opposition to the Mathias amendment to title IV of H.R. 14765 and pointed out that in New York State, discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing is prohibited—except in two-family, owner-occupied homes. I also commented on other State antidiscrimination in housing statutes. At that time, I stated—Congressional Record, page 17332:

> Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the MacGregor amendment, consistent with the laws of my State, and in opposition to the Mathias amendment, and in opposition to the Moore amendment.
>
> A policy statement issued the other day by the Republican policy committee declared that title IV of the bill "has divided the country and fostered discord an animosity." It is not title IV which fosters discord—it is the absence of State laws against discrimination in housing which divides the country.
>
> Seventeen States with a total population of approximately 100 million of our citizens now have laws against discrimination in publicly assisted and private housing. Eight of the States provide coverage in the sale of single family homes. Fifteen of the States cover realtors and thirteen of the States cover financial institutions.
>
> I am guided by only one policy statement—and that statement is called the Constitution of the United States.
>
> I suggest that title IV rather than "dividing the country" will unite the country by providing protection against discrimination in housing for the remainder of our citizens.
>
> I will support the MacGregor amendment, more consistent with the laws of my State of New York—I will vote against the Mathias amendment and will vote against the Moore amendment to strike title IV."

Although I realize that the great majority of our real estate brokers and salesmen are reputable businessmen and hence oppose the tactics employed by unscrupulous members of their calling who cause panic and encourage owners to sell their property by the spread of false rumors and threat to property values.

New York State has throughout the years set new and high standards for social laws to benefit its citizens. These laws have been followed in many States and many such laws have become the basis for Federal laws for the benefit of all the people of the United States. The antidiscrimination statutes of New York State if enacted in other States would remove the frustration of those discriminated against. It would reduce to a great extent, the movement of persons discriminated against because of race or color, from city to city and from State to State to escape from such discrimination. Equal opportunity in education, employment, housing, recreation, and use of public facilities, as guaranteed by the Constitution, when available in every State of the Union will serve to reduce the grievances of our long-suffering minorities.

Discrimination in housing is unjust. New York State gave recognition to this injustice by the enactment of appropriate legislation a long time ago. Residents of New York are not involved and will not be affected by the provisions of title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. Indirectly they will be benefited by the elimination of discrimination in housing elsewhere in the Nation. They will also be benefited by the fact that the law will strike down one of the root causes of racial problems throughout the country.

On a teller vote, the Mathias amendment passed by one vote. On the same date the House rejected the Moore amendment to strike all of title IV.

On the rollcall, August 9, I voted in favor of the Mathias amendment without which all of title IV was in danger.

As a result of the vote today on the Mathias amendment, the House rejected the motion to strike title IV in its entirety by a vote of 220 to 190.

On the vote taken on final passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1966, including title IV, the vote was 259 in favor and 157 opposed.

Mr. Speaker, the need for compromise became clear during the debate and for that reason, I concurred with my colleagues who wanted the strongest civil rights bill possible. It is my hope that a significant drive to end discrimination in the sale or rental of housing will take place as a result of passage of this legislation so that every American will have the same opportunity to live in decent housing. That is a goal worthy of our Nation and of our democracy.

Has the Worm Turned?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1966, one of my fine friends, Mr. J. D. Cruce, of Swainsboro, Ga., wrote me a letter which takes on greater significance with each passing day. Our papers are being flooded more and more each day with living proof of Mr. Cruce's contentions and concern.

> Some of the back page news from Chicago, Cleveland, and New York is about the race riots, plundering, stealing, murder, and police brutality that is going on in these northern cities. I haven't heard of a single southern Congressman or Senator getting on the floor of the House, call a news conference, or send telegrams of encouragement to the "pore old misguided Negro", who is being mistreated, underfed, and under-educated by the white people of the northern cities. It is disgraceful the way these people are treating the Negroes in these cities.
>
> I cannot understand Javits and Douglas, who offered their assistance to the misguided Negroes of the South during the Albany, Georgia, trouble. I do not understand why in the world the southern Congressmen and Senators do not offer these pore old Negroes sympathy, the Justice Department, the FBI, and LBJ. Maybe this will help them overcome the abuse they are having to take from the northern whites. We in the South abhor such treatment to the pore old misguided, uneducated Negroes of the North.
>
> I urge you to offer your assistance to the Negroes of the northern cities.

Experiences of Kenneth Parmelee, Jr., Peace Corps Volunteer in India

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, Kenneth Parmelee, Jr., a young university student from Gary, Ind., joined the Peace Corps shortly after the program was inaugurated. Kenneth is an outstanding student and a young man of great ability. He volunteered his services to the Peace Corps in order to contribute to the success of the program and also expand his education by learning the methods of life and living of people in foreign lands.

The following letter to his mother, Mrs. J. Kelly Blaney, of 7800 Harrison, Crown Point, Ind., reveals some of his experiences as a Peace Corps volunteer in India. His present address is: Care of Mr. Y. Thiyufilus, Barah Pul Road, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh, India:

DEAR MOTHER AND FRIENDS: Greetings from Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. Some of you are wondering why I am here; without going into a lengthy explanation about many many varied reasons suffice it to say that I am here because the idea of Peace Corps has appealed to me since Pres. Kennedy first proposed it. But the fact remains that I am here and enjoying every minute of it, so at this point motives are basically irrelevant.

OUR CITY

I suppose the things that I now take almost for granted are the things that would seem quite different to you. I am sure my daily trip to Azamgarh city would seem very strange to most people. The road is blacktopped, however it is only two lanes. You rarely see a car, but you see many people walking, some rich ones with umbrellas to shield them from the sun, others ride in three wheeled bicycle richshaws, or in horse carts with high wooden wheels. People, people, people, that is one of the things about India that is overwhelming. If your bicycle should breakdown, or you stop in the middle of a street for any reason 50 people gather around to look at you within three minutes time. You really live in a fishbowl. But that is understandable when you consider that in the state of Uttar Pradesh in 293,000 sq. KM the population is 73,000,000 Once one arrives at the bazar in Azamgarh he wonders what century of time he is in, for here are the open shops, most no bigger than 8 or 10 feet across the front, with the proprietor waiting inside, crosslegged or on his haunches to serve you. Each shop handles different merchandise and you can buy anything in our bazar from flashlight batteries to tea to silk or fresh fruit. You never must buy without doing two things first; sitting and talking for a while, and then bargaining for the price.

OUR CASTLE AND COMFORTS

There are three of us who are PCV's living together here in Azamgarh. The other two have served most of their two year term of service. One is in poultry, the other is in small industries. We three share one room in the house of a retired high school principal. We have hot and cold running water—hot when it is hot outside and cold when it is cold. Our shower if you call it that, is more or less just a water tap and unless you have very short legs you must kneel because it is only four feet high. We have electricity—sometimes—and of varying voltages so as not to make one bored with a constant brightness of light. When we have electricity we also have a large ceiling fan to circulate the hot air. It used to be very hot here before the monsoons came—118 but since the monsoons have come it is cool now only 104° with the humidity of about 80%. We are very clean here because since it is warm you need at least 4–5 showers a day to survive. For sleeping comfort we sleep on a bed like thing called a charpoy, which has rope woven across the frame for a mattress, it is very pleasant to sleep on once you get used to awakening with welts on your back. And even though we use mosquito nets to keep the bugs off we always manage to wake up with two or three new bites on us, and though the net impairs the breeze (?) considerably it is better than letting the bugs have open season.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

In this important department we don't have to worry because our friends even look out for us. Just the other day our milk wallah (seller) invited us over for a wedding feast his family was having. The night before the feast was to occur he very hurriedly came to our house to tell us we couldn't come to the feast because all the children in his family had come down with small pox. The other day when I was touring projects out in the villages, with my Indian counterpart, a young engineer, the villagers could tell I was very thirsty so they brought me a glass of water and I obligingly drank it. They all starred at me very oddly, then my young engineer friend told me I should wash my hands and face with first glass of water, the glass itself with the second and only drink the third glass. Some teacher of sanitation I will make. Yet I managed to insult them still further because they brought a bowl of something and placed it down beside me, not knowing what it was I left it—turns out it was crushed sugar cane for me to use in my water to make sugar water; by not taking it I had insinuated that their sugar cane was not very good, but alas I saved the day by just eating a big handful of sugar—not really my favorite desert.

LEARNING CUSTOMS

The other day I was downtown trying to find a particular office, but at that moment very lost, when one of my Indian acquaintances came up on his bike and offered to help me find the office. When we arrived at my destination he said "I will wait for you" Typically American I said "you needn't bother" I sat down with the gentleman I had come to see and was having tea (quite and Indiana custom), when about an hour later a head dripping with perspiration came peering through the door. It was my friend who had said he would wait for me, he asked me if he could please be excused from waiting for me any longer. I of course told him he could be. The man I was having tea with then explained to me that Indians are very formal about asking to leave one's company and they will not, until they have your formal permission and my statement about "you needn't bother" had not been sufficient to excuse him. So he had been waiting for me one hour in the sun that that day was 118°.

From each of these experiences I derive great enjoyment and hopefully learn a little that will enable my work to become more effective. I hope you will excuse the informality of these letters as it is very expensive to mail from India by airmail, and time is restrictive as to writing all of the people I want to send individual letters. This way I can correspond with more of you more often, via mother. I would appreciate hearing from any of you who have time to drop me a line. I would appreciate it if you would pass this on to any of my friends that might enjoy it.

That's all for now from Azamgarh. More to come.

KEN.

The 13th Report From Washington to the Residents of Los Angeles' 30th Congressional District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that one of the most important duties of a Representative in Congress is to make regular reports on his activities in Washington to his constituents at home.

For that reason, and because of the necessity of an active and fully informed citizenry, I would like to include in today's RECORD the text of the 13th in a series of regular reports to the residents of my 30th California Congressional District.

The report follows:

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON: AUGUST 1966

REGISTER TO VOTE

The right to vote is every American's badge of freedom. We should treasure and protect this precious right by exercising our franchise in the important General Elections this fall.

But, in order to vote you must register by September 15.

For information on where and how to register, contact the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, phone 628–9211 (after regular office hours or on weekends call 629–2451).

CONSUMER PROTECTION

With growing national concern over the rising cost-of-living, and the increased threat of inflation, I am happy to report success in obtaining full public heairngs this month on my Truth-in-Packaging Consumer Protection Bill to outlaw deceptive and unfair practices in labeling and packaging retail goods—and to provide American consumers and housewives with accurate, complete, and honest information on the foods and drugs they buy.

MINIMUM WAGE

With an impressive 3 to 1 majority, the House endorsed a measure to substantially broaden coverage as well as gradually increase the federal minimum wage.

By extending coverage to nearly 8 million new workers, and raising the $1.25 national minimum wage by stages to $1.60, we will be protecting the vital interests of Golden State workers and employers alike—by helping reduce the unfair, low-wage competitive advantage of our neighboring states whose average pay scales do not come up to California's higher rate.

MISSION TO LATIN AMERICA

As Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Special Study Mission to Latin America, I had the honor recently of submitting the Mission's survey report on the effectiveness of U.S. assistance to Alliance for Progress programs designed to speed up economic reform and development in several Western Hemisphere nations.

Our investigation showed that active community self-help efforts and expanding local participation in the development process still are the key to urgently needed economic improvement in our neighboring republics to the South.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The House also adopted a bill to revise the 31-year-old federal-state unemployment compensation system—first established under the Social Security Act of 1935—by adding coverage to some 3 million more workers, and providing a new program of extended benefits during national or state recessions.

This bi-partisan compromise measure offers important wage protection to thousands of Californians by providing a cushion against unexpected loss of jobs often caused—even in present relatively prosperous times when national unemployment rates are holding below 4 percent—by major changes in government defense and space program purchase orders, which may have a temporary adverse effect on hundreds of related California-based industries—many located in the Greater Los Angeles Metropolitan area.

NARCOTIC REHABILITATION

Congress is following California's leadership in attempting to develop a fresh approach to deal more effectively with the serious problems of narcotic addiction—stressing modern medical treatment, rehabilitation programs, and intensive aftercare for narcotic victims.

On a nearly unanimous 367 to 1 vote of approval, the House passed and sent to the Senate the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, which I had joined in introducing as co-sponsor.

With favorable Senate action anticipated in the near future, we may soon expect to see the start of a promising new national effort, modeled after California's pioneering civil commitment program—by far the most successful large-scale treatment program for narcotic addicts ever undertaken in this country.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

One of the landmark pieces of legislation this year was the Food For Freedom Program, overwhelmingly OK'd by the House on a 333–20 roll-call vote.

This program will help alleviate hunger for some 100 million persons in more than 100 countries around the world, as well as promote self-help economic and agricultural development in these emerging nations.

CIVIL RIGHTS

In what President Johnson called "an important new milestone on the nation's journey toward equality of justice and opportunity for all our citizens", the House, for the third time in as many years, gave its strong bi-partisan support to a measure designed to assure first-class citizenship to every American, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

Adopted on a substantial 259–157 vote, the Civil Rights Act of 1966, as passed by the House but still to be considered by the Senate, contains the following major provisions:

Title I provides machinery for uniform selection of federal juries throughout the country.

Title II forbids racial discrimination in selection of federal and state juries.

Title III empowers the Attorney General to file suit to protect all constitutional rights of citizens when he finds a "pattern or practice" of discrimination.

Title IV forbids discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, exempting homeowners, boarding houses and owner-occupied apartments of four units or less. This would open up large apartments and all new housing.

Title V makes it a crime to injure or threaten anyone exercising his constitutional rights, punishable by 10 years in prison for injury and up to life in prison for death.

Submitting a special research project on Latin America is Miss Barbara Shaw of Los Angeles. Baraba will be a senior this fall at Stanford University, after spending the summer with us as a college intern. 1966 is the fourth year in a row I have participated in the Congressional Student Intern Program, which I believe to be extremely valuable—not only in helping with the office work—but as a fascinating way for interested young people to gain a close personal understanding of how their government operates.

PEACE IN VIETNAM

Two recent events in Southeast Asia appear to offer a ray of hope that we may eventually be able to move the war in Vietnam away from the battlefield and over to the conference table.

First, within South Vietnam, if the scheduled September elections are, in fact, a free and fair expression of the popular will, and result in the establishment of a truly representative civilian government, this will encourage the widest possible participation in the political process and provide an attractive peaceful alternative to those who now pursue the path of armed conflict.

In this way the people of South Vietnam, themselves, will be given an opportunity to determine their own future—to work out a national destiny free from force and violence.

The second hopeful event is the recent effort by several leading Asia-Pacific nations to join together and assume a greater degree of regional responsibility for peacekeeping.

I strongly urge the President to take full advantage of this most welcome Asian initiative to establish broad diplomatic contacts among all interested nations. These in turn could form the basis for a dialogue leading to ultimate negotiations on equitable terms for a just peace in that war-torn part of the world.

The 1966 Civil Rights Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, the 1966 civil rights bill was passed by the House of Representatives Tuesday evening. I supported this legislation and I now have an obligation to the people of my great district to explain to them why I voted the way that I did. This is a controversial bill in my district. About the same number of letters were received asking me to vote for it as were received asking me to vote against it.

I basically voted for the civil rights bill of 1966 because it embodies the same historic principles of previous civil rights bills in that it advances the fulfillment of our commitment to the goal of equal justice for all. To accomplish this objective, the bill first, established a uniform procedure for jury selection in Federal courts; second, facilitates the elimination of all forms of unconstitutional discrimination in the selection of State court juries; and, third provides criminal sanctions for forcible interference with the exercise of enumerated Federal rights.

Title V of the bill represents an assumption of Federal responsibility which is long overdue. The need for a modern law to deter civil rights crimes has been dramatized by the many, and sometimes unbelievable, instance of violence against certain of our citizens. In conclusion, I would have to say that the entire bill, with the exception of one title, reaffirms this country's commitment to equal justice for all and, therefore, merited my support.

Several important amendments were added to the civil rights bill during the debate. It is my personal opinion that the most important amendment was introduced by my colleague from Florida, Congressman WILLIAM CRAMER. The Cramer amendment to title V makes it a Federal offense to travel in interstate commerce with the intent of inciting riots and other forms of civil disobedience. The passage of this amendment is an essential step in halting the violence and bloodshed that has become the hallmark of the American summer. Much evidence is available to support the contention that recent race riots and looting in Cleveland, Chicago, and New York were the work, in part, of outside agitators who came into these communities for the express purpose of inciting civil disturbances.

In the 2½ weeks of debate on the civil rights bill, I believe it would be a fair statement to say that two-thirds of all the discussion centered around title IV. The "Housing Title" was argued by my colleagues hour after hour. There were stanch defenders of past civil rights legislation who called title IV the height of legislative hypocrisy, politically motivated and unrealistic. After listening to all the debate on title IV, I came to several conclusions:

First. There exists among the lawmakers who drafted this title real, honest doubts if the section means what it says. As amended on the floor, it exempts the individual homeowners and sales agents acting in an owner's behalf. Its content will be subject to widely varying interpretations.

Second. In title IV we find many a capable lawyer who says there is an apparent conflict between basic rights to private property and the competing claims of human rights, justice, and the welfare of all the people. The title, in its final form, is of questionable constitutionality. Associate Justice Harlan of the U.S. Supreme Court has stated:

> Freedom of the individual to choose his associates or his neighbors, to use and dispose of his property as he sees fit, to be arbitrary, capricious, even unjust in his personal relations are things entitled to a large measure of protection from governmental interference. This liberty would be overridden, in the name of equality, if the strictures of the (fourteenth) amendment were applied to governmental and private action without distinction.

Third. Ohio has a fair housing law that, in many ways, is superior to the Federal law. Title IV could supersede local and State authority and take away local and State jurisdiction in this area. Federal legislation in the field of housing should encourage and promote appropriate fair housing programs at the community level. I voted to strike title IV from the bill.

CONCLUSIONS

Racial discrimination in any form is a social and moral wrong. But, as we pass another civil rights bill, I wish to caution those who think that you can legislate morality, that it will not accomplish the lofty goals of its sponsors. The ghettos will not disappear. The hatred of some Negroes for the white man and the equal hatred of some whites for Negroes will not disappear. In fact, I am worried that title IV will create confusion, bitterness, and perhaps divide the country rather than foster equal justice for all.

The true answer to the problem of the compatibility of the white and Negro lies in the moral law of God, not in the civil laws of man. When we are willing to open our hearts to the fact that discrimination is against God's will, we will destroy the hatred that now exists among certain people. Until that day comes, racial discrimination will continue to pit man against man. What a waste of God's children.

The Steel Price Rise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News of Friday, August 5, editorially commented in a most objective fashion pointing to the President's involvement and the economic complications which are being compounded by Government action.

The editorial follows:

THE STEEL PRICE RISE

The President has himself to blame for his failure to persuade steel producers not to raise their prices. For Mr. Johnson, by turning one face to labor and another to industry, has made a mockery of his own policy of noninflationary guidelines. The policy never was consistent with a private enterprise system. For one thing, it tried to substitute an outside judgment for that of management in determining corporate fiscal policy. For another, it created artificial conditions not necessarily related to reality and thus stored up trouble against the inevitable day when reality demanded its due. In so doing, it provided no real bulwark against inflation, which, as economist Arthur F. Burns observed the other day, is no longer a mere threat; it is here.

Even by the presidential guidelines, the steel companies had a fair case for their increases on rolled sheet and strip steel products. Inland Steel's increases, representative of the industry, averaged about 2.1 per cent of the prices of the affected products, compared with the 3.2 per cent "norm" set up by the President's economic advisers. In contrast, the President approved (and the strikers rejected) an increase package for the airline mechanics that amounted to nearly 4.5 per cent.

The steel price increase, moreover, is the first major one since 1963. Meanwhile, last Sept. 1 the industry signed a three-year contract providing steel workers with an increase of 59 cents an hour. One provision of this contract virtually doubled pension benefits effective Aug. 1, 1966, and this substantial cost increase provided an immediate impetus for this week's price rise. Material and other costs of steelmaking have also increased substantially in the three-year period.

Any steel price increase will exert some slight upward pressure on costs and prices in other key industries and to some extent be inflationary.

But there are factors operating in the market—competition from foreign producers, for example, and from industries making competing products—that will discipline domestic steel prices without any pressure from the White House.

If Mr. Johnson is genuinely interested in curbing inflation—which some doubt—there are effective steps available that do not involve coercive moves against industry. He might put his weight behind a tax increase; he might persuade Congress to suspend the investment tax credit; he might stretch out—and thus cut the per-year costs of—public works and space projects; he might even take a pruning knife to some of the costlier and less promising among the poverty program experiments. And in this process he might restore a bit of the gloss that has rubbed off his image as a leader of sound judgment, dedicated to the good of all people.

Letter From Paul Findley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY], wrote a letter to each Republican Member of the House urging our support for the amended title IV in the civil rights legislation before us.

Mr. FINDLEY's letter is a superb expression of intellectual honesty and political courage. Pointing out that property rights have never been absolute, he called on us to follow Abraham Lincoln's example in putting "the dignity of people above the rights of property."

Because this letter is so outstanding, I want to commend to the attention of all my colleagues by inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1966.

DEAR REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUE: After long thought I have come to an affirmative position on the housing title as now modified. The title may possibly be included in the recommital, so perhaps my thoughts will interest you.

I give my support to it in spite of the dangerous and ill-advised housing demonstrations and riots in Chicago and elsewhere—not because of them.

To take this position I had to close my ears to those who preach Black Power—a radical movement which, like Ku Klux Klanism, will surely retard not advance human rights.

In doing so, I had to take into account adverse arguments offered by colleagues whose motives are the finest and whose sincerity I do not question.

Undoubtedly the modified housing title is full of uncertainties. It is not perfect. It compromises principle to a degree hardly in keeping with Mosaic Law.

Truly it has shadow instead of substance to a degree that may lead to bitter disillusionment. As such, it may aggravate rather than relieve housing problems of Negroes. It does indeed qualify property rights.

Even so, can we deny that on balance this legislation is in complete harmony with the spirit and broad purposes of the United States from the Declaration of Independence to this very day?

In the quest for equal justice for all, the American people have never insisted on perfection before taking progressive steps. To illustrate, the final draft of the Constitution authorized the import of slaves for an additional 20 years. It was a grisly compromise which so disturbed a Virginia delegate, George Mason, that he refused to sign the Constitution. The others accepted this imperfection because they recognized that the total document—on balance—was good and would advance the cause of freedom and equal justice.

Like the Constitution, this title deserves to be judged on balance.

Beginning with ancient Common Law, property rights have been limited and qualified in many ways—and wisely—over the years. Recent examples are housing codes, zoning and health ordinances, pollution regulations.

Property rights are constanty measured and tested against even higher rights. And so it should be.

Indeed, in its final draft, the language of the Declaration of Independence was changed from "life, liberty and property" to read "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

The Declaration spoke of God-given rights which government is intended to protect. This reference was undoubtedly the foundation for the "equal protection of the law" principle which later became a part of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

It is argued that the housing title—directed as it is to persons instead of states—cannot properly be based on the 14th Amendment. The wording may not conform precisely but even so the housing title marches in absolute rhythm with the spirit and broad intent of the 14th Amendment.

Will this legislation alter substantially housing patterns and practices? I doubt it. Certainly the effect of the public accommodations title in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was hardly as sweeping as some predictions. If property values tumbled substantially as a consequence, I have yet to hear of it.

Habits have their own inertia and custom is not quickly altered by law. Even if all discrimination should be eliminated in the sale and rental of housing it is doubtful whether housing patterns would change appreciably.

Surely no one is foolish enough to suppose that this legislation in itself will end discrimination in the rental or sale of housing. It may not even diminish it very much.

But it will at least help to point the right way to God's faltering and errant children, prick a conscience now and then, and hopefully at least drive from earshot and sight the agreements—euphemistically and inaccurately called gentlemen's agreements—which discriminate purely on the basis of race or religion.

I hope my colleagues in the Party of Abraham Lincoln will put aside their reservations and join in support of this title. As Lincoln once observed, "The Declaration of Independence does not say all men are created equal except Negroes." Lincoln did not hesitate to put the dignity of people above the rights of property and neither should we.

Sincerely yours,
PAUL FINDLEY,
Representative in Congress.

Congressman Horton Applauds Red Creek Newspaper for Service Gesture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a program announced recently by the operators of a newspaper in my congressional district, the Red Creek Herald in Red Creek, N.Y.

Its publisher, Anthony G. Palermo and its managing editor, Ted L. Miller, have offered to send free copies of the newspaper to local servicemen stationed in Vietnam.

This generous and thoughtful action deserves public commendation. Too many times our thoughts on the war in that country have centered only on our policies and actions in pursuing this conflict. In many cases, we have overlooked the human aspects, the effects which service in a far-distant area can have on a young man.

Regular news from home, concerning people, places, and events which are known to him can be a most welcome event to the bone-weary soldier who feels a million miles from familiar surroundings.

Thrust into a strange oriental atmosphere, fighting a war on terrain unfamiliar and always threatening, a young soldier yearns for things which remind him of home.

Again, I commend Mr. Palermo and Mr. Miller for their action. I am sure that their readers, and the servicemen who will receive the Red Creek Herald in the near future, join with me in that commendation.

McGovern Raises Voice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, it has long been admitted that the health of our entire economy is directly related to the welfare of the American farmer who produces so much of the world's food and fiber needs. For that reason it is now a matter of national policy to seek to achieve parity of farm prices.

In order to insure that the Government takes no action which might deviate from this national policy and thus deny to the farmer his rightful share of the wealth which results from his labors, Senator GEORGE McGOVERN introduced a concurrent resolution in the Senate which would direct that the Government take no action which would tend to prevent prices from reaching parity. On June 16 the Senate unanimously passed this resolution.

I have introduced the same resolution in the House as House Concurrent Resolution 668 and it is my earnest hope that the House may soon join the Senate in reminding all of the members of our Government that parity of farm prices is essential to the well-being of our Nation. In order to bring to the attention of my colleagues a number of powerful arguments in support of my resolution, I am including here an editorial which appeared in the Salem, S. Dak., Special on July 7 of this year and was printed in the July 1966 issue of the NFO Reporter, the official publication of the National Farmers Organization.

The editorial follows:

McGovern Raises Voice

On June 16 a very important Senate Concurrent Resolution drafted and sponsored by South Dakota's junior Senator GEORGE McGOVERN passed the Senate unanimously.

That resolution, which will have a long-lasting effect on all residents, urban as well as rural, throughout the food producing states of our country, is known as the farm parity resolution.

It directed, in part, "that no action taken by an agency of Government for the purpose of preventing, or the likely result of which will be to prevent, the price of an agricultural commodity selling below parity, from rising to parity."

This is singularly important to South Dakota since the major source of this state's income, $675 million gross income in 1964, is derived from agriculture. However, while net farm income across the U.S., in 1965 totaled $14.1 billion, about $1.2 billion above 1964, most farm prices remain below parity and seem to be dropping.

As Senator McGOVERN pointed out, in April 1966, farm prices were 80 percent of parity. On May 15 they had dropped to 79 percent of parity.

The entire purpose of Senator McGOVERN's proposal is to help assure the farmers a greater share of the income which rightfully belongs to them. He contends that this share should not be lost to them by someone other than the producers of the raw materials. And this is as it should be. It doesn't make any sense to take less for something you make or grow, just so the middle-man can up his and thereby reaps the profits.

Certainly the government, itself, ought to be extremely concerned about the prosperity of this country's farmers, who are actually called upon to provide the food and fiber for the greater share of the world's population. Obviously it has taken a resolution, such as proposed by Senator McGOVERN, to make the government aware of its responsibilities in this regard.

For already the Resolution has had marked effect. Actions to freeze farm prices have been halted. The Comerce Department's hide export limitation order has been modified and Senator McGOVERN is working to have it rescinded altogether. Feed grain dumping has stopped. The Defense Department has rescinded its instruction to purchasing agencies to cut pork purchases. A wheat acreage increase has been announced for 1967 and further action on wheat is under consideration. Moves have been made and more are in the making, to bolster dairly income.

All South Dakotans owe a debt of gratitude to Senator McGOVERN for his foresightedness.

Port of Oakland Leads in Containerized Cargo Shipping

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most promising improvements in ocean commerce is the rapid development of "containerized cargo shipping." By this system freight is packaged in large rail car size or truck size containers at the point of origin, moved to our ports, shipped overseas intact rather than in bulk, and distributed to its destination in the same big package.

I am proud of the role the port of Oakland in my district has had in this development, and especially pleased with the recognition the port of Oakland has received in Europe as a result. For the information of the Members, I offer for the RECORD an article from the Oakland Tribune of August 3 on this subject.

Oakland's Port Lures More Ships

The Port of Oakland will soon have the largest concentration of "containerized" cargo ship operations on the West Coast, and European shipping lines intend to take advantage of it with increasing shipments here.

European shippers are intensely interested in the new containership operations, Ben E. Nutter, the port's executive director, said yesterday.

Nutter recently returned from a visit to 15 shipping companies in New York City, Bergen and Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Rome, Genoa, Paris, Brussels and London.

MAY BE ANSWER

He said that European shippers feel that various forms of containerized cargo "may be the answer to most of their problems."

Shipping lines are studying the sealed container method, the "palletized" method of loading cargoes, and the "unitization" of cargoes of similar size and similar destinations.

Nutter said Oakland is already assured of the largest single concentration of container ship operations on the West Coast.

Sea-Land Service, which pioneered container ships in 1955, at its East Coast headquarters in Newark, N.J., began containerized shipping at the Port of Oakland in 1962. The port a week ago sold $4.5 million in Series D revenue bonds, of which $2.5 million will be spent to modernize and enlarge Sea-Land's facilities at the Port's Outer Harbor.

MATSON LEASE

Matson Navigation Co., which began experimenting with container ships on the West Coast in 1958, leased 42 acres of Port of Oakland land at the new Seventh Street Marine Terminal in May. Matson currently occupies 22 acres at Encinal Terminals in Alameda, but will move the operation to Oakland as soon as the Seventh Street Terminal is complete in 1968. The port is filling 140 acres for the terminal, which replaces the old Southern Pacific Company "mole."

Nutter said that European shipping firms "mostly agree that container ship operations are the answer to their problems, particularly on shorter runs like the North Atlantic." Sea-Land already connects with Rotterdam, Newark, and Oakland.

THREE TYPES

European shipping companies, Nutter said, are studying which of the three types of container operations will suit them. Many are designing new ships expressly for container-type service.

Oakland will become the link with the Far East in container shipping, Nutter believes, and he cites Matson's plans and Sea-Land's current military cargo contract—for $12 million and two years—between Oakland and Okinawa.

"We're well known in Europe," Nutter said. "Everywhere I went, they said they knew Oakland as well as I do.

"Often, in other types of business, you have to identify Oakland, but in the port business you don't."

He said European shipping firms feel Oakland has the acreage for the containerized shipping operations which require "back up" area ashore for trucks which haul the containers to and from dockside.

"This is the thing they're looking for," he said. "Space is creating problems for the ship lines in many cities."

Grand Canyon Debate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to note the growing concern in all sections of the country over the wasteful and shortsighted plan to dam Grand Canyon for profit. Recently Marguerite Johnston, whose column appears in the Houston, Tex., Post, raised what is to me the crucial question: Do the American people, who own the Grand Canyon, wish to sacrifice it? Are the dams really necessary?

Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I include Miss Johnston's thought-provoking column:

IN 1966, ARE THESE DAMS NECESSARY?

(By Marguerite Johnston)

The Bureau of Reclamation wants to build two dams on the Colorado River—dams which would change forever the Grand Canyon.

The Grand Canyon belongs to us, the American people, legally as a national monument and morally as a part of our national heritage.

The Senate of the United States is now considering whether or not to approve the plan presented by the Bureau of Reclamation.

As agents of the American people, members of the Senate and House must decide for us the fate of the Grand Canyon which is our property.

The questions are: Do we, the people, want those dams built? Do we consider it worthwhile? Or if under the pressure of population explosion, they must inevitably be built, must they be built now? In this generation?

If we value the Grand Canyon, then self-governing Americans must now think about the canyon and go to the trouble of letting our thoughts be known to our representatives.

The Bureau of Reclamation proposes two massive dams—at Bridge Canyon and at Marble Canyon on the Colorado.

The proposed Marble Canyon dam, 12½ miles upstream, would alter the natural river, cover the canyon floor, change forever the plant life and animal life of the canyon.

The Bridge Canyon dam would create a 93-mile long reservoir which would flood the inner gorge throughout the Grand Canyon National Monument and for 13 miles into the National Park.

The purpose of the dams would be to produce hydroelectric power which the federal government would sell to subsidize the Central Arizona Irrigation Project.

While the Bureau of Reclamation offers the dams as another measure of water conservation, conservationists throughout the United States protest that the Colorado River is already over-developed.

Civilian engineers and conservationists point out that hydroelectric power can be obtained by the burning of fuels, and that nuclear energy is rapidly coming within the realm of the practical. They point out that the making of fresh water from sea water, and the cleansing of polluted rivers and streams are two constructive ways of gaining water without damage to natural beauty.

To the layman, it seems odd that we should sacrifice the Grand Canyon to the interests of an irrigation project at a time of farm surpluses.

Future generations may have to sacrifice the Grand Canyon to save human lives. In 1966, the choice seems not yet necessary.

"Keep this great natural wonder of nature as it now is," Theodore Roosevelt said. "You cannot improve on it, The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, as for all who come after you, and one of the great sights which every American, if he can travel at all, should see."

Harassing Phone Calls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, for many months there has been various proposals before Congress concerning obscene and threatening phone calls. I was particularly incensed about the cases of threatening and abusive calls to members of families of soldiers in Vietnam and introduced H.R. 10818 to cope with this vicious practice. As everyone realizes, the task of tracing the calls and apprehending the caller is a difficult one in most cases. However, recent development of electronic devices are proving of great assistance in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this revolting practice.

A recent item from the Chicago Tribune entitled "Phone Labs Fight To Halt Obscene Calls," is certainly encouraging as to the prospects for eliminating the telephone as a weapon of harassment. I request that the above-mentioned article be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

PHONE LABS FIGHT TO HALT OBSCENE CALLS—HIGH PRIORITY GIVEN RESEARCH PROJECT

Harrassing, abusive, and obscene calls which can turn a telephone into an instrument of terror to a lone woman awakened in the middle of the night are causing increasing concern among telephone company officials.

"When the telephone becomes an instrument of annoyance or harassment, it is a matter of serious concern," said Hubert Kertz, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. "Removing sources of customer irritation is an integral part of providing high quality telephone service."

In Chicago, Illinois Bell Telephone company labs have marked "urgent" the development of electronic devices designed to catch the guilty persons making such calls.

MANY DEVICES INVENTED

"All sorts of devices have been invented and many more are being developed," a spokesman said.

Tho the electronic equipment used to trap abusive callers differs with various dialing systems used by the company, most work on the principle of "locking" into a circuit. Once the company locks into the circuit, the line remains open even after the caller has hung up the phone and telephone workmen can trace the call thru the various relays until they locate the number from which the call was made.

Telephone officials classify annoying calls as abusive, which include obscene, harassing, threatening, and interference calls; sales and survey calls; and misdirected calls which include wrong numbers and errors in listings.

COMPANY OFFER TIPS

To aid customers in dealing with all types of annoying calls, the telephone company recommends seven tips:

1. Hang up promptly if a caller won't identify himself to your satisfaction, or if he makes any suggestive or lewd remarks.
2. Before divulging any information, be sure you know to whom you are talking. When in doubt, ask for the caller's name and number and tell him you will call him back. Then verify the number in the phone book or with information.
3. When somebody asks, "What number is this?", don't tell him. Instead, ask what number he is dialing and tell him whether he is right or wrong.
4. Instruct children and baby sitters not to give out information indiscriminately. Have them take the caller's name and number.
5. If the caller remains silent after you have said "hello" twice, hang up. Don't encourage a "breather."
6. If a threat against your life or property is made, call the police immediately.
7. If your privacy is being invaded by unwanted phone calls—whether abusive, pushy sales pitches, or repeated wrong numbers, call your service representative. He'll do everything he can to help you get rid of the annoyance.

Because of improved electronic equipment and other devices, most obscene callers are eventually apprehended by police, said a company spokesman. A person convicted of making obscene or threatening phone calls in Illinois and Indiana faces a six-month prison term and a $500 fine.

Fair Packaging and Labeling

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, although the hearings of the House Commerce Committee on fair packaging and labeling legislation have been superseded by hearings on the airlines strike, the importance of passing an effective fair packaging and labeling bill must not be neglected.

Along these lines, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter to the editor of the Washington Star from Mrs. Sarah H. Newman, general secretary of the National Consumers League. It is a most forthright and persuasive answer to the objections raised by opponents of this legislation.

The letter follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, July 21, 1966]

TRUTH IN PACKAGING

Sir: Mr. Richard Wilson's fear that "we could end up with shelves full of G.I. type packages" if the Truth-in-Packaging Bill were enacted would vanish into thin air if he himself did what he suggested housewives should do—read the hearings, reports, and debates on the bill. He repeats the tired old argument that the "federal regulators" will standardize commodities as to "size, content, quality and, eventually, price" and will push down the "road to ruin" the great industries that play such an important part in our national prosperity.

I suggest to Mr. Wilson that he read the bill a bit more carefully so that his fears may be dispelled. Nowhere in this bill is there any provision which would give the regulators any control as to "content, quality, or price." Instead, passage of this bill would once more return to our free enterprise system the need to compete on content, quality, and price rather than by relying on the constantly changing and costly variations in shapes and colors of packages to entice the buyer.

The so-called "wide discretion" for the regulators which the bill sets up is merely authority that the FDA or FTC may, upon evidence that help is needed for consumers to be able to make rational decisions among the thousands of items on our supermarket shelves, call a hearing at which industry and consumers can present their points of view. If such hearings shows that changes are necessary, the tried and true procedure for development of voluntary product size standards is provided for. No voluntary product standard hitherto in effect can be changed. Industry will have ample time—18 months—for development of the new standards, and due regard under this bill must be given to such factors as costs involved in any recommended changes. American industry which boasts that its main desire is to give the consumer what she wants should welcome this opportunity to really learn what consumers feel they need, to help them in their daily purchases. Mr. Wilson's fears that these federal agencies will assume czar-like powers can hardly be justified by the long and well-documented history of their cooperation with industry, both under Republican as well as Democratic administrations.

Mrs. America should, indeed, read the hearings and debates. Then even more housewives would articulate their demands for legislation to help them get a true dollar's worth of value for every dollar they spend.

Sarah H. Newman,
General Secretary, National Consumers League.

National Drum Corps Week: August 20 Through 27

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to have this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the week of August 20 through 27 is National Drum Corps Week.

All over our Nation the week will be observed by young men and women active in drum and bugle corps, under the motto "Pageantry and Patriotism—on the march."

From personal experience, I know the beneficial effects which participation in musical activities can have on young people. It seems to me that participation in drum and bugle corps work is a good way of fighting juvenile delinquency.

There is no better way to obtain harmless release of youthful enthusiasms than blowing a bugle or beating a drum. At the same time, marching to music teaches coordination, successful group participation and appreciation of music.

One of the largest massings of drum corps in the Nation takes place annually in my own community, Milwaukee, during the famous, fabulous Fourth of July parade. This year, for example, more than 50 such units participated.

The metropolitan Milwaukee area also is the home of many outstanding drum and bugle corps. Their activities have brought many hours of pleasure to the people of our community, who—as you might expect—"love a parade."

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues in the House join me in sending congratulations and best wishes to the hundreds of thousands of youngsters and adults who participate in drum corps activities.

Wall of Shame

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BUCHANAN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, West Germany observes an unhappy birthday this week; the Berlin wall is 5 years old.

It was 5 years ago, on August 13, 1961, that Communist East Germany began erecting the wall of brick and concrete between East and West Berlin. The barrier was immediately dubbed a "wall of shame" and so it has remained ever since, a shameful reminder of Communist tyranny and hypocrisy.

When the wall first went up, the Communists explained it was needed to keep West Berliners from illegally crossing into East Berlin. They reluctantly admitted that some East Berliners were traveling West—and staying there.

Indeed they were: Between 1945 and 1961, an estimated 3,300,000 crossed from East Germany to West Berlin. During the time official records were kept from 1949 to 1961, 2,600,000 entered from East Germany. And in the period just prior to the building of the wall, refugees were entering at the rate of 4,000 a week. Since the building of the wall, hundreds of freedom-seeking East Germans have dared guards and bullets by going over and under the wall into West Berlin. Many have succeeded. Many others have been shot down in cold blood by the Communist police.

In their own grim macabre way, the East German Communists are also observing the fifth anniversary of the wall. They are in the midst of making it bigger, uglier, and even more difficult to cross. Whole sections have been replaced. In some areas, the new wall has rounded tiles on top so that potential escapees will find no grip for scaling.

Behind the wall, on the East Berlin side, new fences, police dogs, armed guards, and minefields have been added.

In addition, there have been travel delays along the highway connecting West Berlin with West Germany. The number of shooting incidents has also increased. Tension, once again, is on the rise in Berlin.

In this context, it is curious, to say the least, that the Johnson administration insists upon talking about the need to "build bridges" to Eastern Europe. The administration also professes to see signs of "mellowing" among the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and even in the Soviet Union.

And yet the wall still stands. Communist guards still shoot and often kill East Germans attempting to escape from communism. What a stark contrast: the administration urges the building of bridges while the Communists build their concentration walls higher and higher.

This is, after all, what the Berlin wall is: a barrier 30 miles long which imprisons some 16 million East Germans under Communist rule.

As long as the wall between East and West Berlin remains, all talk about "building bridges" to Communist Eastern Europe is so much wasted breath.

What should we do about the wall? Well, in 1964, Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee, suggested that the United States stipulate destruction of the Berlin wall as a condition of any major negotiation with the Soviet Union. However, the Johnson administration took the position that such a proposal would aggravate our relations with the Soviet Union. Give them time, argued the administration, and they will mellow. It was implied that the wall would come down eventually.

But, 2 years later, we see that the wall, far from being torn down, is being built up, reinforced, made more permanent. Is there not an obvious lesson here for the United States? I think there is:

When you negotiate with Communists, negotiate from a position of strength and with firmness. Do not make concessions before you begin talking. As former Senator Goldwater has said:

> It is time free men set some conditions of their own rather than forever listening and responding only to communism's conditions. There are many conditions: cessation of subversion from Cuba; cessation of arms shipments, possibly even new missiles, to Cuba; cessation of aid to the Vietcong and so on and on.

And, may I add, it is time, and past time, for the administration to talk less about building bridges and more about tearing down walls like the Berlin Wall, so that West Germany and the free world will not be obliged to mark any more unhappy anniversaries of its ugly existence.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 27, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 20 through 27 will be celebrated from Maine to California by the 1 million Americans who take part in drum and bugle corps activities as National Drum Corps Week.

I know the value of their program because of the well-known "St. Patrick's Imperials" of Milwaukee. Each year, also, Milwaukee sponsors the Schlitz July Fourth Parade, with some 50 drum and bugle units.

The drum and bugle corps motto, "Pageantry and patriotism on the march," sums up the value of their contributions, both to our youth and to our communities.

For boys and girls at their most impressionable stage of growth, drum and bugle corps give a satisfying focus for their leisure time activities. The corps teach the need for discipline, the value of obedience, and the ability to command. Their members must work hard both as marchers and as musicians. But in return, they earn a sense of comradeship, an appreciation for teamwork, and the thrill of contributing through marching and music to patriotic spectacles.

For our communities, drum and bugle corps add that color and marching music which help to make festive occasions special. They become part of the symbolism which make individuals and families feel themselves a closely knit part of their community.

Antiriot Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the House tacked a large, new, ill-considered section onto title V of the Civil Rights Act of 1966. It was adopted in the kind of debate in which political sense is allowed to outweigh commonsense and to tip the scales in favor of senseless legislation.

I am referring, of course, to the so-called antiriot amendment, which is not only senseless but also probably unconstitutional. As I said in debate on the floor, the bill appears, among other things, to limit free speech.

It is gratifying to see that the voices of several of the Nation's leading newspapers have been lifted in opposition to this amendment. They have pointed out that it was advocated by precisely those who claim to worry about the police power of the Federal Government. In the words of the Baltimore Sun:

> The House has approved a potentially far reaching law in a very casual way in a very emotional setting.

The Baltimore Sun editorial of August 10, which is one of the most thoughtful to come to my attention, follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 10, 1966]

ANTIRIOT LAW

There is no denying the political logic in the House of Representatives' antiriot amendment to the civil rights bill. Making it a Federal crime to use interstate commerce facilities to incite a riot is an achievement that many representatives can point with pride to, given the temper of the times and the unease many constituencies North and South feel concerning the summer riots. It is only political logic, however, not legal and philosophical. This is obvious from the fact that representatives arguing strongest for the amendment were those who have in the past denounced every addition of power to the Federal Government, and representatives opposing with the greatest vigor were those who have seldom winced at centralizing of power.

There are at least two things wrong with the antiriot provision: it is probably unenforceable, since it requires a proving of "intent"; it is probably unnecessary, since in no riot scene yet have local and state police authorities had to ask for Federal assistance to quell the disturbances. One is required to say "probably" because there has been very little inquiry into this problem or this approach to solving it.

That is the major argument against the House action. The House has approved a potentially far-reaching law in a very casual way in a very emotional setting. This amendment was written on the House floor, under the restrictive five-minute rule, with no prior committee study, no questioning of experts, no contemplation of all the ramifications. The Senate should examine the amendment carefully. It may be that a Federal antiriot law is needed, but that should not be determined without following the traditional legislative process.

The American Philosophy of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Mr. George J. Feldman, U.S. Ambassador to Malta, has distinguished himself in many ways. Before becoming Ambassador to Malta, Mr. Feldman was a secretary to former Senator David I. Walsh. His performance as counsel and staff director of the House Subcommittee on Space was nothing short of brilliant. He later served as general counsel to the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and served the Federal Trade Commission as an attorney. He was, in addition to all else, a very successful businessman.

He gave up his practice in the busines world to further serve his country as Ambassador to the sovereign and independent nation of Malta. With his charming and gracious wife, Marion, and his children, Margo and George, Junior, he has provided invaluable service as a diplomat and Ambassador. The Feldman family is one of the finest American families I have ever had the pleasure of knowing.

Now, as Ambassador to Malta, Mr. Feldman has honored his Nation and further distinguished himself. On one particular occasion he made a speech worthy of the attention of every American and anyone else interested in understanding our history, our objectives, and our ideals. I have in mind a speech delivered before the Federation of Malta Institutes on January 28, 1966.

At this time the United States had just resumed the bombing of North Vietnam after a long and unproductive pause. People all over the world were asking why the United States was in Vietnam and what it hoped to accomplish while there.

Ambassador Feldman gave a speech to answer that question. He began by defining the assumptions upon which the Declaration of Independence were based. Then he explained the differences between the role of government in the United States and totalitarian countries. He concluded by expressing, with eloquence and conviction, our reasons for being there. It was a dignified and dramatic statement.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my admiration for the Feldman family and to commend Mr. Feldman's speech to all of my colleagues.

Under unanimous consent, I include the statement at this point in the RECORD:

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT

(Address by Ambassador George J. Feldman before the Federation of Malta Industries)

The American nation evolved from three distinct developments: the formation of the Union under the Constitution, a democratization of life within the United States, and the formulation of a body of political theory. Woven into the warp and woof of each of these stages of development was the overriding principle that the nation was "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

This political philosophy and the system which embodies it were the fruition of concepts propounded by John Locke, Montesquieu, and other English and French 17th and 18th century political thinkers. They set forth these concepts in a series of basic assumptions and it was these assumptions that profoundly influenced the Founding Fathers of my country during the formative stages of our government.

They assumed that government is a human creation that can be designed and put together to serve predetermined purposes. That government and the state have no ends of their own except to serve the purposes and the aims of the human beings who created them and live under them.

They assumed the equality of all men when stripped of their political status; that in the state of nature, before any government has been created to differentiate them, men are equal. Also, since all men had been equals in the state of nature and had equally joined in the hypothetical creation of government, they retained their equality before the law under the government they had jointly established.

They further assumed that self-interest was the strongest human motive. That this very self-interest could be trusted to lead society at large to act in its own general interest, so that it was safe to diffuse power among the people. However they forewarned that if a few men were singled out and given authority, it was necessary to guard against their natural impulse to use that authority to gain special privileges for themselves.

These assumptions were knitted into the framework of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. Regardless of flaws of logic in the reasoning process which led to these concepts they still had as their central theme nobility of purpose as the ideal. Men may not in fact have been created equal, they may derive from nature no rights that are in fact inalienable, there may be no self-evident truths. But to say that we propose to regard all men as equal, that we recognize no basis of government except in the general consent of those governed, and that we concede no proper purpose to government except to serve its citizens, is to set forth goals that do indeed have a timeless and universal validity.

When the Founding Fathers finally addressed themselves to the problem of a central government, they solved it by the concept of a separation of powers. Just as the supremacy of popular will was protected within a state by having the people designate separate sets of men to exercise their executive, legislative and judicial authority, each separately responsible to the people, so that supremacy was protected within the federal framework by separate delegations of authority to deal with national and with local matters. Nowhere outside the people themselves did the American envision the existence of any general and all-embracing authority.

The objective being to restrict power by protecting the social and economic order from arbitrary political action.

By way of contrast let us correspondingly explore and analyze the political philosophy and system of government embodied in totalitarian governments. The Communist revolutions of the 20th century took place in societies in which the economic and social order was highly unequal and burdened with arbitrary privileges and in which the economic and social lot of the majority of the people was hopeless. The revolutionists in these situations sought to take over the state in order to use its power to destroy the economic and social order and thereafter rebuild it.

To do this it was necessary to strengthen and centralize rather than to limit and diffuse the authority of the state; to unite rather than to separate the power to legislate and the power to act; to break down rather than to guarantee the sacredness of life, liberty and property insofar as they were imbedded in the old order. What emerged from the Communist and Fascist revolutions was the totalitarian state, bound by no higher law, exercising unrestrained the whole power of the community, and crushing rather than protecting the legal and economic resources by which men could individually assert their dignity.

The promise of the totalitarian states has failed abjectly. The mobilization of the states' unrestrained authority in disregard of individual status or rights has been justified by revolutionary necessity. Men have been promised that once the injustices of the old order have been eradicated, a free political society can be allowed to grow on the basis of the new social and economic order.

But what does the record show? It has proved to be impossible to foster a free social and economic life within a totalitarian government. Freedoms of economic choice, of speech, and assembly are turned immediately against the totalitarian government, which must restrict or curtail them to protect its own survival. Not one of the totalitarian governments has in fact yet permitted the growth of free social and economic institutions or has itself been transformed toward free and limited government.

As pointed out previously, the Founding Fathers of America did not conceive the ideas that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by nature with rights beyond the authority of any government to reach, that governments existed only to protect and foster those rights of individual men, and that they can only be properly based on the consent of the governed. But what was important was their deeds in being the first to make those ideas incarnate in a free government and a living society.

The force of those fundamental ideas has grown from generation to generation. No one today can afford to deny their validity, and they constitute the core of the world's unsilenceable political conscience. But merely to enunciate principles, however self-evident they may be, without taking action on those principles, when the need arose, would make of them a hollow mockery. As a concrete example of the workings of our political conscience in giving meaning to these fundamental principles, let us for a moment turn our attention to a vexing problem that I know is in the minds of all of us—the problem of Viet Nam. I would like to quote for you the words of President Johnson a short time ago which I believe express much better than I could the essence of what I have told you this evening. In an address to the AFL–CIO convention in San Francisco our President said:

"Every day someone asks: 'Why are we in Viet Nam?'

"And every day I want to answer: Not for economic reasons; we are spending our treasure, not reproducing it, there.

"And not for reasons of selfish pride; the lives of our sons are too great a price for national vanity.

"Not for reasons of empire; our own sense of others' rights and the harsh judgments of history on the conquerors do not speak well of either the morality or the logic of imperial ambitions.

"We are there because, for all our shortcomings, for all our failings as a nation and a people, we remain fixed on the pursuit of freedom as a deep and moral obligation that will not let us go.

"I know it does not always seem that way. Political uncertainties often obscure our underlying purpose. Our own failures as men—politicians and generals, diplomats and reporters—cause us to question the wisdom of our course.

"And nothing, perhaps, appears so contradictory to the cause we serve as the use of force to advance it. Not even the absence of alternatives to the use of force to meet aggression lessens our distaste for it.

"Only when petition and persuasion failed was the shot fired that we heard around the world. Not until appeals to common sense brought forth the cannon's roar at Fort Sumter did Lincoln, with heavy heart, reply in kind. And not until reason perished in the aggressor's path did we turn—first in 1916, again in 1941—to force as the ally of freedom."

It is said by a few: "But Viet Nam is different. Our stake there hardly justifies one boy's life."

Viet Nam is different. The aggressor has chosen a different terrain, a different people, and a different kind of war to satisfy his appetite. But his goal is the same—someone else's freedom.

To defend that freedom—to permit its roots to deepen and grow without fear of external suppression—is our purpose in South Viet Nam. Unchecked aggression against free and helpless people would be a grave threat to our own freedom—and an offense to our own conscience.

The American philosophy of human rights and the dignity and equality of man have led us to Viet Nam. We do not say that our own practice of these principles as specified by our Founding Fathers has been perfect. We do say that we have a system which permits us to judge our own shortcomings and measure up to the standards we have set for ourselves. We strongly affirm that all peoples and particularly those of South Vietnam should have the right to choose their own destiny and enjoy the privilege of living in a free society in an area of the world where freedom should not perish.

Firearms Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am violently opposed to legislation which would amend the Federal Firearms Act by further restricting the possession and purchase of firearms. I am referring to S. 1592, H.R. 6628, and H.R. 6783, all of which seek to impose additional and more stringent Federal controls on traffic in firearms and on licensing requirements for dealing in such traffic. I protest these measures because they are based on uncertain assumptions, because their provisions for extensive Federal controls are unconstitutional, and because they would needlessly burden law-abiding Americans. In short, I disapprove of the proposed firearms legislation because it is unrealistic, unconstitutional, and unjust. Let me explain.

According to most spokesmen for these bills, the major purpose of additional firearms controls is the prevention of crime. I warmly applaud such a worthy objective, for I believe that our crime rates are unnecessarily high and that ever practical measure should be implemented to lower them. I feel, however, that Federal controls over the traffic and sale of firearms do not constitute practical measures. The proposed bills are based on erroneous and unrealistic assumptions.

The first such assumption is the belief that merely keeping firearms away from criminals will prevent them from committing crimes. This view underestimates the resourcefulness and determination of most criminals and is ignorant of the variety of weapons at their disposal. The following statement by former District of Columbia Police Chief Robert V. Murray expresses my view:

> If I felt that we could take the guns out of the hands of criminals with this bill or any other bill, I would be a hundred percent for it . . . but a criminal who is going to set out to hold up a place or assault somebody with a gun [is not going to be deterred by a law that he cannot have a gun in his possession].

It is probable that, instead of eradicating crimes involving firearms, the proposed bills will give birth to even more law evasion by forcing the criminal to seek his weapons in an "underground." Such illegal traffic has resulted from our ineffective efforts to curb the flow of liquor and drugs, and I cannot see why the effects of firearms controls would be any different.

A second unrealistic assumption of the bill is the belief that there is a close correlation between present firearms legislation and the incidence of crime. In truth, it is almost impossible to measure the effects of such legislation. To quote Dr. Marvin Wolfgang, an authority on criminal homicide:

> It is the contention of this observer that few homicides due to shootings could be avoided merely if a firearm were not immediately present, and that the offender would select some other weapon to achieve the same destructive goal.

Much of the impetus behind the proposed firearms legislation has been provided by recent and dramatic mass murders. It should be known, however, that catastrophes of this kind could not have been prevented by S. 1592, H.R. 6628, or H.R. 6783. Richard Speck's inclination to murder could hardly have been checked by these bills—indeed, he prefered a knife to a gun. As for Charles Whitman, apparently a respectable young man, he would have found it simple to elude any and every provision in these three bills.

Besides being unrealistically conceived, these bills would also prove difficult to enforce. To what extent, for example, would a licensed dealer bear responsibility for selling a firearms to a person prohibited under the bill from receiving it? Moreover, how far must he go to determine the customer's age, residence, and legal reputability, in order to comply with the legislation? An avalanche of redtape would probably overwhelm the gun owner who takes up residence in a new State and who therefore must comply with the proposed restrictions governing the interestate transportation of firearms.

Mr. Speaker, I contend that the aforementioned premises on which these bills are founded are unrealistic and that their enforcement will at best be a complicated and burdensome procedure. It is apparent that the potential gains in public security envisioned by the creators of this legislation have been exaggerated, and that the small benefits which might accrue will not justify those disadvantages wrought on law abiding citizens.

A second and equally critical weakness in this legislation is that it is wholly illegal. It is unconstitutional. The second amendment to the Constitution reads:

> A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

I cannot see how these bills can fail to infringe upon this right as granted to the individual. A major feature of the Dodd bill, for example, is the prohibition of all shipments of firearms in interstate and foreign commerce to individuals.

This legislation also threatens a constitutional right belonging to the States. According to the Constitution, the Federal Government cannot impinge upon the police powers reserved to the States. Part of Senator Dodd's bill, however, would create prohibition for licenses in their intrastate as well as in their interstate dealings. The provision ignores most legislative precedents and clearly constitutes an encroachment upon the police powers of the States. If such liberties are ever granted to the Federal Government, there would be no limit to the nature and extent of criminal legislation it could enact. If the legislative guidelines proposed by these bills are followed to their logical conclusion, we would, in effect, have established a police state.

Another area of the Constitution to which the proposed firearms legislation does violence is the distinction between interstate and intrastate commerce. These bills arrogantly assume that all firearms commerce is interstate. Besides being unrealistic and unconstitutional, Mr. Speaker, the bills before us are unjust because they discriminate against small businesses. For instance, subsection (a) of section 3 of S. 1592 would increase the per annum fee for dealers from $1 to $100. I am particularly concerned about the effect of this provision on the sale of firearms and ammunition through small hardware and general stores, especially those which are active only during the hunting season. Few of these small businesses can afford the exorbitant $100 fee.

Another unjustified hardship wihch the firearms legislation would potentially inflict is contained in S. 1592, section 2 (a). By placing excessive restrictions on law-abiding citizens who wish to order sporting firearms by mail, those citizens who do not have ready access to dealers are placed in an exceedingly difficult position.

It is often overlooked, moreover, that firearms are an integral part of the lives of much of our outlying population. Whereas the use of a shotgun is irrelevant to life in New York City, it is often a necessity in the environs of Sylvania, Ga. Meat for the table and protection against intruders are provided by firearms to a surprisingly large number of rural Americans who are often far from either a streamlined supermarket and the protective arm of the law. These non-urban elements do not constitute a major criminal threat and the proposed firearms legislation would seriously and unjustly burden them.

The bills would also discriminate against legitimate sporting pursuits. One example among many is the section which would threaten the availability to the American sportsman of popular foreign weapons such as the Browning, Beretta, Anchutz, and Hammerli. Constituting safe, noncriminal activities, hunting and skeet-shooting develop muscular coordination and encourage friendship and sportsmanship. It is my view that the vitality of these sports would be seriously jeopardized by the proposed firearms legislation.

Another consideration which the creators of these bills have ignored is the need for personal security in our increasingly violent society. Many people believe that because our country has made the transition from a wide-open frontier community to a heavily policed urban society, there is no need to retain such assurances of personal safety as were posssesed by our predecessors. The recent occurrences in Watts, Chicago, Cleveland, and Jacksonville, however, remind me constantly that our lives are almost as exposed and precarious as those of our frontier forefathers.

Accidental Bombing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STANLEY R. TUPPER

OF MAINE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, I am certain I speak for the entire House membership in expressing shock at the accidental bombing of a U.S. Coast Guard patrol craft in Vietnam waters by three U.S. Air Force planes with resultant loss of life and injury.

We realize that tragic accidents such as this inevitably result from any war, but this incident, following closely the accidental bombing of a South Vietnam village, points to the need for a tightening of safeguards to lessen the possibility of further accidents.

These young Coast Guardsmen were valiantly carrying out their patrol mission in the service of their country. As ranking minority member of the House Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee, I extend condolences to the survivors of the deceased and prayerful best wishes to the wounded for full recovery.

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Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

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JUSTICES ASSIGNED

TERRITORY EMBRACED

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First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Fortas. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Dismal Swamp Plays Vietnam Role

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 12, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a news article published in the Baltimore News American on Friday, July 29, 1966, entitled "Dismal Swamp Plays Vietnam Role." This article was written by Ruth Montgomery of the Hearst Headline Service.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Dismal Swamp Plays Vietnam Role

(By Ruth Montgomery)

Great Dismal Swamp, Va., July 29.—In this primeval jungle once partly owned by George Washington, paratroopers are now being trained in survival techniques before tackling the similarly swampy terrain of Vietnam.

This 750-square-mile swamp, consisting of dense forests, an eeirie mirror-lake and feeder canals, is unique on the North American continent. Within its mysterious confines, some of it so impenetrable that it has never been explored by men, are ancient trees which were probably alive at the time of Christ.

The cypress and juniper trees which abound in the swamp and even grow in Lake Drummond itself make the waters too acid for bacterial growth to develop. Thus the dismal swamp is one of the few still-developing peat bogs in the nation.

Among the more curious aspects of this wilderness is the huge lake, which is like a round dimple in the earth's crust. Higher than the surrounding land on three sides, and totally isolated from the fashionable tidewater area by dense jungles, it was probably formed 6,000 years ago when the eastern continental shelf sank beneath the sea for the last time.

Its water is the color of dark topaz but so pure that in the days before refrigeration seamen filled their casks from the lake because the water remained fresh for months at sea.

Reached by boat from the Intercoastal Waterway, through a tree-shaded canal surveyed by George Washington, Lake Drummond is no more than three feet deep at any point. Its water is said to have such therapeutic qualities that during early Virginia history serious thought was given to development of the swamp as a health resort.

In 1763 Washington and five partners formed a company called "Adventures for Draining the Dismal Swamp," and acquired 40,000 acres of the best land.

Credit for digging an access canal goes to Patrick Henry who, as governor of Virginia, persuaded the assembly to finance the building of the waterway, with locks to lift boats to the higher-lying lake.

Today, as then, Great Dismal teems with black bears, deer, foxes, bobcats, opossums, rattlesnakes, cottonmouth moccasins, bats, heron, other wild birds of every description, and grey moss. It is a hunters' paradise—and a veritable Garden of Eden for ornothologists who gather each spring and fall to observe the bird migrations.

As is inevitable in today's world, the serene wilderness is threatened with despoilment by avaricious man. A company which bought a four-square-mile portion of the swamp has recently stripped it bare, felling all the juniper trees to make fence posts—and destroying the cover for wild life.

Sportsmen and bird watchers are fighting a commercial attempt to build a track and grandstand for stock-car racing. Business interests are hungrily probing Great Dismal Swamp with an eye to potential industrial development, and some land companies are draining and developing acreage for farming, recreation and housing projects.

Such encroachment by spectator sportsmen, industrialists, hot dog operators and litterbugs would endanger one of our few remaining unspoiled areas which has inspired many romantic legends and lyrical writings by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Sir Thomas Moore.

Among the hardy conservationists, who hope to save the virgin wilderness is Mary Tayloe Gwathmey of Virginia Beach, a direct descendant of the distinguished Tayloe family which built Octagon House, the historic mansion occupied by President James (and Dolly) Madison after the British burned the White House.

The rescue of Great Dismal Swamp from the developers would be a worthy project for Lady Bird Johnson, whose laudable beautification program is trying to restore beauty already debased by men.

Surely it would be even better to rescue a natural wilderness before it is despoiled.

No. 1 Efficiency Rating Awarded to VA Office, Waco, Tex., Jack Coker, Manager

SPEECH

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, seldom do our public officials receive the recognition they deserve. For that reason, I was delighted that one of the best, Mr. Jack Coker, manager of the VA Regional Office at Waco, Tex., and his outstanding staff, who serve over 700,000 veterans, were recently awarded the No. 1 efficiency rating for achieving the highest productivity rate of any VA office in the United States. The fine work that the Waco office performs daily in behalf of veterans is well known to me and other Members served by this regional office, and we have long been grateful for the services of Mr. Coker and his excellent team.

The Waco Tribune-Herald of July 31 took note of this award-winning performance, and under leave to extend my remarks, I include the article at this point:

Waco VA Office Most Efficient

Washington.—The Waco Regional Office of the Veterans Administration has achieved the highest productivity rate of any VA office in the United States, it was revealed today by Congressman Olin E. Teague.

The top productivity rating, which means greatest efficiency in operation, was for the fiscal year which ended June 30.

Representative Teague, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, wired his congratulations to Waco VA Manager, Jack Coker.

"Your efficient and effective management of matters pertaining to benefits to veterans, their dependents and war orphans, is to be highly commended," Teague's message to Coker said.

"This achievement is all the more significant because of the unique and difficult problems the Waco office has faced in the past several years, not the least of which were a major consolidation and a move to new quarters.

"Your effectiveness in better serving the veterans of Texas at less administrative cost to the taxpayers is especially appreciated by your elected representatives who must answer to the people for the efficiency of their government. You have established an outstanding example of efficiency and economy for all in government to follow. Please extend my personal congratulations to every employe of your operation in making the Waco VA Regional Office the outstanding office in the country," Teague's telegram said.

The congressman added: "I have always harbored a belief that Texans can do almost any job better, and your outstanding performance despite major handicaps, strengthens that conviction. Keep up the good work."

Congressman W. R. Poage of Waco wired Coker:

"The Waco VA office long has had a fine record of productivity. I was not therefore surprised to learn that your office was selected as the outstanding office in the United States having the highest productivity rating in the nation. I congratulate you and I look forward to the establishment of even greater records. Please extend my congratulations and best wishes to all your employes . . ."

The productivity rating of VA offices is based on the amount of work turned out in every phase of operation, from top management to messenger service.

The Waco Regional Office, which covers one of the largest land areas (two-thirds of Texas) and administers one of the heaviest loads of benefits (over 700,000 veterans) of any VA office, is ranked No. 1 in competition with all VA offices in the United States.

William J. Driver, administrator of veterans affairs in Washington, announced the top rating earned by the Waco VA Regional Office. "The result of efficiency of operations is better service to the veterans of this nation, who so ably served their country in time of need," Driver said.

Waco Manager Jack Coker said that "I am extremely proud of our employes and their achievements and the top productivity rating.

"This record resulted from the dedication of every employe in the organization to do a better job. They have a great capacity for excellence and recognition."

Since 1963 the Waco VA office has consolidated regional offices formerly located at Dallas and Lubbock, both of which were larger than the original Waco VA office.

The Waco VA office only this year moved into new quarters on Valley Mills Drive, a building which was dedicated formally by Administrator Driver.

The man-hours of work required by consolidation and moving were not subtracted in the efficiency calculations, Driver said, but were included in computing the rating, which makes the achievement even more outstanding.

The Waco VA Regional Office administers to 164 Texas counties, extending from border to border. VA offices in Dallas, Lubbock, El Paso and Midland are supervised by the Waco staff. Contact offices at Veterans Hospitals in Waco, Dallas, Amarillo, Big Spring, Marlin, Temple and Bonham also are under Waco regional office supervision.

More than 500 employes staff the regional office, according to Ray Todd, assistant manager. He said the new GI Bill, adding Viet Nam and those who served after Korea, has increased the workload which is being handled by the existing Waco work force.

David Goodwin, management analysis officer, said many new management techniques instituted by the Waco VA office have helped to increase productivity.

John R. McCarroll, chief, administrative division, said that there are more than 675,000 veterans' files utilized in the work of the Waco office.

Coker said copies of Congressman Teague's telegram will be forwarded to all VA offices in the region.

Glyndon Hague, former manager of the Waco office and now special assistant to the chief benefits director, praised Manager Coker and the employes of the Waco office.

There is no doubt about it," Hague said, "Jack Coker is one of the outstanding executives in the federal government and the employees of Waco VA have virtually performed miracles during the past four years. If every government office did its job as well as Waco VARO the administrative problems in government would all but disappear. These people are tremendous."

Firearms Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 12, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, there appeared in the Saturday, August 6, 1966, issue of the Charleston News and Courier an editorial entitled "Firearms Control." In view of the increased public interest in this area, I wanted to call attention to this editorial, as it strikes at the heart of this issue in a brief and concise way. This is a subject which concerns all of us, and I cannot help but feel that these comments by News and Courier editor, Thomas R. Waring, are worthy of consideration by all Members of the Congress, as well as the American public. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to have this editorial printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FIREARMS CONTROL

Gov. John Connally has very sensibly, in our view, declined to add his voice to those demanding a control law on firearms.

No sooner had the massacre occurred at the University of Texas campus than advocates began to plead their cause. But Gov. Connally, who was seriously wounded by Lee Harvey Oswald when President Kennedy was assassinated, said that none of the laws Congress is considering would have kept Charles J. Whitman from getting the weapons he used in his rampage.

Had a firearms registration law been in effect in Texas, Charles J. Whitman would have qualified for the purchase and possession of weapons. He was a good shot, having been trained in the Marine Corps. He was instructing Boy Scouts in the use of a rifle. He was a university student with a good record.

If supporters of a firearms control law could demonstrate that legislation would keep weapons out of the hands of psychopaths, they would be heeded. The slaughter in Austin does not buttress their case. Like prohibitionists who insist that sin is in the bottle, these advocates blame the gun instead of the finger on the trigger.

Constructive Peace Suggestion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a suggestion for exploring the possibilities of peace in Vietnam was made some 6 weeks ago by Mr. Charles H. Percy of Illinois.

On July 2, 1966, Mr. Percy stated in part:

> America's escalation of the war in Vietnam in recent days makes it imperative that we now quicken and intensify our efforts to seek a just peace . . . If we must accelerate the war—as the Administration believes we must—then let us also accelerate the pursuit of peace.
>
> As we all know, the enemy has indicated that he is not prepared to negotiate directly with the United States. Therefore, I urge a new approach to end this tragic war.
>
> I earnestly suggest that a conference of all Asian nations be called to work toward a settlement of the Vietnam war. I further suggest that such a conference could be called by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. Himself an Asian, U Thant enjoys the confidence of both East and West, and would exert an influence clearly free of national self-interest.
>
> No one could guarantee the success of such a conference, but it is an approach worth trying.

Mr. Speaker, the concept of Mr. Percy's suggestion has since gained the support of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, Foreign Minister Thanat of Thailand, Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, and various other leading Americans and foreign diplomats.

I offer for the Record comment on the Percy peace proposal by Columnist Charles Bartlett as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star, Aug. 11, 1966]

SEPARATING STATECRAFT, POLITICS

(By Charles Bartlett)

The outsider's predicament in separating statecraft from politics and gimmickry from diplomacy in the public dialogue on Viet Nam will become acute before the 1966 congressional campaign grows much older.

The problem is illustrated by events that have flowed from a July 2 statement by Charles Percy, the Republican candidate for the Senate in Illinois. Percy gave voice that day to an idea developed by him and his staff. He proposed a conference of Asian nations to work towards a solution in Viet Nam.

"No one could guarantee the success of such a conference," Percy declared, "but it is an approach worth trying. Perhaps an Asian conference would be only a beginning. But let us begin."

The Percy proposal did not create any immediate stir. His opponent, Sen. Paul Douglas, brushed it off as "half-baked." But on July 8 Dwight Eisenhower, contacted by intermediaries, wrote Percy a short letter in which he praised his idea as "worthy of serious consideration."

At the last minute on July 12, President Johnson expanded a scheduled speech to the American Alumni Council in West Virginia into a national telecast. He talked at length of building political and economic strength among the Asian nations and declared that these nations "must pull together in the same broad sweep of history."

On July 20, Sen. Thruston Morton, persistently concerned with the fortunes of Republican candidates, put Percy's proposal in the Congressional Record with the comment that an Asian initiative towards peace might bring Hanoi to the negotiation table.

On Aug. 3, Thanat Khoman, the foreign minister of Thailand, called on the Asians "to take our destiny into our own hands" and to convene a conference, in Asia not in Geneva, to thrash out a settlement of the war. This will be the first time in history, Thanat said, that the Asians have taken "full charge and responsibility for their affairs."

On Aug. 6 Secretary of State Dean Rusk described Thanat's proposal as a "constructive suggestion" whose development the United States will follow with interest. On Aug. 8, the Democratic leader in the Senate, Mike Mansfield, said the idea was "admirable."

On the same day the Percy camp released Eisenhower's letter and the Republicans moved toward making the Percy proposal a party position.

It is impossible to assert flatly that the administration persuaded Thanat to take this initiative in order to blunt the political effectiveness of Percy's proposal. One point can be made, however. Nothing like this has ever come out of Bangkok before. The Thais are deeply committed to a thesis that the only way to win the war is to wage it.

The Percy-Thanat proposal was put forward at a time when there has been absolutely no hint from Hanoi of a readiness to negotiate. The uselessness of convening a conference at this stage has been implicit in the response to Thanat's invitation by most of the Asian nation's, especially North Viet Nam and Communist China, who rejected it flatly.

Percy's timing had obvious motivations. His statement coincided with the intensification of his political campaign and the acceleration of the bombing in North Viet Nam. Thanat's timing did not seem to concur with any particular developments in Asia. Officials here vigorously deny the suggestion that he was prompted by Washington but the sequence of events leaves suspicions.

No harm has been done. Percy's idea was a good one and Thanat's follow-up will set the stage for constructive regional moves that may eventually advance the cause of Asian stability.

The danger is that the campaign will stimulate less substantial and more stagey antics in respect to the war. The temptation will exist for both sides because the struggle weighs heavily upon the voters' minds.

Automobile and Highway Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE MURPHY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 12, 1966

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, a great deal of interest has been focused both in the Congress and throughout the Nation on the subject of highway safety and safety features in the current automobiles. In view of this interest and concern, I am certain my colleagues will be interested in a recent court decision decided in California.

In this case, the court concluded:

> That the Corvair automobile of the 1960 through 1963 variety is not defectively designed nor a defective product; that no negligence was involved in the manufacturer's adoption of the Corvair design.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the news story of this court decision, which appeared in the July 30 edition of the Los Angeles Times, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 30, 1966]

SAFETY OF CORVAIR UPHELD BY COURT IN CAR DEATH TRIAL

(By Rudy Villasenor)

Model 1960–63 Corvair automobiles were ruled safe by a Superior Court judge here Friday in the trial of a fatal accident case expected to set a precedent for about 100 similar suits pending around the nation.

Judge Bernard S. Jefferson's 70-page opinion climaxed a lengthy, complex trial involving the May 16, 1960, traffic death of Don Wells Lyford, 16.

Critics of the rear-engine pre-1964 Corvair have charged that the car was improperly designed and is unsafe for the unskilled driver. General Motors has denied these charges.

Young Lyford apparently lost control of his stepfather's 1960 Corvair on a curve of the Carmel-Pacific Grove cutoff in Monterey County, crashed into another car and died en route to a hospital.

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SUIT

Suit for $250,000 was brought against General Motors and the Citizens Chevrolet Co. of Eagle Rock, which sold the car, by the youth's mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Drummond, 45, of Monterey, and her former husband, Don Lyford, 46, a West Covina teacher.

The plaintiffs charged negligence in adoption of a design which, it was claimed, improperly distributed weight in a rear-engine car of such size, causing the Corvair to go out of control on curves at certain speeds.

Two previous cases—one in Clearwater, Fla., and one in San Jose—were tried before juries which also ruled in favor of General Motors.

During the 63-day Lyford case trial, plaintiffs and defendants presented a total of 40 witnesses—auto engineers, experts and racing drivers. Included was famed Argentian race driver Juan Manuel Fangio, who testified for GM on his experience in steering Corvairs.

Rear axles were brought to court as well as a 20-foot model of the deathsite road. Judge Jefferson made one trip to Monterey county to view the scene personally.

DECISION CITED

In his decision, Judge Jefferson said:

"It is the court's conclusion that the Corvair automobile of 1960 to 1963 variety is not defectively designed nor a defective product; that no negligence was involved in the manufacturer's adoption of the Corvair design . . ."

The Lyford boy's death, ruled the jurist, was "due solely to the actions of said deceased and not to any design or any handling characteristics of the Corvair automobile."

A GM corporation spokesman immediately announced that the company was "pleased" that the judge's finding matched those of juries in two other cases "after such an exhaustive presentation of evidence by both sides."

Support Is Growing for Abolition of Municipal Industrial Development Bonds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the widespread abuse by cities and towns of their privilege to issue tax-exempt bonds continues to grow.

Today bond markets are flooded by issues of municipal bonds being floated not to finance schools, hospitals, and roads, but to pay for the construction of manufacturing plants and commercial facilities to be leased or sold to private, profitmaking corporations. Thus, private corporations are given the benefit of the lower interest rates on tax-exempt municipal bonds in financing plant construction.

These bond issues have grown from a volume of $12 million in 1955 to $200 million in 1965. Already in the first 6 months of this year, $325 million have been issued or announced; and estimates for the year as a whole range from a conservative $700 million up to $1 billion or more.

In response to this deluge of municipal industrial development bond issues and the increasing instances of plant pirating which it finances, the juggernaut to abolish tax-exempt municipal industrial development bond financing has begun to roll. Numerous bills to close this gaping tax loophole have been introduced in the House. In June, the Treasury made known its opposition to this financing. It is presently drafting a bill to be introduced this Congress which would abolish it. And important support for abolition is being given by the Investment Bankers Association and the AFL–CIO.

An article, "On the Trail of Runaway Plants", which appeared in the August 6 issue of Business Week magazine, and which describes the present status of the effort follows:

ON THE TRAIL OF RUNAWAY PLANTS—AFL–CIO BOUNCES BACK FROM ITS TAFT-HARTLEY 14(b) DEFEAT WITH NEW ATTACK ON RIGHT-TO-WORK STATES. TARGET IS FEDERAL TAX-EXEMPTION ON BONDS USED TO LURE INDUSTRY

Labor leaders who failed in a legislative campaign against Taft-Hartley Sec. 14(b), which allows states to bar union-shop contracts, have opened a new attack on many of the "right to work" states. The objective is a change in federal tax policies that help states woo new industry.

Federal laws grant state and local governments the right to issue tax-exempt bonds. This legislation was designed to ease the way for financing public facilities—schools, hospitals, roads, and the like. Securities could be sold at a low interest rate.

Rush for bargains. But in recent years state and local governments and their development commissions have used the tax-exempt securities in their competition for new industry. Bond money has been used to construct industrial or commercial facilities for sale or lease to private concerns. And companies in their rush for cheaper money, have taken advantage of the offered opportunities; industrial development bond totals are soaring.

What bothers the AFL–CIO and its affiliates is this: There are laws against compulsory unionism, under T–H Sec. 14(b), in 19 states; for years, union growth has been inhibited in these states—they are among the most sparsely unionized in the nation; and, so far this year, the same states are at the top of the list of those that have raised money for industrial development by tax-exempt security sales.

To AFL–CIO, this is "subsidized plant migration," with "all American taxpayers underwriting the subsidy . . . a perversion of the intent of the tax-free bond privilege."

Although the federation's worries are particularly about the use of tax-exempt bonds by the so-called "right to work" states, some 30 states are now using the financial practice.

Controls sought

AFL–CIO wants Congress to impose tighter controls over tax-exempt bonds. It doesn't want to bar "legitimate" use of such bonds, it says, but it does want restrictions to keep industry from reaping financial rewards possible by shifting plant sites to areas that use "cheap money" from tax-exempt bonds as a lure.

Labor's lobbyists are at work on this on Capitol Hill now. They are urging legislation this session. They see more possibilities of action in 1967, when curbs on tax-exempt bonds will be a prime labor legislative objective. More will be heard of it, probably, than of repeal of 14(b).

AFL–CIO's drive to eliminate the "right to work" clause from the federal law is by no means dead, but it's on a back burner and likely to stay there in 1967.

Few will say so publicly, but many labor leaders believe that—from a practical standpoint—legislation curbing tax-exempt bonds might help unions more, immediately, than repeal of 14(b). Eliminating the "right-to-work" clause would help psychologically, but slowing shifts to little-unionized, lower-wage areas would stabilize jobs.

"Piracy" assailed

Recently, I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers, told the National Governors' Conference in California that "plant piracy" through tax-exempt bonds has been a major factor in the loss of 60,000 steelworkers jobs in the last three years [BW July 16, 1966, p. 50].

Abel added: "The files of the AFL–CIO provide additional proof that hundreds of thousands have been victimized by plant piracy spurred by sweatshop wages, substandard state labor and welfare laws, and the inducement of governmentally subsidized industrial bond financing." "Labor," the Steelworkers' chief said, "is determined to fight such practices, and we must win."

Abel was a spokesman for the AFL–CIO on the points raised about industrial development bonds; much of his material came from a detailed—and worried—study made for the federation by Frank L. Fernbach, its assistant research director.

I. UNLIKELY ALLIANCE

AFL–CIO fought for 14(b) repeal more or less in isolation, but the federation isn't alone in its campaign to remove the tax relief granted industry through industrial bond financing. It is in alliance with such unlikely partners as the Investment Bankers Assn. The Treasury Dept. is preparing its own support for a legislated end to the practice, a technique that Secretary Henry H. Fowler has predicted will eventually become self-defeating.

Congress is considering a spate of bills that seek to restrict the practice of granting tax relief to corporations. Among the pending measures is one offered by Representative Henry S. Reuss, Democrat, of Wisconsin, that would prohibit a company from deducting as a tax liability rent or other payments for facilities financed by industrial bonds. Another would remove the tax exemption on industrial or commercial facilities but would continue it for bonds sold to finance urban renewal or other public projects.

In joining the fight, AFL–CIO lobbyists add labor's legislative weight to a campaign that is expected to advance rapidly and that could bring action next year.

Motives vary

While the proponents share the same goals, their reasons aren't necessarily alike. The AFL–CIO attack is aimed particularly at Southern communities that have used bond financing to attract unionized plants from the North with offers of low-cost facilities that could be manned by low-wage, nonunion workers.

Labor has fought "runaway-shop" lures for many years, but its emphasis has been on 14(b) repeal to eliminate the appeal of nonunion wage differentials. But 12 years ago, before the AFL–CIO merger, AFL alone made an extensive study of "subsidized industrial plant migration" at a time when only eight states, mostly in the South, were using the tax-free bond to lure new industry.

At that time, AFL said, "Another measure widely used to attract industry into an area is the issuance of municipal bonds to build factories, which are then leased at low rates to companies induced to locate in the community. The advantages to such a company are obvious; its funds are not tied up in capital expenditures and it gains plant facilities at a limited cost. In addition, the municipally owned plants are exempt from local property taxes, and those companies taking advantage of these plants thus receive an indirect tax exemption."

Rejuvenated drive

While labor had long complained of the industrial-bond practice, it only now sees a good prospect of legislative action. This prospect has resulted in the revived and rejuvenated campaign and given the AFL–CIO a chance to salvage something from its abortive drive for 14(b) repeal.

The new impetus stems in part from the spread of the practice from eight to 30 states, but even more from the recent rapid growth of tax-exempt bond financing to attract industry. In 1965, this amounted to $213.5 million, while in the first four months of this year the total jumped to $227.8 million. Abel predicted the total would be between $500 million and $1 billion for all of 1966 if the present rate continues.

No longer are the Southern states the only ones in the field. They have been joined by Northern industrial states and cities that feel the competitive need to attract industry. Ohio and Delaware are already on the list, along with Iowa and Kansas.

According to Representative Reuss, "Altogether, some 38 states have prepared or are preparing to use tax-exemption privileges for industrial purposes, and the stage is set for an escalation of unfair competition to nationwide industrial warfare."

Appeal to South

The obvious result, supporters of legislative curbs are quick to note, is that the advantage of industrial-bond financing is being lost by the Southern states that started the program. This, it is believed, should help to win the support of regional Congressmen who have resisted such legislation in the past.

One obvious target of such an appeal is Representative Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat, of Arkansas, influential chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. His panel would handle the legislation. Mills' own state has been highly active in such bond financing in the past. But, says one labor official, "Once he sees that everybody's doing it, he may well decide this is the time to act."

Most of the stepped-up industrial-bond financing, AFL–CIO officials agree, is not directed at plant pirating, as such, but at building and expanding facilities. The tax advantages are going to companies building in their own areas.

Prospect of struggle

Still, Reuss predicts that "plant pirating, uneconomic location, and job shifts will accelerate. Not only will the Northern states battle the hitherto advantaged states of the South, but the struggle between the great industrial cities and, indeed, between a city and smaller communities in the same state will intensify."

II. ANOTHER APPROACH

While the "runaway plant" is the target of labor's support in the effort to restrict industrial-bond financing, AFL–CIO is attacking such plant movements in other ways. Another legislative approach is aimed at denying use of federal funds to retrain workers in plants that have shifted from one locality to another.

One campaign is being led by Local 1102 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, which fought to block a proposed $91,000 federal retraining program for employees of Western Electric Co. at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Local officials accused the company of shifting 254 jobs from the company's St. Louis plant, where Local 1102 represents workers.

Plea rejected

In an appeal to Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, the local urged that training funds be withheld under the "anti-pirating" clause of the Manpower Development and Training Act. However, Wirtz denied the appeal on the ground that the shift did not result in job losses at the original site, as required for an affirmative finding.

The local contended that the additional jobs were "totally nonrelated" employment. With AFL–CIO support, it is seeking a change in the "loose language" of the anti-pirating section of the Manpower Act that would bar manpower training funds at relocated plants.

Pressure Groups and the Racial Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 12, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, recently on the editorial pages of the Keowee Courier, an outstanding weekly publication from the upper part of my State, there appeared a singularly important editorial from the pen of Mr. Charles S. Collins.

Mr. Collins made an editorial statement regarding pressure groups and the racial situation last year which is proving to be particularly apt in the light of recent outbreaks of violence in cities outside the South. Mr. Collins has once again demonstrated his editorial vision and ability in his recent editorial entitled "The Silence Is Deafening." In this editorial, Mr. Collins makes such lucid observations, that I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE SILENCE IS DEAFENING

Approximately one year ago, the Courier editorially made the statement that Lyndon Johnson, with excessive political catering to minorities and pressure groups for the sake of votes, was creating a monster that will devour him.

We stand by that statement.

The thing that bothers us now is that unless the President or somebody in the national administration comes up with the guts to put a stop to this rioting and pillaging, his monster may well devour this country along with its creators.

Laugh not at this possibility . . . for it is fast becoming probability . . . and faster than is comfortable too!

Call what is happening in Cleveland, Chicago and Brooklyn "incidents", "protests", "heat-inspired demonstrations", or any other loving term the liberal politicians and press may choose.

But no matter how you slice this watermelon . . . it still comes out insurrection, and there is no other word for it.

Last year when the "incidents" were in Selma, Ala. the President was quoted as saying such protests and marches was "the American way".

We have been waiting anxiously too for word on whether it is still "the American way" . . . or if perchance good sense might somehow prevail over political expediency as the scene changed northward.

The silence is deafening!

We don't mean simply a string of high-sounding, wrist-slapping words that come nowhere close to specifics. As Dr. Billy Graham warned last week, it is time the President told the American people the who, what and why of this movement that threatens the very life of the nation.

Several days ago there came the announcement on national television that the President would have a special news conference later that afternoon.

"My God," was the reaction of a fellow we know, "who got himself shot in Mississippi now?"

It is admittedly something short of reverence for the nation's No. 1 office when the average citizen feels that way . . . but it is understandable perhaps until Mr. Johnson gets around to acknowledging that mobs burning buildings and shooting firemen in Cleveland is just as reprehensible as nightriders shooting demonstrators and travelers in Alabama and Georgia.

And if you expect maybe the vice president might take it upon himself to inject some semblance of order into the growing disorders . . . bite your lip harder and keep on waiting.

One night last week while mobs ran amuck with guns, knives and Molotov cocktails in Chicago, Cleveland and Jacksonville, there was HUBERT HUMPHREY on national TV in front of God and everybody saying he could lead a pretty good riot himself if the rats were nibbling at the toes of his children and if trash was laying on the streets in front of his home.

It was, under the circumstances, the most irresponsible thing we have ever heard come from the mouth of a national leader.

It goes without saying he was not aware rioters were staging rebellions in three of the nation's great cities. He "just didn't think about such a thing," one of his apologists remarked.

That may be! And we might add it has been "just not thinking" for the past several years that has encouraged the hot-heads, nincompoops and all-out traitors to the point where such could even happen in the United States.

Vice President HUMPHREY, as far as we are concerned, missed a golden opportunity to make some sense with his talk that night.

He might well have pointed out that America, and the many ethnic groups which make it up, became the most powerful nation in the world because they worked to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps . . . by doing for themselves instead of waiting for a paternalistic government to satisfy even their basic whims . . . that a ghetto becomes a ghetto because the people who live in it let it become a ghetto.

He might well have advised that rat traps be bought with the money which went to make Molotov cocktails . . . that garbage be carried down and put in trash cans instead of being tossed out the windows. You'd be infested with rats too if you simply threw your refuse in your backyard.

One of the most telling things we noted about the Harlem riot of several years ago was that the back alleys were knee-deep with litter while the garbage cans on the streets apparently were empty. A ghetto doesn't make the people. The people make the ghetto.

Consider, if you will, the fact there are other slum areas in all the cities being hit now. There are White slums. There are Chinese slums. There are even other Negro slums. The temperature went just as high in them, but it set off no insurrection because these people realize that to rise they must work to help themselves . . . not go out and burn property or shoot policemen and firemen.

Governors and mayors in Northern states last week blamed their riots on "outside agitators." Does the phrase sound familiar? It should. Southern officials and lawmen have pointed this out for years only to have their Northern counterparts and Washington big-wheels ignore it for political reasons.

It must be easier to recognize the feathers when your chickens come back home to roost!

The St. Lawrence Seaway

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today legislation relating to the financial burden imposed upon the St. Lawrence Seaway. This legislation is cosponsored by 37 Congressmen from 7 States.

The St. Lawrence Seaway has proved to be a tremendous boon to the economies of the States bordering the St. Lawrence River as well as those which benefit by its encouragement of cheaper shipping. While it is estimated that users of the port of Duluth in Minnesota saved in excess of $200 million in transportation costs from 1959 through 1965, the beneficiaries of the port's growth—the States of the upper Midwest—have, at the same time, greatly increased their foreign trade: North Dakota by 46 percent, South Dakota by 35 percent, Wisconsin by 30 percent, and Minnesota by 32 percent. And only now, in 1966, 7 years after the seaway's opening, has the actual tonnage carried on the seaway approached its predicted full capacity operation.

Especially now, when the seaway's capacity is within reach and, with further development of seaway and port facilities, would be substantially increased, tolls must remain the same to maintain present shipping levels and encourage further expansion. Larger tolls would erase the progress of the seaway over the last 7 years. This legislation would set tolls to cover the seaway's operating costs and provide a return on the Government's original investment without exceeding present toll levels.

The bills that have been introduced also would change the means of payment by the Seaway Corporation. Under the present arrangement, the capital cost of the seaway's construction must be repaid in 50 years. Other transportation systems have received and are receiving direct or indirect subsidies from the Federal Government. Yet the seaway, within a short time, must not only cover its own maintenance and operating costs and pay interest on the original loan, but also repay the total amount of the original money invested.

This bill would convert this fixed-term bond system to capital stocks in which the Government would retain an interest and receive dividends in perpetuity—eventually exceeding many times its original investment.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would maintain and encourage shipping through the St. Lawrence Seaway and thus further the economic development of the States of the Midwest. I urge that Congress consider this legislation as soon as possible.

Bolling-Anacostia

SPEECH

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 3105) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following telegrams, letters, and communications relating to the utilization of certain facilities at the Bolling-Anacostia complex for general aviation purposes in connection with S. 3105, the fiscal year 1967 military construction authorization bill:

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,
July 29, 1966.

(Following message sent night letter to Senators MURPHY and KUCHEL and all 38 Congressmen, Washington, D.C.:)

Sincerely urge you to support S. 3105 to salvage Washington, D.C. Bolling Field airport. Greedy Washington real estate brokers will otherwise put housing on it and forever lose Washington, D.C. an opportunity to develop desperately needed close-in downtown airport.

C. P. BARNETT,
Director, California State Aeronautics.

JULY 29.

Congressman ARNOLD OLSEN,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

In view of present FAA proposed limitation for general aviation traffic on Washington National Airport and lack of convenience of Dulles International we highly recommend your support of Congressman RIVERS' amendment to S. 3105 Military Construction Bill which would preserve Bolling AFB for general aviation use under authorization from Department of Defense.

CHARLES A. LYNCH,
Director, Montana
Aeronautics Commission.

JULY 29, 1966.

Congressman JAMES BATTIN,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

In view of present FAA proposed limitation for general aviation traffic on Washington National Airport and lack of convenience of Dulles International we highly recommend your support of Congressman RIVERS' amendment to S. 3105 Military Construction Bill which would preserve Bolling AFB for general aviation use under authorization from Department of Defense.

MONTANA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION.

To All Tennessee Congressmen:

Respectfully urge your support of Congressman RIVERS' Amendment to S. 3105 which would preserve Bolling Field for civil aviation. The Washington Airports are now saturated with air traffic placing a significant restriction on civil aviation activity in that area.

JAMES E. MARTIN,
Director, Tennessee Aeronautics Commission.

JULY 29, 1966.

Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: Word has reached this department that the National Capital Planning Commission and other Washington groups are putting great pressure on Congress to make Bolling A.F.B. available for a housing development.

The Arkansas Department of Aeronautics would appreciate your vote and support to preserve Bolling A.F.B. for civil aviation.

The location of Bolling is only five minutes from our nations capitol, and is one of the nations finest down town airports.

The bill should reach the house floor for vote within ten days and we urge you to support Congressman RIVERS' amendment to S. 3103, which would preserve Bolling A.F.B. for civil aviation.

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF
AERONAUTICS,
JIMMY WOODARD,
Executive Director.

AUGUST 1, 1966.

Hon. J. OLIVA HUOT,
U.S. Representative,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR OLIVA: Col. A. B. McMullen, Executive Vice President of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, has advised me by telegram that the House Armed Services Committee has amended S. 3105, a military construction bill, which would authorize the Department of Defense to lease Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use. As you are well aware, the Washington National Airport has reached a point of saturation. Action has been taken by the Administrator to reduce general aviation traffic at Washington National on or about 1 October 1966.

While on active duty with the Navy I frequently used both the Bolling and Anacostia air facilities. Neither of these caused any major problem with the traffic at Washington National. As you know Bolling and Anacostia were closed on the basis of an economy move by the Secretary of Defense and the units formerly located there were transferred to Andrews Air Force Base.

It is my understanding that this bill should reach the House floor for vote within ten days. I strongly recommend your support of S. 3103, as amended, to permit the lease of Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use.

Your support in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
NEW HAMPSHIRE AERONAUTICS
COMMISSION,
R. J. CROWLEY, Jr.,
Director.

AUGUST 1, 1966.

Hon. JAMES C. CLEVELAND,
U.S. Representative,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: Col. A. B. McMullen, Executive Vice President of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, has advised me by telegram that the House Armed Services Committee has amended S. 3103, a military construction bill, which would authorize the Department of Defense to lease Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use. As you are well aware, the Washington National Airport has reached a point of saturation. Action has been taken by the Administrator to reduce general aviation traffic at Washington National on or about 1 October 1966.

While on active duty with the Navy, I frequently used both the Bolling and Anacostia air facilities. Neither of these caused any major problem with the traffic at Washington National. As you know Bolling and Anacostia were closed on the basis of an economy move by the Secretary of Defense and the units formerly located there were transferred to Andrews Air Force Base.

It is my understanding that this bill should reach the House floor for vote within ten days. I strongly recommend your support of S. 3103, as amended, to permit the lease of Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use.

Your support in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
NEW HAMPSHIRE AERONAUTICS
COMMISSION,
R. J. CROWLEY, Jr.,
Director.

AUGUST 1, 1966.

Hon. THOMAS MCINTYRE,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR TOM: Col. A. B. McMullen, Executive Vice President of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, has advised me by telegram that the House Armed Services Committee has amended S. 3105, a military construction bill, which would authorize the Department of Defense to lease Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use. As you are well aware the Washington National Airport has reached a point of saturation. Action has been taken by the Administrator to reduce general aviation traffic at Washington National on or about 1 October 1966.

While on active duty with the Navy, I frequently used both the Bolling and Anacostia air facilities. Neither of these caused any major problem with the traffic at Washington National. As you know Bolling and Anacostia were closed on the basis of an economy move by the Secretary of Defense and the units formerly located there were transferred to Andrews Air Force Base.

It is my understanding that this bill should reach the House floor for vote within ten days. I strongly recommend your support of S. 3105, as amended, to permit the lease of Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use.

Your support in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
NEW HAMPSHIRE AERONAUTICS
COMMISSION,
R. J. CROWLEY, Jr.
Director.

AUGUST 1, 1966.

Hon. NORRIS COTTON,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR NORRIS: Col. A. B. McMullen, Executive Vice President of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, has advised me by telegram that the House Armed Services Committee has amended S. 3105, a military construction bill, which would authorize the Department of Defense to lease Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use. As you are well aware the Washington National Airport has reached a point of saturation. Action has been taken by the Administrator to reduce general aviation traffic at Washington National on or about 1 October 1966.

While on active duty with the Navy, I frequently used both the Bolling and Anacostia air facilities. Neither of these caused any major problem with the traffic at Washington National. As you know Bolling and Anacostia were closed on the basis of an economy move by the Secretary of Defense and the units formerly located there were transferred to Andrews Air Force Base.

It is my understanding that this bill should reach the House floor for vote within ten days. I strongly recommend your support of S. 3105, as amended, to permit the lease of Bolling AFB to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use.

Your support in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
NEW HAMPSHIRE AERONAUTICS
COMMISSION,
R. J. CROWLEY, Jr.,
Director.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
August 1, 1966.

Col. A. B. MCMULLIN,
Executive Vice President, NASA, Washington, D.C.:

The Utah Aeronautics Commission urges your support of Congressman RIVERS amendment to S. 3105. Bolling AFB as you know is one of finest downtown airports in US. Five minutes from Nations Capitol we must preserve this fine facility for civil aviation if at all possible may we please have your support.

B. V. WALKER,
Director,
Utah State Aeronautics Commission.

(This same letter also mailed Special Delivery to: Senator MUSKIE, Representative HATHAWAY, Representative TUPPER.)

STATE OF MAINE,
AERONAUTICS COMMISSION,
Augusta, Maine, August 1, 1966.

Hon. MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: I understand from Col. A. B. McMullen, Executive Vice President of our National Association of State Aviation officials, that the House Armed Services Committee amended S. 3105, Military Construction Bill, to authorize DOD to lease Bolling Air Force Base to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use.

Our National Association, for some time, has recommended that if and when Bolling AFB should be deactivated that it should be immediately taken over by FAA for general aviation use. This would alleviate the tremendous traffic problems at Washington National Airport which have recently been further compounded by the use of air carrier jet traffic. Bolling AFB would provide one of the world's finest downtown airports for general aviation use—five minutes from the Nation's capitol.

I further understand that the Nation's Capitol Planning Commission and other local groups are putting great pressure on Congress to make this area available for housing development. It is estimated that the bill should reach the floor of the House for vote within a few days.

The Maine Aeronautics Commission strongly urges you to investigate the necessity, and vote for preserving Bolling AFB for civil aviation.

Sincerely yours,
SCOTT K. HIGGINS,
Director,
Maine Aeronautics Commission.

AUGUST 1, 1966.

Hon. FRANK CHURCH,
U.S. Senator of Idaho,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHURCH: Aviation is one of the four common transportation mediums on which our nation must prosper and grow in centuries to come. Both the executive and legislative branches of government have repeatedly urged the furtherance of airports and aeronautical progress for our nation.

Accordingly, we believe it is contrary to the best interests of aeronautical development to permit established airports, built by taxpayer dollars, to be diverted from aeronautical purposes and tendered, instead, to housing developments.

We wish to respectfully urge your favorable consideration of S. 3105 which would preserve Bolling AFB for civil aviation in general aviation service to the Nation's Capitol.

Respectfully,

Chet Moulton,
Director,
Idaho Department of Aeronautics.

August 2, 1966.

Congressman Robert T. Stafford,
House Office, Washington, D.C.:

Noted and commend action Armed Services Committee release Bolling Field for general aviation. Hope action will be sustained on floor. This is only hope for reasonable access to Washington by general aviation.

Edward F. Knapp,
Commander.

State of Michigan,
Aeronautics Commission,
Lansing, Mich., August 2, 1966.

Subject: Senate bill 3103.

It has been brought to my attention that the House Armed Services Committee amended S-3105, Military Construction Bill, to authorize the Department of Defense to lease Bolling Air Force Base to the Federal Aviation Agency for general aviation use. This amendment in my opinion is not only highly desirable but essential if something is to be done to meet the growing needs of civil aviation in the Washington area.

Washington National Airport, which most adequately serves short-range scheduled air operations, as well as itinerant civil air operations, is now virtually operating at full capacity. The FAA recently issued certain operating rules, which would restrict the use of this facility to all categories of users. Providing Bolling Field for general aviation use would assist not only the itinerant civil aircraft but the scheduled aircraft industry inasmuch as it would relieve congestion at Washington National, thus making it possible to accommodate more schedules.

It is evident beyond any reasonable doubt to all of those knowledgeable of the situation at Washington National Airport that something must be done. It is my belief the proposed amendment would go a long way toward alleviating the problem and would do it with a major savings to the taxpayer. Bolling Field is there; it is suitable for the purpose. If this facility is not utilized, it unquestionably will mean an expenditure of tremendous sums of public money to either expand Washington National Airport or to construct additional facilities to handle this traffic.

I sincerely urge and respectfully request your support of the subject amendment to S-3105.

Sincerely,

James D. Ramsey,
Michigan Aeronautics Commission.

Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission,
Oklahoma City, Okla., July 29, 1966.

Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney,
U.S. Senator,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Senator Monroney: Your support is urgently requested of Congressman Rivers' proposed amendment to S. 3105 which would preserve Bolling AFB for use by civil aviation. It's about time that someone started giving some consideration to general aviation (non-airline). Figures just recently released by the Federal Aviation Agency show that general aviation pilots last year flew a record 2.6 billion miles in 16.7 million hours with 95,442 aircraft, while achieving the lowest fatal accident rate in history. The airlines make up less than 2% of the total aircraft flying or only about 2,000 aircraft.

* * * * *

National Pilots Association,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1966.

The Editor,
The Evening Star,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: Your editorials of July 28 and August 7, 1966 on the future use of Anacostia/Bolling Fields require comment from the standpoint of accuracy and, in our opinion, sound planning and judgment.

You speak in both editorials of the use of these former military airfields for "private flying." This term implies the use of privately owned aircraft for personal gain or pleasure. The more commonly accepted term is "general aviation" which covers all types of civil flying except that by the scheduled airlines. General aviation includes use of aircraft for business purposes, air taxis, emergency flights and the carrying of essential supplies including medicines and drugs. The Federal Aviation Agency estimates that in 1965 general aviation carried half as many people in intercity travel as the scheduled airlines and probably as many people as the airlines taking into consideration all types of general aviation flying. General aviation is the fastest growing element of the transportation system in the United States.

One of the most agonizing and baffling problems faced many communities is that of airport noise. To plan future mass housing immediately adjacent to a busy airport is most unwise, in our opinion. It will inevitably lead to many public protests in the future. In the case of Anacostia/Bolling the the problem is even more serious not just because of the short distance between the site and the airport but the distance is almost entirely over water where sound travels most easily.

The temporary solution to the severe congestion at Washington National Airport as advocated by the FAA Administrator and Chairman Rivers of the House Armed Forces Committee is the only prompt solution to the problem. We agree with your recommendations that the FAA should be encouraged to find other sites for general aviation airports in the Washington area but this will take time. Would you not agree that planners for low cost housing sites should also seek alternate sites that would not create future problems?

The FAA estimates that the facilities at Anacostia Field could be put into active use for general aviation purposes within two weeks at minimum expense. This is surely the most economical and efficient way to use this property for the safety and convenience of the nearly eight and a half million people per year who are using Washington National Airport.

Yours sincerely,

David H. Scott,
Executive Vice President.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Aeronautics Commission,
Boston, July 22, 1966.

Hon. Philip J. Philbin,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Phil: I have just seen a press release dated July 15th from the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committe outlining a suggested amendment to the military construction authorization bill which would permit the FAA to lease portions of Anacostia and Bolling from the DOD for civil aviation use.

Based on a good deal of recent personal experience, I can say that the airplane traffic situation in Washington, both in the air and on the ground, is a mess and I have wondered for a long time why the obvious and inexpensive step of making Bolling or Anacostia or both available for civil operations has not been taken.

I certainly hope you will support the chairman's recommendations.

Yours,

Crocker Snow,
Director of Aeronautics.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Aeronautics Commission,
Boston, July 22, 1966.

Hon. William H. Bates,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill: I have just seen a press release dated July 15th from the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committe outlining a suggested amendment to the military construction authorization bill which would permit the FAA to lease portions of Anacostia and Bolling from the DOD for civil aviation use.

Based on a good deal of recent personal experience, I can say that the airplane traffic situation in Washington, both in the air and on the ground, is a mess and I have wondered for a long time why the obvious and inexpensive step of making Bolling or Anacostia or both available for civil operations has not been taken.

I certainly hope you will support the chairman's recommendations.

Yours,

Crocker Snow,
Director of Aeronautics.

Office of the Mayor,
Milwaukee.

Hon. L. Mendel Rivers,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Rivers: I heartily endorse and am asking Congressional support of your amendment to Senate Bill 3105, Military Construction Bill, to authorize the Department of Defense to lease Bolling Air Force Base to the FAA for general aviation use. This action will relieve the traffic congestion now taking place at Washintgon National Airport and in turn will help assure that Milwaukee will retain direct airline service to Washintgon National.

Milwaukee to Washington, D.C., air volume now totals approximately 100 passengers daily on five outbound and four inbound flights. The service has been in effect for over three and one-half years and the continuance of the non-stop flights to and from Milwaukee is an important part of Milwaukee and Wisconsin air service.

Yours truly,

Henry W. Maier, *Mayor.*

National Pilots Association,
Washington, D.C., August 4, 1966.

Hon. L. Mendel Rivers,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Rivers: I take pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of a letter under today's date that I have sent to the Vice President of the United States for your information.

Yours sincerely,

David H. Scott,
Executive Vice President.

National Pilots Association,
Washington, D.C., August 4, 1966.

The Vice President of the United States,
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Vice President: It is our understanding that you are supporting the efforts of the Administration and key members of Congress to help the Federal Aviation Agency solve the acute problem of air traffic control at Washington National Airport through obtaining the temporary use of the existing facilities at Anacostia Field. May we commend you for this forthright position and extend to you our support as well as that of the nearly half a million pilots who are concerned with air safety.

Here in Washington the use of Anacostia Field will directly benefit the safety and convenience of the eight and one half million pepole who use Washington National Airport each year.

We are greatly concerned over the proposal to use the Anacostia/Bolling complex for a housing development. Airport noise is one of the most critical and agonizing problems that faces many communities. To deliberately build new housing in the immediate vicinity of a very active airport would not only be unwise but would lead to most serious complaints and trouble in the future. May we point out the unusual disadvantage of the Anacostia/Bolling site for housing purposes because it is separated from National Airport by water: a most efficient carrier of sound.

Actions taken in Washington frequently set a pattern for developments in other parts of the country. We, therefore trust that you will continue your support to permit the FAA to use Anacostia Field as a temporary site to relieve the present airport congestion at Washington National. In time, other solutions for alternate airport facilities may be found but the only prompt solution to the problem is that proposed by FAA Administrator McKee and L. MENDEL RIVERS, Chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee.

Yours respectfully,
DAVID H. SCOTT,
Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF STATE AVIATION OFFICIALS,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1966.

Mr. J. R. BLANFORD,
House Armed Services Committee,
Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BLANFORD: In compliance with our telephone conversation of this day attached are copies of telegrams and letters various State Directors of Aeronautics have recently addressed their Senators and Congressmen in support of Mr. RIVERS' amendment to S. 3105, authorizing Department of Defense to lease Bolling-Anacostia Air Bases to the Federal Aviation Agency for five years.

Permitting this multi-million dollar, close-in airport, five minutes of the Nation's Capitol, to be used for other than aviation purposes at this time would not only be a waste of taxpayers money, but a disastrous setback to commuter type air transportation.

Please advise if NASAO can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,
A. B. MCMULLEN,
Executive Vice President.

AOPA SUGGESTS SOLUTION TO BOLLING CONTROVERSY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Officials of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA) today offered a proposal to the White House in an effort to help solve the growing controversy over the future use of the Bolling Air Force Base-Anacostia Naval Air Station complex near downtown Washington, D.C.

In a letter to Charles A. Horsky, advisor to the President on National Capital Affairs, AOPA pointed out that currently unused runways, taxiways and other aeronautical facilities at the site could be immediately adapted to private and business flying activities, relieving congested conditions at Washington National Airport. Since aviation activities probably would require no more than 100 acres of the 940-acre tract, a major portion of the remaining property could probably be used for other purposes, if and when it is relinquished by the Department of Defense, the 130,000-member Association of private aircraft owners and pilots suggested.

The Bolling-Anacostia complex was acquired by the military establishment for use as an airfield in 1912. From then until military fixed-wing aircraft operations were suspended in 1962, millions of dollars were expended on development of runways, taxiways and associated aeronautical facilities. In testimony given during Congressional hearings last year, AOPA, along with other aviation interests, urged the safeguard of the Federal investment by reopening the facility to light aircraft operations.

"While Bolling and Anacostia are not suitable for the operation of modern military tactical aircraft," AOPA said, "the lighter and more maneuverable general aviation airplanes can be accommodated safely with controlled traffic patterns to insure against conflict with aircraft at Washington National Airport and Andrews Air Force Base."

The need for additional close-in airport facilities for general aviation is emphasized by the proposal of the Federal Aviation Agency to restrict operations at Washington National, AOPA told Horsky.

The current controversy over use of the Bolling-Anacostia property flared recently when U.S. Representative L. MENDEL RIVERS, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee added an amendment to the Military Constructioin Bill, permitting the Department of Defense to lease all or part of the land to the FAA for a period of not more than five years. The purpose of the amendmet was to allow FAA to use Bolling-Anacostia as a general aviation airport to help relieve overcongested conditions at Washington National Airport, directly across the Potomac River.

"This would permit the FAA to establish a general aviation landing facility as an interim measure to relieve the runway pressure at Washington National until such time as a permanent solution to that problem can be worked out," AOPA told Horsky. "The five-year period called for in the Rivers amendment would provide ample time for completion and analysis of all studies and proposals for ultimate disposition of this land," it added.

"We solicit your support for the program for general aviation use of a part of the Anacostia Naval Station, which would retain its use as a limited military air facility at at present," AOPA told Horsky. "This program could be implemented so as to meet the needs of all parties having a legitimate interest in the ultimate use of the Bolling-Anacostia area."

The Association noted that general aviation aircraft carried about 39 million passengers last year as compared to 77 million carried by commerical airlines. As the Nation's capital, Washington is the terminal for a significant number of those general aviation operations. The need for additional close-in airport facilities is therefore vital, AOPA said.

AIRCRAFT OWNERS AND
PILOTS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1966.

Mr. CHARLES A. HORSKY,
Advisor to the President on National Capital Affairs, the White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HORSKY: This letter concerns the present controversy regarding the future use of the Bolling Field-Anacostia Naval Air Station land area. The central issue is whether the airport facilities on this land may be used for a general aviation airport.

The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, representing more than 130,000 members who own and fly airplanes for business and pleasure, has urged the FAA Administrator and the Congress to take action to utilize a part of the existing runway and airfield facilities to establish a general aviation airport. A copy of our testimony before the House Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics in 1965 is enclosed. At that time, we were directing our efforts at Bolling Field. However, some construction has started on a runway there, so the present effort is being directed at the Anacostia facility, which still is operating as a limited air facility to handle the military helicopters that serve the White House.

The need for additional close-in airport facilities for general aviation is emphasized by the notice issued by the FAA on August 2, 1966, proposing to restrict general aviation operations at Washington National Airport. General aviation includes all non-airline civil flying and encompasses the private and corporation aircraft used to bring to Washington so many businessmen, state and local government officials and other citizens who have business in the city. General aviation is used extensively for transportation of people who contribute to all facets of our community and national welfare. They are involved in a broad range of cultural, economic, business and political interests which are vitally important to Washington community life. As an example, the general aviation aircraft facilities at Washington National become overwhelmed on the occasions when the President calls in major business leaders for discussions at the White House. There is no other close-in airport that can provide the service required by these important people.

It should be noted that FAA statistics reveal that general aviation carried 39 million persons in 1965, as compared to the 77 million carried by the scheduled airlines. As the nation's capital, Washington is the terminal for a significant number of these general aviation operations. The need for additional close-in landing facilities here is therefore vital. While Bolling and Anacostia are not suitable for the operation of modern military tactical aircraft, the lighter and more maneuverable general aviation airplanes can be accommodated safety with controlled traffic patterns to insure against conflict with aircraft at National and Andrews. Further, general aviation aircraft do not create the noise problems associated with the heavier airline jets and propeller aircraft.

I believe that most of us close to the situation are aware of the status of land ownership and the studies that are being made for possible future use of this land by both the Department of Defense and for public housing. The fact remains that the land still is owned by the military establishment and they have not declared it surplus to their needs. To the contrary, they appear to have plans for its continuing use as a military establishment.

The amendment sponsored by Congressman MENDEL RIVERS would continue an existing provision of law which forbids the Department of Defense from declaring this land surplus but modifies this prohibition to permit the Department to lease all or part of the airport facilities on this land to the FAA for a period not exceeding five years and subject to a one-year revocation provision. This would permit the FAA to establish a general aviation landing facilitiy as an interim measure to relieve the runway pressure at Washington National Airport until such time as a permanent solution to that problem can be worked out.

You may note from our Congressional testimony that, speaking of Bolling Field, we indicated that only a limited portion of the land would be required for a general aviation facility and that the remainder could be used for other purposes. The same situation applies to the present contemplated use of Anacostia. A general aviation facility probably would use only one of the runways, plus the necessary ramp and service buildings adjacent thereto. This probably would amount to less than 100 acress out of the total of 940 in the Bolling-Anacostia complex, and would not preclude use of the remaining acreage for other purposes. Any decision to use the total land for other purposes could be implemented on a progressive basis, first utilizing the more than 800 acres not required for an airport facility.

The five-year period called for in the Rivers amendment would provide ample time for completion and analysis of all studies and proposals for ultimate disposition of this land. Considering the history of the Southwest redevelopment program, this period is not too long. While speaking of the Southwest redevelopment program, we seem to recall that it too was designed to provide modern housing in place of the substandard structures that were torn down as a slum clearance project.

Our recommendation with regard to the use of a runway at Bolling-Anacostia is one of ten recommendations that we have made to the FAA in a constructive effort to help provide the City of Washington and the metropolitan area with fast and convenient air transportation. The enclosed material gives complete details of our recommendations.

We solicit your support of our proposed program for general aviation use of a part of the Anacostia Naval Air Station, which would also retain its use as a limited military air facility as at present, and which could be implemented so as to meet the objectives of all parties having a legitimate interest in the ultimate use of the Bolling-Anacostia land area.

Sincerely,

J. B. Hartranft,
President.

Statement of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association on H.R. 699, H.R. 2249, H.R. 4530 (Bolling Field)

(Presented to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, U.S. House of Representatives)

ADDENDUM TO AOPA STATEMENT ON BOLLING FIELD

Page 2—Insert prior to last sentence at bottom of page, "In his testimony on April 27, Mr. Thomas of the FAA indicated that the tentative plan to expand the existing Washington National Airport contemplates addition of a parallel runway to the east or outboard of Runway 18–36. This would require additional fill in the Potomac River and would place traffic using the new runway closer to any construction or other activity on the Bolling-Anacostia site. It also would cause a greater conflict with the prohibited area, requiring much tighter turns for aircraft using this runway."

Page 3—Insert at the end of the first paragraph, "Mr. Chairman, we have provided the Clerk of the Committee with copies of the November 1964 issue of the PILOT magazine, which contains an informative article on Bolling Field. This material has been provided for the information of your Committee, but is not included as a part of our testimony."

Page 5—Insert at the end of the first complete sentence (ending on line 6), "Previous testimony has indicated that general aviation traffic using Bolling Field would conflict with military traffic at Andrews Field. It should be noted that the traffic patterns previously used when Bolling Field was in operation extended approximately 2½ miles to the east of Washington National Airport and remained 2½ miles within the 5-mile radius traffic area surrounding Washington National. The Bolling pattern thus was approximately 7½ miles from Andrews Field and 2½ miles outside of the 5-mile radius traffic area of Andrews. This is adequate separation."

STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Victor J. Kayne. I am Director of the Office of Policy Coordination of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA). A resume of the nature of AOPA is presented for your information in Annex A to printed copies of our statement.

We greatly appreciate the interest shown by members of the Congress with regard to providing adequate facilities for general aviation, as evidenced by these hearings on Bills H.R. 699, 2249 and 4530 for the use of Bolling Field as a general aviation airport for the Washington metropolitan area. We are grateful too for this opportunity to present the views of our Association, representing over 110,000 members who make extensive use of aircraft for personal and business purposes.

My presonal qualifications to speak on this subject are detailed in Annex B to the printed copies of this statement. To briefly summarize them, I was Chief of the old Washington Airport control tower and later Chief of the Washington National control tower. I spent some twelve years in the CAA, forerunner to the FAA, and was Assistant Chief of the U.S. air traffic control system at the time of leaving Government service for private employment in 1954. My active participation and association with control of air traffic in the airspace encompassing Bolling Field, Washington National Airport and its predecessor airport extends back to 1935. I have flown airplanes from both Bolling Field and Washington National Airport.

The problem

Washington, as the Nation's capital, attracts a large number of industry and political leaders, who come to Washington do business with the Congress and with the various Government agencies, including those in the military establishment. Much of this travel to Washington is done in general aviation aircraft. As an example, a White House conference with top level business leaders from across the nation will invariably result in massive congestion of the general aviation parking ramps at Washington National Airport. Washington has a number of small general aviation airports around its periphery, but these are located some distance from the heart of the city and they do not offer adequate services for the type of traffic in question. Only Washington National is located sufficiently close to the Capitol and other Government offices and has the services and facilities needed to adequately care for the quality and type of general aviation aircraft that are used by our nation's business leaders.

The volume of general aviation traffic at Washington National increased from 23,890 operations in 1953 to 75,126 in 1963. Air carrier operations during the same period went from 164,121 to 210,714, representing an increase of 28% as compared to a 214% increase for general aviation.

This tremendous increase in general aviation traffic has resulted in congestion of the very limited ramps and aircraft parking facilities allotted to non-airline traffic. During periods such as the Presidential Inaugural, general aviation aircraft bringing important participants to Washington were permitted to unload and then were shunted to Baltimore or Dulles for parking and servicing because there simply was no place to park them on Washington National. While the lack of facilities is an inconvenience to the operators of these aircraft, the growing amount of general aviation traffic also has its impact on the scheduled airline service into and out of this airport. It is not unusual to see a dozen or more airline and general aviation aircraft intermingled and waiting patiently for their turn to takeoff. The same is true in the air where a corporation Convair is accorded the same "first-come first-served" treatment as an airline Convair. All must use the same set of runways and taxiways simply because there is no other adequate facility for those who might be able to land elsewhere. The net result is delay to many flights, including those of the scheduled airlines.

There has been some talk of a tentative plan within the FAA to expand Washington National by the addition of a dual runaway so as to alleviate these delays. We understand that this plan calls for demolishing the present terminal building and the construction of a new terminal on the hill west of the present terminal. This necessarily would be a long range plan that would entail tremendous cost and untold disruption of normal operations, which ill can be afforded. Meanwhile, the airport will continue to become more congested with general aviation traffic with every passing month.

The proposal

The Bills introduced by Representatives Williams, Udall and Clausen, and now under consideration by this Committee make a proposal that would provide almost immediate relief for the overtaxed and inadequate general aviation facilities at Washington National. Further, a continued healthy and safe growth of both general aviation and airline traffic into the metropolitan area would be assured for some years to come. The costs and other penalties of trying to expand the existing Washington National Airport through demolishing the terminal building to make room for another runway must be weighed against the use of a runway and other facilities that currently are laying dormant at Bolling Field.

We noted with interest a statement by Mr. Halaby last September that some 30,000 people might be housed on the Bolling/Anacostia complex if the land was used for housing purposes. We all know of the noise problems of communities adjacent to airports and we should have long ago learned our lesson that we simply do not plan residential housing as close to an airport as this land is to the traffic patterns for Washington National. Moreover, residential use would be counter to the long-standing FAA policy most recently restated in "Policy Statement of the Federal Aviation Agency, April 1965", that the use of land adjacent to airports should be compatible with airport use. Keeping people away from noise—and hence airports—is one of the FAA's approved methods. Further, apartment houses or other relatively high rise buildings would offer an increased degree of fixed and uncontrollable hazard for those aircraft using Washington National. On the other hand, air traffic using the Bolling site would be controllable and the hazard of collision with tall buildings would not be present.

The residential areas currently adjacent to the Bolling site were subjected to the noise of military operations for many years and are somewhat conditioned to the flight of aircraft nearby. Of course, the average general aviation aircraft would not produce anywhere near the amount of noise that his military predecessor did when Bolling and Anacostia were active military bases.

Before we leave this point, we may wish to consider that retention of Bolling as a general aviation airport also would retain it for possible future military use in event of a national emergency or other situation calling for a landing facility in close proximity to our seat of Government.

The use of Bolling Field for general aviation traffic would drain off a significant number of the operations now conducted at Washington National. Not all would leave, since those with connecting airline passengers still would have to use it, as would those whose business was closer to National than to Bolling.

We visualize the use of Bolling as essentially a VFR airport, with most traffic arriving and departing under relatively good weather conditions. Only six percent of the arriving general aviation traffic currently using Washington National make instrument approaches. These could continue to be accommodated at Washington National during instrument weather conditions, although even some of this traffic could land at Bolling during times when the weather was borderline. The Air Force weather minimums for Bolling prior to its closing were a ceiling of 600 feet and one mile visibility for a straight-in landing to runway 2 (from the south), and 800 feet and one mile for a circling approach. Essentially the same minimums would work nicely for general aviation traffic, especially since these aircraft are generally more maneuverable and have greater flexibility of control at approach speeds.

Some concern has been expressed regarding the traffic patterns and control of air traffic using Washington National and Bolling Field under this proposal. There is attached as Annex C to the printed copies of this statement a reprint of the Rules of the (FAA) Administrator, Part 619.1, "Washington National Airport Special Traffic Rules". This reprint, courtesy of the Jeppesen Co., also shows the traffic patterns in use in the area of Washington National, Anacostia Naval Air Station and Bolling Field at the time that all three were operating. The separation of traffic between Bolling and Washington National revolves around a quite simple division of the airspace, namely that of Bolling traffic staying on the east side of the Potomac River and Washington National traffic using the west side of the river. It is significant to note that the FAA traffic statistics for Washington National show that it reached its peak year in 1960 with a total of 316,597 operations. It declined to 288,289 in 1962, the year that Bolling was closed, went up slightly to 294,181 in 1963 and declined again in 1964 to 290,640. This is some 26,000 operations below the 1960 peak. If Bolling and Anacostia could be operated along with Washington National under the peak conditions of 1960, then a single runway facility at the Bolling site serving the more flexible general aviation aircraft certainly should pose no great air traffic control problem.

The Air Force provided a control tower at Bolling Field during its operation. This tower was under the "master" control of Washington National and normally provided for the control of visual flight rules traffic. The control tower at Washington National provided radar service and control of instrument operations. Because of the distance from the Washington tower cab to the far reaches of the Bolling traffic pattern, we believe that a simple satellite control tower at Bolling would be required for the proposed general aviation operation. This facility also would provide control of aircraft on the ground at Bolling, but would be under the general supervision of the Washington National tower with regard to coordination of traffic in the area surrounding the two airports. A control tower structure currently exists at Bolling, thus reducing the requirement to a minimum staffing of personnel and the rather simple radio equipment needed for this type of control tower. A direct interphone line between the two towers formerly was used for fast coordination of traffic, and this line would merely need to be reestablished to serve the new facility.

The Federal Aviation Regulations require radio control of all traffic operating into and out of an airport with a Federal control tower. Thus, there would be no uncontrolled operations at the general aviation airport. All traffic would be under control and would be required to adhere to traffic patterns similar to those shown in Annex C hereto.

Recommendation

The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association recommends favorable consideration of the proposal for the establishment of a general aviation facility at the Bolling Field site as set forth in the Bills before this Committee hearing. We believe that the reactivation of Bolling Field for general aviation purposes is in the national interest in that it will reduce delays to all civil air traffic destined for the close-in metropolitan area (including the scheduled carriers); it will enhance safety through the elimination of the now required split-second timing between arrivals and departures at Washington National; it will provide for a greater flow of air traffic and passengers into the area with improved convenience; it will extend the useful life of the present Washington National Airport without costly modifications; and it will preserve the Bolling Field site as an airport available for immediate use to serve downtown Washington and the various Government offices in time of disaster or national emergency.

In connection with this latter point, we see no reason why non-tactical military aircraft types that are similar to general aviation aircraft should not also use the revitalized Bolling Field to speed the transportation of key military personnel to Capitol Hill and the surrounding area. The present military helicopter operation at Anacostia Naval Air Station also could be transferred to Bolling, thus releasing that area for other uses.

It is believed that the general aviation facility would require only that land and the facilities west of the present hangar and operations line at Bolling. The land, buildings and facilities to the east of the hangar line, including the Officers Club, could be retained for military or other appropriate use.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes our prepared statement. We wish to express our appreciation to you and to the other members of the Committee for your courtesy in hearing our views on this subject.

ANNEX A.—AIRCRAFT OWNERS AND PILOTS ASSOCIATION

The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association is an organization which provides services to more than 110,000 members located in every state in the Union. It is a non-profit association incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

Purpose: It was formed 26 years ago to promote, protect and represent the interest of its members in aeronautics and the pursuit of flying; to promote economy, safety, popularity and use of aircraft by members. To accomplish these purposes, we seek several specific objectives: maximum freedom of the airspace for all users consistent with safety, improved aviation safety, an adequate airport system, an adequate system of air navigation aids, production of improved aircraft, reduction of frustrations in aircraft ownership and use, facilitation of international travel by private aircraft and wider public support of general aviation requirements.

Membership: Half of the active general aviation aircraft in the United States are owned and operated by our members. Our 110,000 members comprise about 30% of all the active civil pilots in the entire country. 63% of our members hold private certificates, 24% hold commercial certificates, 2% hold airline transport ratings, 8% hold student certificates and the balance are pilots in military service. AOPA is not a profession or trade association in the commonly accepted sense of those terms. The majority of our members are non-professional pilots and therefore do not join for the usual professional or commercial reasons characteristic of unions or business trade associations. AOPA is a service organization more analogous to the American Automobile Association or the National Rifle Association.

AOPA Staff: To serve our members, who fly for business, personal and recreational purposes, we have assembled a full-time staff of 100 people. Our professional staff is composed of specialists who are acknowledged experts in their respective fields. We cover virtually every field of significant interest to the owner or pilot of a non-commercial aircraft. Many of these fields are also of interest to commercial operators. Our headquarters is located in Bethesda, Maryland.

Method of Policy Formulation: You will recognize the inherent problem in policy formulation in an organization with so large a membership. It is not unlike our own problems in representing your constituents on specific issues. Like you, we pay very close attention to the substance and volume of mail from our members, as well as our personal contacts with members throughout the country. AOPA policy is formulated, in the light of extensive member comment, by the professional staff members, who combine their knowledge, background and understanding of aviation problems. Our rapid growth in 26 years from zero to 110,000 members, is practical testimony to the success of this method and the accuracy with which our staff reflects member desires—for our support depends upon voluntary membership.

NATIONAL PILOTS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., August 1, 1966.

Hon. MENDEL RIVERS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RIVERS: In view of the current controversy over the future use of the Anacostia/Bolling Field acerage, may we express to you the support of the National Pilots Asociation for your efforts to use these existing runways to relieve air traffic congestion at Washington National Airport. We believe that this is the most economical and efficient way to provide safe transportation facilities for the 8½ million people that use Washington National.

We are very much concerned over the proposal to use Anacostia/Bolling for mass housing purposes. There is no more agonizing or baffling problem facing city development than the control of airport noise. To deliberately place housing developments next door to a very busy airport is not only unwise but will lead to severe public reaction in the future. Anacostia/Bolling is not only too close to National Airport, but being separated by an expanse of water, over which sound travels most easily, makes the problem of noise control even more difficult. It is possible that proponents of the housing development foresee the closing of National Airport as the only solution to the problem they have created. Should this be done, it would sacrifice the benefits this convenient airport offers to the entire community, including the 8½ million people who use it, for the benefit of the 3 or 4 thousand families that might live in the new housing development.

You have our support in your efforts to help the Federal Aviation Agency solve the problems of overcrowding at the Washington National Airport.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID H. SCOTT,
Executive Vice President.

"The Power Broker"—New Book on Practical Politics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this body to the upcoming publication of "The Power Broker," by Joseph I. Lieberman.

This book deals with the career of John Bailey, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and also the Connecticut Democratic Party.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Lieberman, a magna cum laude graduate of Yale and presentely one of the shining lights of Yale Law School, is particularly well qualified to write about politics—having worked for both Chairman Bailey and Senator Ribicoff.

An earlier draft of "The Power Broker," written during his senior year at Yale, won Joe Lieberman the Frank M. Patterson Prize.

Mr. Speaker, "The Power Broker" is must reading for those interested in the fine art of practical politics.

Busiest Heliport, First 'Copter Airline

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that few will disagree with me that mobility is one of the most critical problems facing modern American society today. As the demands upon our time become greater, as the traditional modes of transportation become more congested, it is natural that we should reach out for faster, more efficient means of being ferried from place to place. Pioneering in this effort in my district and throughout southern California has been the world's first helicopter airline, Los Angeles Airways.

In Vietnam the Army has shown time and time again how adept the helicopter is at moving divisions of soldiers all over that country. Los Angeles Airways has been demonstrating for many years how helicopters can also move large numbers of civilians quickly, efficiently and economically.

Operating from the world's busiest heliport at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, Los Angeles Airways last year alone shuttled almost 67,000 passengers to Los Angeles International Airport.

As the following article from the Santa Ana Register of July 13 shows, flying in helicopters is old stuff for Los Angeles Airways and southern California and is getting bigger all the time. I am sure my colleagues will enjoy reading it. The article follows:

BUSIEST HELIPORT, FIRST COPTER AIRLINE

(By Mike Raphael)

It's just 16 minutes by air from the world's busiest heliport to one of the world's busiest international airports.

This service, established in October of 1955, by Los Angeles Airways, the world's first helicopter airline, is from Anaheim's Disneyland Hotel heliport to Los Angeles International airport.

Last year, 66,914 people boarded 28-passenger Sikorsky S–61 helicopters at Anaheim for 140 mile-per-hour flights to L.A. And the numbers of people flying out of Anaheim to take jet flights to all parts of the world is increasing.

The company last year flew more than a quarter million people on its system that encompasses Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

By the end of May this year nearly 120,000 people already had flown on L.A. Airways 'copters, an increase of more than 30 per cent from the same period of 1965.

Anaheim ranked fourth in the nation for 1965 in the number of persons boarded at the nation's 400 "feeder" airports.

The three points in the nation surpassing Anaheim all are serviced by fixed-wing aircraft. At Peoria, Ill., Ozark Airlines led with 86,901 boardings. Mohawk airlines boarded 76,678 at the Utica-Rome, New York, airport. And three airlines split 73,931 people at Erie, Pa., for third.

The Newporter Inn heliport, Newport Beach, with 14,001 boardings last year, ranked 51st on the list of airports served exclusively by local carriers.

L.A. Airways also boarded 1 million pounds of mail at Anaheim in 1965, and 238,000 pounds of air express.

HALF MILLION PASSENGERS

Since 1955, when Orange County services were inaugurated on a regularly scheduled basis, L.A. Airways has flown in excess of half-a-million passengers. The airline has flown more than 6.9 million pounds of airmail, and since 1955 it has carried more than 3.7 million pounds of air express.

This includes 75,000 passengers from Newport Beach, the 1962 replacement port for the Santa Ana depot which had opened in 1955. Fullerton heliport boardings started in 1947.

A more outstanding safety record couldn't be found. L.A. Airways had flown 28.4 million passenger miles through 1965 without one passenger fatality, a 100 per cent rating.

Frequently there are up to 500 passengers daily boarding at Anaheim. On June 17 this year, 728 people—a company boarding record—flew from Anaheim to Los Angeles.

50 PER CENT FROM ANAHEIM

According to Robert P. Hubley, vice president of sales, "about 50 per cent of our business is coming out of Anaheim," and he figures that Anaheim will soon rank as number one in the nation among airports served by feeders.

L.A. Airways was subsidized by the government until Dec. 31, 1965. The company was founded in 1944, three years before service began.

The airline's fleet consists of five S–61's, twin-engine models that carry 28 people, and two S–55's which carry seven persons each. Its system includes stops as far from L.A. as San Bernardino, Riverside and Corona. The longest hop is 64 miles from San Bernadino to Los Angeles flown in 32 minutes.

OTHER CITIES

Other cities on the line: Long Beach, Whittier, Maywood, Van Nuys, North Hollywood, Glendale, Alhambra, Monrovia, Azusa, Pomona and Ontario. Airways spokesmen say they are seeking links to San Fernando, Catalina Island (Avalon), downtown Los Angeles, Pasadena (formerly a stop), Van Nuys airport and a west valley site to serve as a jump-off point to Oxnard and Ventura.

A new reservations-flight office will be dedicated at the Newport Beach stop in mid-July.

Walking Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, inflation is no myth. It is very real. And it is endangering the sound base of our economy.

A major cause of inflation today is the Government spending more money than it takes in through taxes. No matter how loudly the Johnson administration howls when prices go up, inflation will continue as long as the administration continues its spending pace.

I offer for the Record an analysis of the wage-price spiral which appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times of August 11, 1966:

WALKING INFLATION

Having refused to exert the power of the Presidency against the striking airline machinists, there was not much Lyndon Johnson could do but grumble ineffectually when the nation's steel industry decided the time had come to raise prices on sheet and strip steel used in making autos and major appliances. Mr. Johnson is hard up against economic pressures that are sending prices and wages up, pressures that simply cannot be reduced by mere pleas for restraint by the White House.

The increases are symptoms not causes of swelling inflation and Mr. Johnson is now seeing the consequences of governmental policies that create inflation. A major cause of the wage-price spiral is the spending by government of more than it takes in through taxes. The restraint that Mr. Johnson asks industry to exercise must first be exercised in Washington.

The President himself recognized that government spending must be kept in check to prevent inflation when he warned Congress last month to stop authorizing expenditures in excess of his budget. But what is needed is a real budget belt-tightening in Washington—action regarding budget restraint and not mere talk of it.

These are the fundamentals behind the rash of price rises that, like those in steel, are forced by the rise in costs of labor and material. Price rises in turn spur more demands for higher wages. At the same time, costs of government go up and higher taxes, local, state and federal, out into take-home pay. Creeping inflation begins to walk. And while some economists argue that inflation is inevitable and a little of it is tolerable, it can get out of hand. An "acceptable" level of 2 per cent a year is easily escalated and that is what is happening now.

Inflation seems to improve things; workers get more pay, sellers get higher prices, investors get more dividends. But there is no real benefit and there is great harm, particularly to those living on savings and pensions. The First National City Bank of New York recently estimated that, after taxes, Americans currently have about $449.7 billion per year to spend on necessities, luxuries and savings. But translated into 1958 dollars—what money will actually buy—disposal income today is less than it was eight years ago, $446.6 billion. And there are more people to share it.

For a time, the Administration hoped to control inflation by holding wage increases to 3.2 per cent annually, the average figure at which productivity is supposed to increase. Theoretically, as productivity per man goes up, wages can go up without inflation or else prices should be lowered.

That guideline has been badly strained and now is undoubtedly ruptured. Recent steel wage increases were above it. The Washington settlement arranged in the airline strike—rejected by the machinists—was up at least 4.3 per cent, possibly more. That settlement, everyone concerned agreed, including the union leaders but not the rank and file, was fair and generous to the machinists. Congress, lacking firm action by Mr. Johnson who doesn't want to be considered a "strike breaker" even when the strike is against the national interest, is processing forcible back-to-work legislation.

The case for the steel price rise has been clearly stated by the industry and against the background of economic pressures on the companies it seems reasonable. Since 1957–1959, the base used by the Department of Labor Statistics, finished steel prices have gone up 4.5 per cent. The Consumer Price Index has risen 12.9 per cent. Employment costs have gone up 30 per cent, about 4 per cent a year. They will go up again when pension costs are increased this month. Man-hour output has gone up only 2.8 per cent. Something had to give.

Joseph L. Block, chairman of Inland Steel, which initiated the increase, called it "modest." Inland's profits, he said, have been cut by rising costs more than the amount of the price boost.

The White House labeled the price boosts "irresponsible" but it seems to us that they were, rather, inevitable in the present economy. Industrialists are just as concerned about inflation as the President is, but they must also be concerned about staying in business. The climate in which they must operate is created in Washington and, as President Truman used to say, the buck stops on the President's desk.

Chicago Park Named in Honor of Milton Lee Olive III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the following tribute by Edward B. Toles, the distinguished chairman of the Cook County Bar Association Committee on the Judiciary, to Mayor Daley and the City Council of Chicago in connection with the dedication of a park in honor of Milton Lee Olive III:

Congratulations to Mayor Daley and the members of the City Council for the unforgettable and impressive dedication ceremonies at Chicago's newest and very beautiful Park on Sunday, June 20, 1966, in honor of Pfc. Milton Lee Olive, III. Local and national news coverage were wonderful.

Seldom had Chicagoans witnessed such a stirring, heart-warming ceremony as was presented in tremendous tribute to the memory of the 19 year old Vietnam war hero who had been awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor on April 21st by President Lyndon B. Johnson in equally stirring ceremonies attended by Mayor Daley and Olive's parents at the Nation's Capitol.

Pfc. Olive sacrificed his life, throwing himself on a live hand grenade, thus sparing the lives of four companions in Viet Nam.

Many sites related to Negro Americana—like the Crispus Attucks monument on Boston Common in honor of the 1770 Boston Massacre victims and the Negro Soldiers Monument in Lansdowne Drive, West Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., are scattered throughout the country; but no monument, shrine or landmark is more significant or meaningful than Chicago's Olive Park, with its bronze plaque bearing the bust of this Negro paratrooper in combat dress, the 19th Negro known to have receive dthe Nation's Medal of Honor.

The Monument's central city location in the 10 acre Olive Park just west of the City's new Central District Filtration Plant, off East Ohio Street and facing the City's beautiful Michigan Avenue, Lake Shore Drive and famous Oak Street Beach on Lake Michigan, could not have been more auspiciously placed and is a credit to Mayor Daley and the City Council, who selected the Park site.

President Johnson's representation at the ceremony by Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor and the nation's first Negro Cabinet member, Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, brought greater glory to the occasion by Weaver's remark that this was "Chicago's son and this City was his own".

Chicago and the Nation's Negroes may well be proud of Olive Park and its monument, as there is pride in the neighboring Du Sable marker at Pioneer Court, Michigan Avenue at the North Bank of the Chicago River, commemorating Negro Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable, first Chicago resident whose home was built on that point in the 1790's; the Underground Railway marker at 9955 South Beverly Avenue; the late County Commissioner Edward M. Sneed section of the Cook County Forest Preserve; and the Victory Monument at 35th Street and South Parkway, where Leonard Crunelle's statue stands, another memorial to Negro soldiers of Illinois who served in World War I.

Indeed, on that beautiful day in June when yellow-clad paratroopers dropped from the sky and jet planes zoomed overhead and 50 guns boomed salute to hero Olive, Mayor Daley and the City Council, and all Chicago, the hero's father, Milton Olive II, summed it up well when he declared, "This is Chicago's finest hour".

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Appendix

Connecticut Provides a Novel Idea for the American Theater

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's Washington Post, Sunday, August 14, 1966, there appeared an article by the newspaper's noted drama critic Mr. Richard L. Coe, concerning the new Eugene O'Neill Memorial Foundation at Waterford, Conn., in my congressional district.

The foundation's second National Playwrights' Conference was recently held over a period of 21 days. Mr. Coe, one of the four visiting critics at the conference, speaks of it as "the most provocative, productive idea anyone's had about theater in several decades."

Inspired by Mr. George C. White, founder and president of the foundation, the conference took place in an area which has provided many of the settings for Eugene O'Neill's plays. In fact, O'Neill was born and raised in neighboring New London and spent a great part of his life in the area which he regarded as his home. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest American playwrights of his time. The town of Waterford has leased the land to the foundation for $1 a year, and local citizens have been most helpful and generous with their time, money and labor in converting the property for theatrical use.

Mr. Coe emphasizes that the greatest need of the American theater today is for more plays. He notes that Mr. White's inspiration for a conference to "spin playwrights into action" was at first hopelessly visionary, but in practice has proven to be workable. The O'Neill Foundation has many long-range projects under consideration, provided the necessary funds are available. Surely, many of our great private foundations interested in the arts will not want to overlook the promise and possibilities of this new venture at Waterford. Similarly, a Federal grant from Washington for specific projects or programs undertaken by the foundation would be most encouraging.

It is for these reasons that I bring this article to the attention of my colleagues in Congress and under unanimous consent have it printed in the RECORD:

A HEARTENING OASIS—O'NEILL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION OFFERS ENCOURAGEMENT TO NEW PLAYWRIGHTS

(By Richard L. Coe)

WATERFORD, CONN.—Imagine, on eight acres facing Long Island Sound, a dozen buildings, three theaters, 19 playwrights, an assortment of actors, directors, designers and musicians bubbling together 15 hours a day for three weeks.

From this came eight panel discussions on playwrighting, staged readings from 17 plays in manuscript and, in the final two days, full-scale productions of two new plays. These were prepared during the 21 days and followed by comments, pro and con, by four visiting critics.

This was the second National Playwrights' Conference of the new Eugene O'Neill Memorial Foundation, the most provocative, productive idea anyone's had about theater in several decades.

For the theater's most compelling need, worldwide, is new plays. Despite new companies and buildings, the alternative to new plays is a circuit of theatrical museums.

Founder-president George C. White's inspiration for a conference that would spin playwrights into action—a sort of living Bread Loaf of the theater—at first seemed hopelessly visionary but in practice proves workable and rewarding.

The two plays chosen by an advisory board for full production were Joel Oliansky's "Bedford Forrest" and John Glennon's "The Bird, the Bear and the Actress." Demanding an enormous cast, "Bedford Forrest" is hardly likely to receive a professional production. Because Franchot Tone is interested in the Glennon script—and devoted three weeks to preparing a single performance—"The Bird, the Bear and the Actress" seemed to have a likelier commercial opportunity.

As matters evolved, Oliansky's proved the better play. It concerns Tennessee's Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, who followed his Civil War exploits by becoming the first—and well-intentioned—Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. Because the author dramatized it in the form of a sweeping period chronicle, the play had a diffused quality and, as always happens when Lincoln appears as a subordinate character, the focus veered from Forrest.

But "Bedford Forrest" was well worth the doing under Lloyd Richards' direction and decidedly merits a future. The audience discussion with the critics underscored a notion I have had for some time: the American public is profoundly absorbed with its history Dramas about our national life are in very short supply and this serves that longing with many absorbing sidelights. One was delighted to experience the play and production.

"The Bird, the Bear and the Actress" concerns an imagined event in the ninetieth year of that scenic revolutionary, Edward Gordon Craig. By one of life's ironies he, Ellen Terry's son, died a few days before Tone acted him on the small indoor stage, a redesigned barn. The play's strength is as a character study and Tone played him creatively. Its weakness is the half-dozen cliche characters who sparked the action. Because of the central figure, familiar to the theater world but unknown to the general public, the play proved more interesting to discuss than to admire.

First event of the conference was a production of Royall Tyler's 1787 comedy (fittingly, the first native American play), "The Contrast." It was played by actors of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts under Worthington Miner's direction.

Another first week event, still talked of during the final days, was Gallaudet College's "Iphigenia in Aulis" in the language of signs under the direction of Washington's George Detmold. One of the O'Neill Foundation's several dreams is a touring company to play to deaf audiences around the world under a Federal grant. The Euripides performances seem to have impressed Foundation visitors.

I missed the staged readings from new manuscripts but several were highly regarded.

One was "A House of Blue Leaves" inspired by characters watching last year's papal visit to New York on TV, certainly an imaginative idea. Its author is John Guare, the first of whose scripts won Georgetown University top place six years ago in Washington's one-act play tournament. Also admired was Doug Taylor's "The Sudden and Accidental Re-Education of Horse Johnson," its cast headed by Jack Klugman and viewed as a Broadway possibility. A third was "Moxie Malone's 200 Days," by Doris Schwerin, a first play by the composer who contributed the score for Lincoln Center's revival of O'Neill's "Marco Millions."

Physically, the plant is fairly rudimentary but its space is wondrously promising. The main house, 26 rooms quartering the writer's wives and babies, was the mansion of the James R. Hammond family, which sold it and a large beachfront tract to the town four years ago.

Its neo-classic front reminds one of the Robert Edmond Jones setting for "Mourning Becomes Electra." Just down the beach is that amusement park O'Neill used in "Ah, Wilderness." A mile away is the O'Neill house which board member-designer-Number Two resident David Hays recreated for Broadway's "Long Day's Journey into Night." It's in private hands but to an admirer of that autobiographical masterpiece the house proved so ghost-ridden that I had to look away. Someday the Foundation hopes to add it to its holdings.

Because White and his family have long been respectable "summer people," Waterford agreed to lease some Hammond acres to the Foundation for $1 a year. The townspeople have generously, proudly, chipped in their money, time and labor to build the old barn's indoor theater and the outdoor amphitheater built into its el. The third theater, seating 60, is off the main building's kitchen. In time, designer Hays plans a covered theater seating up to a thousand. Money will be needed for this far beyond the membership dues of a few hundred enthusiasts.

Thus, while a lot of work remains to be done, the impressive fact is that here is a place where playwrights are the heart of a theatrical conference. If there's a spot quite like it, I don't know of it.

In concept and practice the notion proves so provocative that surely it will inspire support from the powerful foundations and the attention of playwrights who lack a stage.

The Waterford plan can become richly important to the American theater.

Girls' Nation Participants Hear Address by Frances Humphrey Howard, of AID

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOWARD W. CANNON
OF NEVADA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I was pleased, as were many Members of Congress recently, to participate in some of the activities of the Girls' Nation held in Washington.

One of the highlights of this very worthwhile program was the address by Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, a career civil servant in the Agency for International Development of the Department of the State.

Mrs. Howard's work in improving international relations on a people to people basis is well known and she has accomplished a great deal for her country abroad. Her outstanding professional achievements were acknowledged by means of a special award presented by the Business and Professional Womens' Clubs, Inc., in 1960.

I was particularly impressed with her message to the young women of Girls' Nation carrying advice of value to all American girls. Mrs. Howard's remarks on the current philosophy which guides our AID program also should enlighten many people.

I ask unanimous consent to have her remarks printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD

(Address by Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, program liaison officer with the U.S. voluntary agencies, delivered at AID workshop for Girls' Nation, main international conference room, July 28, 1966)

I am delighted to meet with you at this workshop for Girls Nation and discuss our U.S. foreign assistance programs.

I congratulate you on your selection to participate in this program sponsored by the great patriotic organization, American Legion and the Auxiliary. I am sure you deserve this honor. Evidently you are very good students and very intelligent.

Most of you, I am sure, will continue your studies in college after graduation from high school. In education, as in everything else, we are making progress.

Where only 7 out of every 100 girls 17 years old were high school graduates in 1900, the number in the early 1960's was 73 out of every 100. Only one of every 100 21-year-olds was a college graduate in 1900; in the early 1960's, the proportion was 15 out of every 100.

Even had you been among the lucky few to get an education, the chances in the past were that few would go on to graduate school, as many do now, or find a decent place in the world of work.

Now, however, there are more than 26 million women working in America. One of every three American workers is a woman, and almost three out of five of those are married.

Eight or nine out of ten girls today will be gainfully employed at some time during their lives.

The change of opportunities for women is nowhere more evident than in government. Women have come to assume important positions throughout the government.

At the national level, women occupy some 130 jobs filled by executive or Presidential appointment; in state government, there are 394 women state legislators and 45 women in statewide elective offices. There are 17 Congresswomen now in Washington.

Young women, especially those who, like you, have had and are having the good fortune of a fine education, need not sit on the sidelines watching the historic and exciting challenges of the 20th Century march by.

Though you probably do not realize it now, your generation will dominate our society for the remainder of the 20th Century. The dawn of the 21st Century will find you in my own age bracket of today.

I don't think anyone would take issue with me if I said the 20th Century has been the most cataclysmic in history, for both good and ill. I firmly believe that the good by far outweighs the ill. But the 20th Century is two-thirds gone.

In terms of the promise of American life and worldwide peace, freedom and prosperity, what, for the next 34 years, will it be? Or perhaps the more important question is, what should it be? I am an optimist, and I believe that the answer to the second need not be far removed from the answer to the first.

The satisfactory solution of our problems will depend on the personal involvement of all of us in the continuing struggle against poverty, ignorance and injustice at home and abroad.

Before I enter into the main discussion of the topic of this particular workshop—the topic of foreign aid—I should like to tell you about some of the opportunities for service for young college women today and in the coming years.

The Peace Corps offers young people the opportunity to serve both their own country and the rest of the world by working with people and government in underdeveloped areas. The volunteers educate the young, care for the sick and poor, develop sanitary systems, and carry out the multitude of tasks needed to draw the newer nations into the 20th Century.

In the War on Poverty, the VISTA volunteers, the domestic counterpart of the Peace Corps, helps to bridge the widening gap between the haves and the have-nots in America by helping the poor in their neighborhoods and homes. There are already over 2,000 volunteers in training or in service side by side with the poor in crowded slums, in decaying mills and mine towns, in unpainted shacks on worn-out farms, in migrant work camps, on Indian reservations.

A third, and the newest of the service organizations which will attract young women, particularly those who wish to enter teaching, is the National Teacher Corps.

In its first year, the immediate goal is to enroll 3,750 young people in a bold new effort to improve education at its weakest point, the poorer school districts of the nation. In a combination with and under the tutelage of experienced teachers, they will serve two years in the poor rural and urban school districts where they are needed most.

While they are teaching, these young people, called teacher-interns, will be paid and will have the opportunity to study for master's degrees at nearby cooperating universities.

These are only three areas of possible service; there are of course many more. I understand, another workshop will discuss the subject of careers in the foreign service.

I realize of course that most of you will marry, have children and raise your families.

In fact, if you do this well and nothing more, you will be rendering an indispensable and noble service. Indeed, I am here reminded of Mark Twain's reply when asked what men would be like without women. He said, "Scarce."

I hope, however, that you will strongly consider giving at least some of your life to the kinds of service I have suggested. Indeed, the teachings of the Judeo-Christian faith, the needs of people and the humanizing instinct of women combine to mean new opportunities for such service in our own days.

I now turn to the subject of foreign aid.

On February 1st of this year, President Johnson sent a message to Congress. In it he recommended a program to help give the people of the less-developed world the food, the health, the skills and education—and the strength—to lead their nations to self-sufficient lives of plenty and freedom.

Today, the President said, the citizens of many developing nations walk in the shadow of misery:

Half the adults have never been to school.

Over half the people are hungry or malnourished.

Food production per person is falling. At present rates of growth, population will double before the year 2000.

These are the dominant facts of our age, the President said. They challenge our own security. They threaten the future of the world.

Our response, President Johnson said, must be bold and daring. It must go to the root causes of misery and unrest. It must build a firm foundation for progress, security and peace.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk recently said that "rarely a day passes in which I am not involved in some food-related issue." The war against hunger, he declared, "looms as one of the major problems our nation will be facing during the coming decades."

No element of U.S. foreign policy since the end of World War II has been more strikingly novel than the provision of American technical advice and training, of American capital equipment and commodities, to other countries either as gifts or on loans at far less than commercial terms.

For twenty years, we in the United States have used a portion of our wealth and our knowledge to help other nations develop their own human and material resources. We are continuing to do so and for the same reasons that supported our original decision. It is no less true today than it was 20 years ago that the prosperity and safety of the United States are heavily influenced by the prosperity and safety of other nations.

The new major emphases recommended by the President this year are in the fields of food and agriculture and education.

It is clear that food demand in the developing countries will rise sharply over the next decade or two as a result both of rising populations and of rising incomes. The United States clearly should do what we can to help alleviate hunger around the world.

One billion people, a third of the world's population, drag themselves through the day weak from hunger, an easy target for disease and frequently for death from starvation. Another billion are badly malnourished, almost on the borderline of starvation. What we call progress, civilization, prosperity is meaningless to two-thirds of the human race. And, as the great Roman, Seneca once said, "A hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice, nor is bent by any prayers."

The malnourished masses love their children as intensively as well-fed Americans love theirs. They are not about to starve peacefully and quietly in patience, resignation and fatalism, as their ancestors might have done. They know there is a world without hunger somewhere outside their dusty villages. They have taken seriously to the politicians' promises of a better life. They will riot and kill to achieve it. In a special report to Congress in 1965, President Johnson committed the agricultural and technological resources to this country to a world-wide war on malnutrition. He referred to tragic evidence that vitamin and protein deficiencies are robbing many countries throughout the world of the production capacities of their people.

Malnutrition takes its worst toll in the first five years of human growth, blunting the physical development of pre-school children, and very often retarding their mental growth as well. In countries where food shortages are both chronic and widespread, this irreversible process affects up to 50 percent of the infant population.

A.I.D. missions around the world are now beginning to explore ways of getting the necessary enriched food supplements to these pre-school children. A.I.D. has contracted with several American universities to train

American and foreign professionals and technicians in nutritional health and to prepare handbooks for use in the campaign.

It is not an easy assignment. While the sucklin infant is nourished by its mother and the school child can benefit from a school lunch program, facilities do not exist in most countries for reaching the pre-school toddler. Developing nations must devote their own energies and facilities to this problem.

The program requires education for physicians, health workers, and mothers. It calls for social services to reach families in their homes and through child care centers.

Local customs and eating habits must be known, so that the texture, taste, and composition of the enriched foods will be attractive to the consumers. The right foods must be grown to supply the required nutrients. While children in one region may be suffering from a Vitamin A deficiency, those in another section of the same country may require animal proteins instead. New and improved high protein commercial products must be developed which can be marketed, yet remain within the price range of those who need them most.

A.I.D. is now beginning the first pilot projects in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Central America, Morocco, Turkey, and Korea. The plan is to blend, fortify, and enrich basic food commodities—starting with supplies from the Food for Peace Program—with locally grown proteins, vitamins, and minerals.

Within five years, A.I.D. hopes to have projects underway in at least 25 of the 50 countries that need such help. The pilot projects will be moving progressively toward the goal of reaching 150 million children by the end of 1971.

As the United States places the main emphasis in its aid program on helping other countries increase their own food production, increased food aid shipments will be required to fill the food gap while local output is being expanded.

However, direct food aid under the Food for Peace Program and the proposed Food for Freedom Act will be closely integrated with other U. S. assistance to insure that the less-developed countries do more to raise their own food themselves.

The Food for Freedom Act, proposed successor to Public Law 480 (Food for Peace), will retain the best provisions of the current legislation and will:

Make self-help an integral part of our food aid program;

Eliminate the "surplus" requirement for food aid;

Emphasize the development of markets for American farm products;

Authorize greater food aid shipments than the current rate;

Increase emphasis on combating malnutrition;

Continue to involve voluntary agencies in people-to-people assistance programs; and

Provide for better coordination of food aid with other economic assistance.

The race, of course, between food and population is a critical one. A number of countries have come to recognize that the food problem cannot be solved without addressing themselves to both sides of the food/population equation.

Nevertheless, even with the most optimistic of achievements in family planning, we realistically face the fact that such measures cannot prevent the serious threat of hunger in the next decade.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk recently said that "Our best hope is to obtain more food from lands already under cultivation, and from the sea." Technology has increased production on American farms three-fold in two generations.

In this connection, the principal contribution of A.I.D. is to organize technical and capital assistance to help the developing countries raise their rates of increase in agricultural output, as part of the general task of economic development.

We expect that our A.I.D. capital and technical assistance directly to enlarge agricultural output, in the next fiscal year, will rise by about 50 percent, to around $450 million.

This will cover programs encouraging fertilizer plants and imports through A.I.D.-financed exports to help for building new fertilizer plants.

These programs will also include educational activities related to agriculture, including schools, extension services, research and training. Technical advisory services to governments, farmers and agricultural institutions will be emphasized, and so will water utilization programs and transportation facilities improvements.

A.I.D. now finances more than 1,000 agricultural technicians overseas, and almost 2,000 participants receive training in the United States.

This brings us to the other major emphasis recommended by the President in his message to Congress—the field of education.

Education is the foundation for development. Progress in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America depends on a rapid increase in the number of trained, educated people who can run effective governments, operate public health systems, credit unions, cooperatives and businesses, and use modern farm methods to raise more from the land.

In fiscal year 1967, the Agency proposes a $155 million program of education assistance—an increase of nearly 50 percent over current levels.

Although earlier A.I.D. projects in education covered a wide variety of education problems, more recent programs are concentrated on education planning and its relationship to national manpower requirements, particularly the preparation of teachers and textbooks, and on the expansion of education for health and agriculture personnel.

One of the most important components of the expanded international educational program will be the proposed Center for Educational Cooperation, to be established within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Center will be a focal point for leadership in international education and will act as a channel for communication between our missions abroad and the U.S. educational community; it will direct programs assigned to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and assist public and private agencies conducting international education programs.

The Center will serve as an important point of contact, as a clearing house, and as a link between the domestic programs of schools, colleges and universities concerned with world affairs and selected educational activities abroad.

A notable feature of the new international education cooperation is the distinct recognition that international education is a reciprocal process and we have much to gain as well as to give. President Johnson has invited participation by any country that is willing to join in this common task, with challenges posed to all nations, "friend and foe alike."

The establishment of school-to-school partnerships, to expand the modest program already under way, will provide for the furnishing of books, equipment, and teacher and student visits. The program, with a goal of 1,000 such school-to-school partnerships, will be the administrative responsibility of the Peace Corps, cooperating with A.I.D.

A.I.D. will expand specialized training in the United States for foreign students and double the present number of U.S. participants in the summer teaching corps, particularly in teacher training. A.I.D. will also expand studies and furnish assistance in the application of modern technology in improving educational processes.

A Council on International Education will be established by the President to advise the new Center on participation by the private sector in international education.

Our aid programs, when they are successful, assist developing countries to establish themselves as independent, self-supporting nations. That is a great accomplishment, and of great value to the United States. A world of independent, self-supporting nations, cooperating together to solve common problems, is the kind of world the United States seeks—in which we believe we can live most safely and most constructively.

The central purpose of foreign assistance activities, therefore, is two-pronged. One is essentially protective—preventing results we know to be harmful. The primary job of our mutual defense programs is to protect the security of nations which are directly threatened by aggression, internal or external.

The other is more positive—conducting programs of economic development and technical cooperation which help free nations become stronger and better partners, better able to work with us in affairs of mutual concern.

Technical cooperation, the "people" part of the foreign aid programs, is carried out at the request of other governments. Through these programs, American technicians are overseas, helping to set up public health services, agricultural extension systems, educational services of all kinds, and many other institutions needed for economic and social progress. They advise, teach and demonstrate, trying to "work themselves out of a job" as soon as possible.

Even in turbulent and dangerous areas such as South Vietnam, where the fight against the Viet Cong continues, more than 800 A.I.D.-financed technicians who know first aid, or how to grow more cabbages or raise better pigs, help give the villagers a better life to fight for, a stake in their own country.

These foreign aid experts are there of their own volition. They were not drafted. They are the unsung heroes in the battle for world freedom.

As the struggle continues, South Vietnam, with our help, is taking the steps and decisions necessary to carry forward a program of economic development. Land is being redistributed. Wells are being dug. Schools are being built. Agricultural production steadily increases. Hospitals and roads are being completed. New leadership is being trained.

These things are not dramatic. But every day the Vietnamese economy—and the life of the Vietnamese citizen—becomes a little better, despite calculated Communist disruption and terror.

Thus, by helping others to help themselves, the aid programs advance the cause of freedom as well as our national interest which is fully served when other nations maintain their freedom and independence against Communist threats and enticements.

Good results have been achieved. Of the 50 or more newly independent nations we have helped, not one has chosen a communist form of government. The successful completion of the A.I.D. program in Greece and the Republic of China or Taiwan, and the steps toward self-support in such countries as Mexico, Chile, Korea and Turkey are evidence that steady progress is in fact, possible.

The record of physical accomplishments of U.S. foreign aid programs in Fiscal Year 1965 alone shows that our aid is in fact benefiting millions of people around the world.

During that one year, nearly 50 million doses of vaccine and medication were distributed; 40,000 school classrooms were provided; nearly 17 million textbooks were distributed; more than 105 million people benefited by new water supply facilities; more than 850,000 acres of land came under irrigation; 123,000 dwellings were constructed and more than 50,000 miles of roads were built or improved.

These are some of the outward manifestations of progress. Other programs go on to strengthen the agricultural and industrial bases of the economies in less developed countries so that in due course they may stand on their feet.

Now what about the cost of these foreign aid programs. Are they bankrupting our country, as some of the opponents of the program have claimed? Are these foreign aid programs "give-away" programs, "money poured down the drain," as some of the trite, tired and worn-out clichés have it?

Far from it. Only one half of one percent—not one percent—only one half of one percent of our gross national product goes into foreign aid. To put it otherwise, only 3 cents of each federal budget dollar goes into foreign aid. Surely the richest nation on earth can affort to spend such a small portion of its national income on programs which reflect our best national traditions of humanitarianism and serve our national interest.

Foreign aid is not an important cause of the balance of payments deficit. We do not send dollars abroad. What we send is American goods and services. More than 85 percent of foreign aid appropriations today are spent in the United States, thus helping create more jobs for Americans.

Significantly supplementing our official foreign assistance efforts are the U. S. voluntary agencies. These are the associations formed by dedicated people who, through public service, seek to help people help themselves.

Their programs, which in many cases started as relief projects, have evolved into efforts to prepare people through self-help activities to raise their standards of living. I have been working intensively with the voluntary agencies of the United States for the past several years.

The voluntary agencies of the United States formed a Coordinating Council—the American Council of Voluntary agencies for Foreign Service—to coordinate their work throughout the world, and the Council has set up subcommittees for each of the major geographic areas of the world.

The Council brings together U. S. groups of various religious beliefs—Catholic, Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Jewish. Voluntary relief and charitable organizations such as CARE, the Church World Service, or Catholic Relief Services, are able to ship medicine, food, school supplies, tools, and other people-to-people donations under A.I.D.'s authority to pay ocean freight.

The cooperative effort of the U.S. Government and the U. S. Voluntary Agencies serving humanity overseas has a legal basis in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which directs that the President "shall use to the maximum extent practicable the services and facilities of voluntary, non-profit organizations."

Now there are 62 such registered organizations. In 1964, these American private organizations sent overseas almost $315 million worth of commodities and cash.

Thus, through official and private efforts, through diplomatic channels, through regional defense arrangements, and through foreign aid, slowly, step by step, through pain and fortitude, we are trying to create a world of justice, freedom and humanitarianism.

We extend assistance to nations because it is in the highest traditions of our heritage and humanity. But even more, because we are concerned with the kind of world our children will live in.

By the end of this week, the brilliant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, David Bell, will transmit the reins of the Agency to his former Deputy, William S. Gaud. As Mr. Bell relinquishes his heavy responsibilities to return to private enterprise, his ears must be ringing with the expressions of high praise that came his way from Congress, the White House and all the information media.

His successor, Mr. Gaud, is a very capable public servant. In the long history of foreign aid, he is the first person who has ever been carefully trained and groomed to take over the top job in A.I.D. I am sure he will be an excellent Administrator.

On July 14, Administrator David Bell delivered his last public address before the National Press Club in Washington, D. C. I think it is appropriate, as I conclude my talk here, to share with you Mr. Bell's parting words:

"And so," Mr. Bell said, "I am ending my association with A.I.D. with the good feeling of having been in the thick of a very good fight—of having been involved in an endeavor of very great significance to the United States and to the future of the world.

"The problems are extremely difficult, and we have much to learn about how to deal with them effectively. But I am convinced that the United States in its aid programs is on a sound footing. I trust we will have the wisdom and the fortitude to stay the course."

I thank you, you've been a wonderful audience.

Standpoint—The Draft Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, WBBM-TV of Chicago, broadcast an editorial Tuesday, August 9, which touched upon a matter of vast concern to the young men of this country and their parents. I refer to the draft law, and I feel this commentary should be pondered by Members of Congress who early next session will be called upon to extend the draft.

The editorial follows:

STANDPOINT—THE DRAFT LAW

The draft law should be changed. For one reason, it isn't a fair system. For another, it is not producing in sufficient numbers the young men needed to man our military machinery.

It is pretty well accepted now that vast increases will have to be made in the strength of our ground forces in Vietnam. Some estimates as to the ultimate need run as high as three-quarters of a million men—and that's well over twice the number now in action.

The Pentagon recently announced it will issue draft calls for 46,200 men in the month of October—the highest number drafted in any month since the end of the Korean War.

In Illinois, the quota for that month is expected to soar over the 3,000 mark, and that, too, could exceed any monthly draft call in this state since Korea.

These demands for manpower in growing numbers, have focused attention on some glaring inequities in the system we have for determining what young man shall be drafted, and which ones shall be deferred.

Criticism of the way we draft men for military service has been widespread. A Feedback Viewer Survey here on Channel Two not long ago showed that nearly two-thirds of those responding to the Survey believed that every able bodied man in the country should be required to take military service, regardless of present deferments. More recently, a nation wide poll indicated that about half of the people think the present system is unfair.

The higher draft calls for the coming months means some college students may go into uniform. They will, presumably, come from the group with the lower grades. This means, simply, that many decisions as to who goes into the army and who stays in class will be made by college professors. No matter how competent they might be to make such a decision, they should not be saddled with such a responsibility.

We believe the whole system for deferring college students from the draft should be abandoned. It is a cynical system that punishes young men who can't afford to go to college, or who couldn't make the top grades necessary to get a scholarship.

It also is subject to wanton abuses. An Illinois draft official told us of one young man who protested being drafted into the army on the grounds he was a college student, and was entitled to a deferment. It turned out he had been in college for six years and had just finished his sophomore year.

The draft is not merely a mechanical means of picking men for military service, nor should it ever be. It is a very personal thing that reaches into homes and lives. It also is a vital necessity for the country, given the world in which this country must live and make itself secure. But it should be handled much more fairly than it now is.

The Separation of Statecraft and Politics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "Separating Statecraft, Politics," written by Charles Bartlett, and published in the Washington Star of recent date.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPARATING STATECRAFT, POLITICS

(By Charles Bartlett)

The outsiders' predicament in separating statecraft from politics and gimmickry from diplomacy in the public dialogue on Viet Nam will become acute before the 1966 congressional campaign grows much older.

The problem is illustrated by events that have flowed from a July 2 statement by Charles Percy, the Republican candidate for the Senate in Illinois. Percy gave voice that day to an idea developed by him and his staff. He proposed a conference of Asian nations to work towards a solution in Viet Nam.

"No one could guarantee the success of such a conference," Percy declared, "but it is an approach worth trying. Perhaps an Asian conference would be only a beginning. But let us begin."

The Percy proposal did not create any immediate stir. His opponent, Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, brushed it off as "half-baked." But on July 8 Dwight Eisenhower, contacted by intermediaries, wrote Percy a short letter in which he praised his idea as "worthy of serious consideration."

At the last minute on July 12, President Johnson expanded a scheduled speech to the American Alumni Council in West Virginia into a national telecast. He talked at length of building political and economic strength among the Asia nations and declared that these nations "must pull together in the same broad sweep of history."

On July 20, Sen. Thruston Morton, persistently concerned with the fortunes of Republican candidates, put Percy's proposal in the Congressional Record with the comment that an Asia initiative toward peace might bring Hanoi to the negotiation table.

On Aug. 3, Thanat Khoman, the foreign minister of Thailand, called on the Asians "to take our destiny into our own hands" and to convene a conference, in Asia not in Geneva, to thrash out a settlement of the war. This will be the first time in history, Thanat said, that the Asians have taken "full charge and responsibility for their affairs."

On Aug. 6 Secretary of State Dean Rusk described Thanat's proposal as a "constructive suggestion" whose development the United States will follow with interest. On Aug. 8, the Democratic leader in the Senate, Mike Mansfield, said the idea was "admirable."

On the same day the Percy camp released Eisenhower's letter and the Republicans moved toward making the Percy proposal a party position.

It is impossible to assert flatly that the administration persuaded Thanat to take this initiative in order to blunt the political effectiveness of Percy's proposal. One point can be made, however. Nothing like this has ever come out of Bangkok before. The Thais are deeply committed to a thesis that the only way to win the war is to wage it.

The Percy-Thanat proposal was put forward at a time when there has been absolutely no hint from Hanoi of a readiness to negotiate. The uselessness of convening a conference at this stage has been implicit in the response to Thanat's invitation by most of the Asian nations, especially North Viet Nam and Communist China, who rejected it flatly.

Percy's timing had obvious motivations. His statement coincided with the intensification of his political campaign and the acceleration of the bombing in North Viet Nam. Thanat's timing did not seem to concur with any particular development in Asia. Officials here vigorously deny the suggestion that he was prompted by Washington but the sequence of events leaves suspicions.

No harm has been done. Percy's idea was a good one and Thanat's follow-up will set the stage for constructive regional moves that may eventually advance the cause of Asian stability.

The danger is that the campaign will stimulate less substantial and more stagey antics in respects to the war. The temptation will exist for both sides because the struggle weighs heavily upon the voters' minds.

Teenage Valor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot these days about teenage misdeeds. I would like to pay tribute to teenage valor which I am confident predominates among our younger generation today.

A case in point is that of young Michael Waldear, a high school student and a Boy Scout of Alameda, Calif., whose family I know.

An article in the Alameda Times-Star of August 5 tells the story of his heroism which I am pleased to insert in the Record:

Alameda Boy Who Saved Drowning Man Honored; Scout Award Thrills 15-Year-Old

Last August when Boy Scout Michael Waldear was vacationing at Carmel Highlands, he noticed signs of a struggle coming from the resort's swimming pool. A man was floundering in the water, gasping for breath. Immediately, Michael plunged into the pool and rescued the drowing man.

Young Waldear's heroic action was reported to the National Board of Boy Scouts in New Jersey, who conferred upon him the certificate of lifesaving and meritorious award. He was presented the award before the congregation at the First Presbyterian Church, sponsor of Michael's Troop 2.

Michael, who will enter his sophomore year art Alameda High School in September, is "honored and thrilled" at receiving the award. Known as a quiet boy to his friends, he enjoys skiing, sailing and baseball. He lives at 1118 Bay St. with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Waldear, and a brother and sister.

The skill and courage shown by the youngster when he saved the drowning man have been attributed to his Boy Scout training. Life-saving is one of the skills taught at the scout's summer Camp Stephens. In all 275 boys will attend his session, which begins August 6, continuing through September 3.

Reverend Wesley Van Delinder, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, observed that Boy Scout Troop 2 has been continuous in its registration for nearly 40 years, and that many young men today are making good use of the training they received while under the sponsoring of Troop 2.

Army Still Remembers Old Friend Carl Vinson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great personal pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues a splendid and well-merited editorial which appeared in the Macon Telegraph on Friday morning, August 12, 1966, concerning our beloved former colleague, the indestructible and incomparable Carl Vinson.

Carl Vinson has been named the recipient of the 1966 Sylvanus Thayer Award and he will make a major address at the U.S. Military Academy at 2 p.m., Saturday, September 10, at which time he will receive the Thayer award. He will then join a very small and select group of distinguished American citizens who have been the recipients of this award.

Probably no American of this century is more deserving of this award, and I am proud to claim Carl Vinson as my personal friend and mentor.

The editorial follows:

Army Still Remembers Old Friend Carl Vinson

Gone from the Washington scene, where he served as a Member of Congress for 50 years, Middle Georgia's former Rep. Carl Vinson is still respectfully and affectionately remembered by the nation's military establishment.

The United States Military Academy's Association of Graduates has announced that Mr. Vinson, who served for 14 years as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and, before that, as chairman of the old House Naval Affairs Committee for at least as long, will receive the 1966 Sylvanus Thayer Award.

The presentation will be made at West Point on Sept. 10 after a brigade review of the corps of cadets.

The Thayer award was established by the association of Academic graduates in memory of Sylvanus Thayer, "father of the Military Academy," who as superintendent of the institution from 1817 to 1833, is credited with having set down the high standards maintained ever since by the academy.

Each year, the Award is presented by the association to that individual whose service and accomplishment in the national interest best exemplifies dedication and devotion to the ideals set forth in the Academy's motto: "Duty, Honor, Country."

Certainly, no American better qualifies than does Mr. Vinson. His long and distinguished career in public service carried the hallmark of the same virtues that serve as a standard for the Academy.

In his time, Mr. Vinson has been the recipient of many high honors, but, we believe, there are few, if any, he will cherish more than the Thayer Award, which he richly merits for his great contribution through the years to the well-being of national defense.

Debt Interest Now $12 Billion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the exorbitant cost to the taxpayer of high interest rates is portrayed in detail in the following article by the nationally syndicated columnist, Sylvia Porter. Once again, the Congress can profit from the penetrating analysis of Miss Porter.

Unfortunately, in the current tight money market, the interest rate peaks are not yet in sight. Last week, the Treasury reported that its refunding operation for $14 billion of notes at 5¼ percent—the highest coupon rate since 1921—was successful in selling only 67.8 percent of the securities. The remaining holders, both public and private, were doubtless attracted by the fertile yields in other parts of the money markets. For instance, new Treasury bonds carrying a 4-percent coupon and maturing in 1972, are trading at $934 for a $1,000 face value—thereby returning a 5.39 percent interest rate for the investor. On August 10, the Federal National Mortgage Association sold its 2-year debentures at a price which produced a 5.91-percent rate—an alltime high.

This state of affairs is the sorry result of unwise exercise of monetary policy by both the Federal Reserve Board and the administration which has signaled an interest rate escalation throughout the financial community. As long as the Federal Government and its agencies must pay extravagant interest rates to attract investors to their securities, little headway can be expected in cooling off an overheated economy.

The Federal Reserve Board should immediately abandon its high interest rate policy. This hackneyed answer to the economy's inflationary pressures is clearly unsuccesful.

The article referred to follows:

Debt Interest Now $12 Billion

(By Sylvia Porter)

In the 10 years since summer of 1956, the national debt has climbed 17 percent. In the same period, the interest the Treasury pays to holders of this debt has climbed 77 percent.

Since 1960 the federal debt has risen only 12 percent. In the same period interest on the debt has risen 31 percent.

These four statistics tell a tale of spectacular upsurge which has no precedent in recent times.

A few days ago, the Treasury sold new notes carrying coupons of 5¼ percent, highest in 45 years, to replace maturing IOUs with coupons ranging from 3 to 4¾. This sale automatically will add millions of dollars to the interest the Treasury must pay out over the lives of the new 5¼s, even though the Government was only extending old loans and wasn't increasing the total debt by a single penny.

STEADY INCREASE

And this 5¼ percent sale was only one illustration of what has been happening month after month to the Treasury's debt interest as rates have soared in response to tremendous demands for credit and the Federal Reserve's policy of restricting the supply of credit to curb inflationary borrowing. Between mid-1965 and mid-1966, rising interest rates alone added more than $600 million to the federal budget. Putting it another way: interest on the public debt crossed the $9 billion mark in 1960, fluctuated in that range until 1963. Then it started ballooning, past the $10 billion mark in fiscal 1964, past the $11 billion mark in fiscal 1965, past the $12 billion mark in fiscal 1966. And it's still climbing. . . .

It's not the size of the debt which has been jumping. On the contrary, budget deficits recently have been comparatively small and thus haven't added significantly to the total debt.

While, admittedly, the debt at the end of fiscal 1966 was about $320 billion, an all-time record, this absolute figure had little meaning. What does have meaning are the following comparisons.

As a percent of national output, the public debt has shriveled from 117.2 percent in 1946 to 45.5 percent now. In contrast, corporation debt has jumped from 49.9 percent of national output at the end of World War II to 77.5 percent.

As a share of total public and private debt, federal debt has declined from 58 percent in 1946 to 22 percent. Corporation debt has risen from 25 to 38 percent of the total.

CHANGE IS STRIKING

On a per capita basis, the change is even more striking. In 1946, the debt burden on each man, woman and child was $1,817-actually more than the national output per capita. Now it's around $1,641—less than half the output per man, woman and child.

The situation is clear: the growth in the national debt has been picayune in comparison with the growth in the economy. Total public debt actually exceeded total output in 1946; it's less than half Gross National Product in 1966.

It is the cost of carrying it which is no burdensome. At $12 billion, debt interest is by far the largest single item in the budget after defense expenditures. It dwarfs what the budget allocates for most civilian activities. It absorbs almost 12 cents of every $1 the Treasury collects in revenue.

You can escape the direct impact of rising interest rates if you do not borrow. But you cannot escape the fact that it is your tax money that is paying the peak debt interest.

Antipoverty Program Gigantic Bust in Mismanagement, Scandal, High Pay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon be afforded an opportunity to slash needless Government expenditures and a program of bureaucratic muddling and bungling when a vote is taken on the $1.7 billion antipoverty budget for the current fiscal year.

For those who have not been convinced that the war on poverty is a wasteful and scandal-riddled boondoggle, I commend the following report by well-known columnists, Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott:

Antipoverty Program "Gigantic Bust" in Mismanagement, Scandal, High Pay

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

Washington.—With the House shortly to vote on authorizing a $1.7 billion anti-poverty budget for the current fiscal year, it is time for the legislators to squarely face up to the inescapable fact that this costly program is a gigantic bust and should be discarded.

President Johnson has sternly lectured Congressional leaders on the imperative need for stringent economy to meet the steadily soaring outlays for the Viet Nam conflict and to curb threatening inflation. For once, he is absolutely right.

And by the same token, no better start could be made on slashing needless government expenditures than by junking the immensely expensive anti-poverty boondoggle.

At one stroke, $1.7 billion in exceedingly dubious and wasteful spending could be saved. It's a perfect opportunity for Congress to meet the President's sound demand for the economy, and simultaneously get rid of one of the most chaotic, extravagant and trouble-racked experiments in years.

WOULD END DISGRACE

That would be an immeasurable boom to the economic and fiscal stability of the country, and an end to a disgraceful snafu.

Conceived in politics as a Democratic electioneering gimmick in the 1964 presidential campaign, the anti-poverty program has cost taxpayers more than $2.3 billion with no evidence of having made the slightest impact on poverty anywhere.

The great seething centers of urban poverty remain utterly untouched. Nowhere can a single instance be cited where poverty has been significantly alleviated.

The irrefutable proof of that is the almost daily riots and violent outbreaks—attributed in most cases to racial and civil rights factors. But, indisputably, underlying causes also are grinding want, joblessness and despair.

The various superficial projects the anti-poverty program has undertaken in a groping effort to cope with these highly volatile conditions have either been fantastically expensive for the meager and questionable results, or have bogged down in a welter of dissension, mismanagement, incompetence, bungling, chiseling, squandering and numerous other failings and abuses.

A striking illustration of the basic incoherence and fallibility of the program is the fact that its top echelon has undergone virtually a 100 percent turnover in its two-year existence. Director Sargent Shriver is the only original executive still remaining—and the inside word is he will depart after the November election.

Also in recent weeks, a number of Job Corps and Community Action officials have thrown up their hands and quit in frustration and disgust.

EXAMPLES SHOWN

The list of anti-poverty scandals would fill many pages. Graphically illustrative of their nature and extent are the following:

To date, the anti-poverty program has spent more than $55 million in salaries alone. Some 1,500 workers get more than $10,000 a year; of this number, 18 receive more than $25,000; 17 others more than $22,000; 19 others more than $19,000; 29 others more than $15,000. By contrast, of the approximately 300,000 U.S. troops in Viet Nam, less than 2,000 officers are paid $10,000—the basic pay of a colonel with 14 years' service. At least 25 anti-poverty officials receive more than General Westmoreland, commander in Viet Nam.

A rundown hotel in Charleston, W. Va., was leased for $94,800 a year as a Women's Job Corps center. In addition to paying all taxes and insurance, the government also spent $225,000 to renovate the building, which real estate brokers value at $250,000.

Of the 208 members of the staff of the Camp Gary, San Marcos, Tex., Job Corps center drawing salaries over $9,000, all are being paid an average of 57 percent above their previous salary. Twenty-two of them are getting more than double what they formerly got.

A vicious fight occurred in a dormitory at the Mountain Home, Idaho, Job Corps camp. A corpsman was brutally beaten and slashed and stabbed for playing a radio. Subsequently, it came to light that the assailant had three felony convictions, plus a parole violation. Nothwithstanding, the Job Corps paid for an attorney, bail and psychiatric treatment for him. When the victim was released from the hospital, he was so mistreated and threatened by the assailant's friends at the camp that he was forced to leave.

For several months residents of New Bedford, Mass., were annoyed and abused by enrollees at the Rodman Men's Job Corps Center. A near-riot and instances of violence at the center caused New Bedford authorities to formally demand that President Johnson close down the camp.

MUCH TURMOIL

Every major project of the anti-poverty program has been a shambles of chaos and turmoil. This bedraggled and wasteful record speaks for itself, as follows:

Of all the anti-poverty undertakings, the Community Action program has been the most controversial, confused, mismanaged, extravagant and ineffectual. An early pamphlet issued by Shriver's office titled "Community Action—A Hometown Fight," proved to be ironically accurate.

Community Action programs throughout the country have been characterized by endless internal feuds and dissensions, clashes between politicos and the poor, lack of involvement of the poor at all levels, fiscal irresponsibility and chicancery, high-salary grabbing, waste, mismanagement, abuse of funds and other scandals.

Similarly, Neighborhood Youth Corps have been mired in dishonesty, kickbacks, political patronage, gross disregard of eligibility standards, waste and bungling. Labor Secretary Wirtz, testifying before the House Labor Committee, contradicted previous claims by Shriver by admitting that at least 5,000 of 6,000 enrollees in the Neighborhood Youth Corps have been found ineligible and dropped. Of this number, 1,700 were dropped in Chicago alone since Jan. 1.

Even Headstart, widely hailed as the most successful of the anti-poverty programs, has been skidding into the same trough of bureaucratic muddling and bungling. It has seriously suffered from shifting eligibility criteria and other major defects.

As a consequence, there have been a number of instances where a high percentage of far-from-poor and-disadvantaged children have been included in the porgram.

The Senate Labor Subcommittee considering the new anti-poverty budget feels so strongly about this gross snafuing that it has voted to shift Headstart to the Office of Education. There is strong likelihood this will be approved by Congress.

Whether Congress, with its eye on the November balloting, has the statesmanship and courage to ditch the wasteful and scandal-riddled $1.75 billion anti-poverty boondoggle is doubtful. There is a lot of political boodle in that huge grabbag.

But the fight to end it should be made—and will be to the lasting credit of those legislators who make it.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleagues in honoring the young drum corpsmen of America. I feel that it is particularly significant that the Nation has set aside a weeklong period, designated as "National Drum Corps Week" for the recognition of this admirable youth activity.

Today's headlines too often fail to reflect the positive and beneficial efforts of individuals who care about their country, their communities and their own lives. The youth who are involved in drum and bugle corps, who work to support the motto "Pageantry and patriotism on the march," are examples of this country's basic strength. Their loyalty to the unit, dedication to excellence, pride in appearance, their discipline and enthusiasm, constitute a valuable contribution to American life. The image that these young people present attests to the positive good they are doing as Americans, and projects their promise as the future leaders of this land.

It is a sign of great expectation and hope to see young people moving down the Main Streets of our cities and towns with purpose, and it is by no means the boys and girls alone who benefit from this experience. Every person who lines the streets to see and hear them, responds to the example of their spirit and patriotism. The whole drum corps performance seems to express, as art can, what is best in us.

I extend my heartiest congratulations to the Nation's drum corps, and take special pride in the drum corps units of my State of New Jersey. In my own home area, the Senior Caballeros of Hawthorne, N.J., and the Junior Garfield Cadets of Garfield, N.J., have year after year attained national prominence in American Legion competition. The Cadets, along with the Mountetts All-Girl Drum and Bugle Corps and the Captain Doremus Drum Corps of Hackensack, N.J., the Corvetts of Closter, the Doughboys in Cresskill, in my district, and many other units contribute significantly to their communities. I hope that interest and participation in drum corps units grows, and that more and more young Americans will become engaged in this most worthwhile activity. They clearly deserve the support and encouragement of every citizen.

Difficulties in Law Enforcement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, George Putnam, a Los Angeles television news commetator, has achieved for himself a fine reputation as one of the soundest men in his field.

Recently, Mr. Putnam aired two broadcasts dealing with the tremendous difficulties being experienced by law enforcement officials caused by various court rulings.

Under unanimous consent I include in the Appendix of the RECORD two of his broadcasts, entitled "A Cradle for Criminals," and "Crime of the Century Versus Investigative Procedure:"

A CRADLE FOR CRIMINALS

(By George Putnam)

Within the past week, vicious crimes have shocked the people of this nation. In Chicago, eight young nurses were strangled or stabbed to death in one of the most horrible crimes in the history of the nation.

Here on the west coast in the San Fernando Valley, a seventeen-year-old girl was kidnaped in her own car, trussed, gagged, and strangled to death.

Yet, vicious as these crimes are—torturous as they have proved to the families of these innocent victims—it is safe to predict that each of these murderers will continue to live—will serve a few years in a mental institution, and then will be released to a society that is becoming increasingly inept and unrealistic in dealing with the criminal.

This nation is cradling criminals—and our tragic increase in crime must be blamed to a great extent on today's parents and the moral breakdown of the family unit. A recent survey of three hundred juvenile delinquents in a midwestern city shows that not one attended a church or Sunday school regularly. Only a small percentage have parents who attend church.

Add to this the fact that these youngsters never learned to respect authority of any kind. Then, when these young ones do get into trouble, they go to court before too many judges who are soft hearted and soft on them. And so, very young in life, these young outlaws become hardened criminals who thumb their noses at our courts.

And on top of this, we are now engulfed by do-gooders, social scientists, psychiatrists, psychologists, and civil libertarians—all trying to justify vicious, premeditated criminal acts.

They say this is caused by the guilty person's inability to conform to the standards of modern society. And so these young outlaws are labeled the unwilling victims of a sick society.

So you see what happens—in all this clamor, it is the innocent victim and the sorrowing family who are forgotten. And it is the rights of society that are forgotten.

This is misplaced sentimentality. This, plus an emphasis on the individual rights of the criminal and a corresponding disregard of the rights of law abiding citizens.

To have rights without safety of life, limb and property, has no meaning. You can't have unbridled individual liberties—and at the same time have a safe, stable society.

Over the past ten years, we have witnessed judicial decisions offering a growing shield of protection for the criminal, and during this same period, crime has doubled across the nation, and is increasing four times faster than our population.

Lawlessness bordering on anarchy is with us—like it or not.

And so you see why it is fair to predict that the Chicago murderer of eight nurses and the killer of a seventeen year old San Fernando Valley girl will continue to live out their lives though they denied that privilege to their innocent victims.

And frankly, I am tired of having society blamed for the criminal acts of the individual. I refuse to accept any part of such blame. It is time we place criminal responsibility where it belongs—on the individual who commits the criminal act. And let the punishment fit the crime.

CRIME OF THE CENTURY VERSUS INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURE

(By George Putnam)

They're calling it "The crime of the century," the murder of eight nurses, some of them stabbed, some of them strangled to death. However, all but lost in this "crime of the century" is a game that is about to take place—not a search for truth, but instead, a search for flaws in procedure.

The crime has no parallel and the evidence against Richard F. Speck appears to be persuasive, but the Speck case has fallen heir to a wealth of new procedures in police investigation of crimes. This brought on by recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

And so, Richard Speck is being treated ever so carefully—ever so cautiously. The big story now is not the crime itself, but instead, the big story is how the case against Speck is going to be handled.

Ten years ago, an inquest would have been held. The accused would have been wheeled into court to be quizzed, photographed and interviewed. But not today.

As example, when the young doctor who identified Speck, questioned Speck, a young policeman stepped into call a halt. Newsmen were ushered out of the hospital as soon as Speck was identified. When it appeared he had suffered a heart attack, the presiding judge asisgned two prominent heart specialists to examine him. But the doctors found no evidence of a heart attack.

Speck's only visitors were his physiicans, the lawyer assigned to defend him, and a Lutheran minister. The state, in effect, waived its right even to question Speck about the eight murders.

It can be stated that Speck might face eight separate trials, and then again, he might never be tried at all, because, under Illinois law, he must be adjudged sane at the time of the crime and at the time of the trial. If he is found insane, he would not be tried but would be committed, to a hospital for the criminally insane. And Speck's lawyer says his client is pleading not guilty—not guilty by reason of insanity.

So the State must first prove Speck to be sane before it can prove, if it can, that it was Speck who stabbed and strangled those eight girls to death.

And let us consider the business of a confession. The Lutheran minister went to Speck's cell at the urging of Speck's sisters, and when he emerged from the jail hospital, the minister said he found Speck to be remorseful. His exact words—"He's naturally remorseful for what he's done." And he added, "A man in jail naturally is remorseful, isn't he?" Then the minister, realizing that he implied a confession, blurted, "I retract that statement."

Such a slip in present day America might throw the whole case up for grabs under Supreme Court rulings.

As example, in the ten year old Sam Sheppard case, the high court ruled that Sheppard didn't get a fair trial for the murder of his wife because of newspaper accounts of the crime.

At least one constitutional lawyer claims that Chicago's superintendent of police already has erred in releasing a wanted photograph of Speck with the blunt, unqualified accusation—"This is the man."

And isn't it strange that in this upside down, topsy turvy sort of court procedure, that the Chicago police department may finally be plucky that when he really fell into their hands, it was of his own doing.

Heaven only knows what might have happened if they had arrested him and hauled him off to jail.

Oakland, Calif., Postmaster Prohibits Discrimination in Jobs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker I am happy to announce that the very efficient and popular postmaster of Oakland, Calif., carries out the spirit of the law prohibiting discrimination for any cause, including sex in his office. Recently he appointed Mrs. Georgetta Woods as head of the West Oakland branch of the Oakland Post Office. Mrs. Woods has been in the postal service since 1944, has made a fine record and she has earned the promotion.

Another lady, Mrs. Colonia Boykin has been made foreman of mails, the first woman appointed to that position in the over 100-year history of the Oakland Post Office.

It is interesting to note that both of these women are from a minority race.

I include as part of these remarks an article that appeared in the California Voice for Friday, August 5, 1966:

MRS. GEORGETTA WOODS ASSUMES NEW DUTIES AS HEAD OF WEST OAKLAND POST OFFICE

"Equality of the sexes," a phrase that's been around so long it has become a bit ragged and timeworn. There was a time when female employees were permitted employment, but not promotion. It didn't make any difference how capable, how talented or how skilled the distaff side of the species might be; when it came time for promotion—who got the job? The man! But this is now changed. Administration policy dictates that ability must be recognized—and the Oakland Post Office is in complete accord—that promotions must be given to the individuals qualified, and without considering sex.

Postmaster John F. Bushell just recently announced the appointment of Mrs. Colonia Boykin to the position of Foreman of Mails. Mrs. Boykin is the first woman appointed to that position in the over one hundred year history of the Oakland Post Office.

And now, another woman has been promoted to supervisory status. Postmaster John F. Bushell announces that Mrs. Georgetta M. Woods has been raised to the position of Station Superintendent. Mrs. Woods assumed the duties of her new position at the West Oakland Station on June 18, 1966.

Mrs. Woods entered the Postal Service on April 14, 1944 and she has worked at various times as a distributor, window clerk, general clerk and personnel clerk. Her selection as a Station Superintendent culminates many years of preparation, and as Postmaster Bushell says, "she deserves it."

The Oakland Post Office has not had a female station superintendent in over 25 years. The last female station superintendent was assigned to the Mills College Station during the early 1940's.

It is only a coincidence that both Mrs. Boykin and Mrs. Woods are members of a minority race, since appointments in the Oakland Post Office are made without consideration to race, creed, nationality or sex. The Oakland Post Office is proud to welcome these two fine ladies into the supervisory fold.

Mr. Ralph J. Kleger Wins Holm Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to tell my colleagues in the Chamber that Mr. Ralph J. Kleger, of Clatkanie, Oreg., has been selected by the Department of Commerce to receive the John Campanius Holm Award.

The award was created in 1959 to honor those who, like Mr. Kleger, serve as voluntary weather observers for the U.S. Weather Bureau. The Weather Bureau has 12,000 voluntary observers throughout the United States whose work is an invaluable contribution to meteorological study in this country. Mr. Kleger was selected for this award from among these 12,000 volunteers for his outstanding service.

Mr. Kleger was cited by Dr. Robert M. White, Administrator, Environmental Science Services Administration, Department of Commerce, for outstanding service to the Weather Bureau and the people of Clatskanie, Oreg. Volunteers like Mr. Kleger "have given the Federal Government more than 1,000 years of service," Dr. White said. The data they have gathered is vital to agriculture, industry, and commerce, and helps reduce loss of life and damage caused by floods, hurricanes, and other weather hazards.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my personal congratulations to Mr. Kleger on his award and to express my appreciation to him and the other recipients of the John Campanius Holm Award for the fine service they perform for their country.

Successful Dominican Venture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, here is another newspaper that looks back on our action in the Dominican crisis and chalks it up as a success.

In fact, the Daily Mail in Anderson, S.C., says it must be put down as one of the more successful American attempts to curb the spread of communism and establish democratic rule in this hemisphere.

This is so, the newspaper observes, despite the criticism at home and abroad and the casualties of the expedition.

In sum, the Daily Mail rates the Johnson administration's move in the Dominican Republic as one of the major achievements of the Americas in keeping the peace.

For those of my colleagues who may want to study the newspaper's judgment of the Dominican operation, I offer it now for the RECORD:

SUCCESSFUL DOMINICAN VENTURE

Twenty-four lives lost, 164 wounded and 15 months after landing, the American occupation force is beginning to leave the Dominican Republic. By September 20, the whole force must be returned home.

Despite criticism at home and abroad, and the casualties of the expedition, it must be put down as one of the more successful American attempts to put down the spread of Communism and establish democratic rule by popular election in this hemisphere.

President Johnson profited from the mistakes of his predecessors in Cuba and acted promptly and decisively in the Dominican Republic when leftist elements took up arms and tried to seize the government set up by the military.

Taking a neutral position and drawing brick bats from both sides, American Marines landed April 28, 1965, and assumed a protective stance that halted the civil strife. The Marines remained barely a month and were replaced by elements of the 82nd Airborne, from Fort Bragg, N.C.

The bulk of the 5,000 American troops will begin moving out this week, but some Special Forces will remain in the interior. The Green Berets are not on any secret mission, or even in clandestine anti-guerrilla preparations. They are on civic action in a half dozen areas—building houses for a mountain community, providing medical treatment, giving rural people sanitary and comfortable places to live and work.

The Latin American elements are also leaving. The first to go were the 186 Paraguayians. Then will follow 240 Hondurans, 250 Nicaraguans, 1,000 Brazilians. The fifth nation involved, Costa Rica, has no army and has 11 policemen in the force.

President Joaquin Balaguer feels more secure for the full month the peace force remained after his inauguration July 1. Opposition, once threatening, has died down. Put this down as one of the major achievements of the Americas in peace keeping.

Independence of Korea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, 18 years ago, on August 15, 1948, the Republic of Korea joined the community of free and independent nations. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate the Republic of Korea on her anniversary and also express my admiration for the Korean people and their courageous fight against overwhelming obstacles.

I want to take this opportunity to extend warmest fecilitations to His Excellency Chung Hee Park, President of the Republic of Korea; His Excellency Hyun Chul Kim, Korea's Ambassador to the United States; and to all the citizens of this gallant nation.

Few nations have had to struggle as hard as Korea for the right to self-government. Both ancient and modern Korea have been subjected to the repeated invasions of imperialist powers. Only after World War II were the Koreans given their freedom after 35 years of Japanese rule. Tragically, that part of Korea north of the 38th parallel which fell under Soviet custodianship after the war, was soon made a Communist satellite. North and South Koreans naturally bound by the ties of an ancient and distinctive culture were separated.

The Republic of Korea was not left in peace, however. It was required to defend its newly won right of self-rule when the North Koreans, urged on, armed and trained by their Russian and Chinese masters, crossed the 38th parallel on June 25, 1950, in a vicious attack on their former countrymen to the south. Before the conflict was over, the South Koreans had demonstrated to the world how high a price it was willing to pay for its freedom. Over 1 million Koreans were killed and another million were wounded or missing.

Since that brave defense of their homeland, the Koreans have shown the same determination in dealing with the severe internal problems which confront them—few natural resources, a large and growing population, a lack of technicians and other trained personnel, and the support of a large military establishment. With that spirit which has carried them through centuries of hardship, the Koreans are showing remarkable progress in building their country into a modern nation.

The Republic of Korea has an ancient culture to which she may look with pride. The people have moved far in the direction of a democratic government. After dedicating so much to the struggle for the right to govern herself, Korea will not easily relinquish that right to the expansionist aims of Communist China, her very close neighbor.

I would like to join with those who congratulate the Republic of Korea on the 18th anniversary of her founding.

Space Research Comes Down to Earth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, advancements in one field of science can never be isolated occurrences. They inevitably result in progress in other areas, areas which may seem entirely unrelated to the original purpose. Thus, any scientific research can only be a boom to mankind, as the total scope of man's knowledge is increased and deepened.

So it is with many of the recent developments connected with space technology. As an article in the current issue of Petroleum Today points out, space research has "come down to earth" to provide exciting and highly beneficial ideas for daily life. Advances in medicine and industry complement the rapid growth of space technology to fulfill the promise of this new, unlimited source of scientific research. The money spent on our space programs thus performs a dual function, and the beneficiary is mankind.

I now insert this highly interesting and informative article into the Record for the attention of my colleagues:

Space Research Comes Down to Earth

(By Clay Hornick)

A paralyzed hospital patient calls a nurse, changes channels on his television set, and adjusts the angle of his bed simply by moving his eyes.

A blowtorch is fired directly at a piece of sheet metal coated with a new paint. The heat melts the metal behind the paint, but the paint itself is neither chipped or discolored.

A paraplegic moves up and down curbs and across a beach in an eight-legged walking chair operated by a chinstrap; it gives him freedom of movement impossible in a conventional wheel chair.

These apparently unrelated events have one element in common. They are by-products of space research, the very same research that has enabled the United States to hurl astronauts into orbit around the earth and will lead to landing of men on the moon.

The paralyzed patient is using a sight switch developed to be worn by astronauts in spacecraft. Under high forces of gravity an astronaut may be unable to move his arms to control the craft. An infrared device mounted on his eyeglasses detects the difference in reflectivity between the white and iris of the eye; by moving his eyes he can actuate switches that aid in controlling the ship.

The paint that can withstand the heat of a blowtorch was developed as a protective coating for spacecraft. It is being studied by commercial firms for a wide range of applications in industry.

The walking chair grew out of a proposal for an unmanned instrument carrier that could literally stride across the surface of the moon. Its legs carry it around obstacles and over terrain that a wheeled vehicle could not traverse.

Such down-to-earth applications of space research are perhaps little known, but they are cropping up with greater and greater frequency. The Space Act of 1958, which established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), charged the agency with devising means of making the results of its research available for non-space-related applications in the U.S. economy. The Technology Utilization Program was instituted by NASA to achieve this goal.

The programs seeks to shorten the time gap between the discover of new knowledge and its effective use in the commercial market place. This goal is accomplished by encouraging the movement of new knowledge across industrial and disciplinary boundaries.

The Technology Utilization Program had ample precedent. NASA's predecessor, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, had for half a century worked closely with aviation and allied industries. The Atomic Energy Commission had demonstrated the practical civilian benefits that can result from large government research efforts.

The NASA program has carried that experience a step further. It has established channels that any company can use to seek answers to particular needs in the NASA "bank" of technological know-how. These channels include:

Eight information centers deployed around the nation, fully equipped with NASA scientific data and computerized to provide the specific facts sought. Today 176 firms pay more than $350,000 annually to avail themselves of this service.

An extensive publications program. Published material calls attention to new and useful inventions and serves as a guide to those fields in which NASA has made significant contributions.

Face-to-face meetings between NASA and industry representatives to explore space subjects that might have potential commercial applications.

Last year, as an extension of its program of meetings, NASA decided that it might be fruitful to seek to establish in-depth communications with a single industry. The question was, which industry should it be? It would have to meet stringent criteria; it had to be well-established and technologically-based, with widely diversified engineering and scientific interests.

The petroleum industry was a logical choice. Oil companies have made substantial contributions to the space effort in the form of advanced rocket fuels and lubricants. Their studies in such fields as magnetism have complemented those of NASA. Even the oil industry's drilling expertise has been enlisted in planning for the exploration of the moon.

So it was that in December, 1965, a conference on "Selected Technology for the Petroleum Industry" was conducted at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. Participants were top scientists from NASA and the oil industry, plus representatives from the American Petroleum Institute, which had helped to organize the event.

The subject matter was, of course, highly technical. It consisted of reports on particular NASA projects that might have applications in petroleum research efforts. But the end results of this communication effort may be of more than passing concern to the nonscientist.

For example, flame combustion. The public has a stake in the efficient combustion of gasoline in an auto engine or of fuel oil in a furnace; the more efficient the combustion, the more energy derived from a given quantity of fuel. The oil companies are interested in keeping their customers;

the more they know about combustion, the better they can accomplish that goal.

It is, of course, the thrust created by combustion that pushes a rocket into space. To predict the splashdown point of a spacecraft, one must know the exact thrust from a specific combustion process. The same information is required for a communications satellite, which much hold to a particular orbit if it is to be effective.

To meet these needs, NASA produced a photographic "biography" of a single droplet of fuel. Elaborate camera equipment captured all the stages along the way from the ejection of the fuel into the combustion chamber to the fuel's final burning; the whole process takes a fraction of a second.

The photographs answered some basic questions about combustion, and similar techniques have been used to probe the phenomenon of spontaneous combustion. When a Gemini has a rendezvous in space with an Agena, which contains unused fuel, there is a danger that the fuel might ignite accidentally. Such considerations spurred NASA to investigate the causes of spontaneous combustion, long a scientific mystery.

Lubrication, much as combustion, is an area of common concern for space and oil scientists. In a rocket ship the failure of a single bearing can cause the ship's destruction. Thus NASA researchers have studied the effects of space environments on bearings and lubricants. They have found that control of the hardness of the ball and race can make possible a five-fold increase in the life of a bearing. Their studies of lubricants in space are of considerable value to oil companies now engaged in furnishing lubricants for the new generation of aircraft flying at ever-increasing speeds and using engines that operate at higher and higher temperatures.

In some cases NASA research that seems far afield from oil is of great interest to oilmen. For years Lewis Center scientists have been studying the effects of the space environment on the surfaces of spaceships. In the vacuum of space a vehicle is not surrounded by the earth's blanket of oxygen, so corrosion is not apt to be a major factor; but the lack of oxygen exposes the vehicle to the direct photochemical action of the sun.

To determine what effects solar radiation may have on the surface of a spaceship, the scientists turned to a technique known as nuclear resonance. And this same technique is used by oil company researchers in their studies of oil refinery catalysts. The oilmen at the conference were profoundly interested in NASA's experience with nuclear resonance. One of them commented that this information alone was worth the trip to Cleveland.

The petroleum representatives were also intrigued by experiments with new power sources such as the fuel cell and the plasma jet. The oil companies, too, are working in these areas, part of their preparation to meet the nation's energy needs for the future.

It was toward the future that the Lewis Center conference was essentially directed, for the meeting with oilmen was a part of NASA's efforts to encourage increasing utilization of new space research discoveries in the years ahead. And when oil company scientists listened to NASA reports in the field of metals technology, for example, their minds were busy linking these new facts to the industry's future requirements—for stronger pipelines or for tougher drilling bits.

On the face of it, there may seem to be little connection between oil pipelines and the reaches of outer space. But it is typical of scientific advances that their effects may extend far beyond the plans and expectations that inspired them.

Many benefits have already come about through the sharing of NASA research with U.S. industry. Certainly many more are sure to come. Exactly what they will be, however, is less certain. Science has always been an unpredictable affair.

Steel Turnabout in Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the civil rights riots and reports of the war in Vietnam are dominating the headlines of our Nation's newspapers; but the disastrous handling by the administration of the domestic economy merits serious concern of all Americans. An editorial in Thursday's August 11 Chicago Sun-Times discusses this economic picture in a very timely and profound fashion.

The editorial follows:

STEEL TURNABOUT IN WASHINGTON

President Johnson is, of course, correct when he says that in recent years prices in the United States have been more stable than in any other industrial country. Great Britain, for example, has suffered a 17-percent price inflation in the last 3½ years while prices in this country have gone up only 6.6 per cent. But recently, the inflation spiral has been moving upward faster in the United States.

The cost of living index has gone up just since the first of the year as much as it did in the entire year of 1965. The White House says the entire economic picture is under study.

The President has done precious little to budge the striking airline machinists to accept the reasonable contract approved by their own leaders. He did flare up at the steel increase calling it inflationary but decided there wasn't anything he could do about it. This week his secretary of commerce, John T. Connor, in an administration turnabout said the increase was noninflationary in the long run because it would give steel companies money to invest in new plants and equipment and therefore increase productivity.

Connor's is a realistic point of view on the steel situation. So are the views of other administration people in realizing that the 3.2 wage-price guideline has been violated so many times—as the President acknowledged—that it is outdated. We hope, however, that the acceptance of the realities of a market place operating under the pressure of government-generated inflation does not mean complacency about inflation is setting in at the White House.

As we have often said, rising prices and wages are the symptoms of inflation, not the cause of it. President Johnson seemed to be acknowledging that government deficits are the root cause of inflation when, still angry about the steel price hike, he said last week that continued rising costs may force the government to reduce its expenditures, particularly in such areas as the space program. This appeared, however, to be more of a threat to those industries that benefit from government contracts rather than a pledge to cut back spending.

The President also was acknowledging the root cause of inflation when he warned Congress last month to stop authorizing expenditures higher than he has budgeted. Still, Congress has continued to do so, adding $2.8 billion so far. The President can refuse to spend the extra money. A firm pledge to do so would be far more helpful in the war on inflation than fruitless please to business and labor to exercise restraint on prices and wages. The first restraint must be in the federal budget.

Hon. F. Edward Hébert—The Wheelhorse of the Armed Services Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to invite the attention of my colleagues to a well written article by Jackson V. Rambeau, the very capable military affairs editor of Air Force magazine, about my close friend and a most valued Member of the Congress and the Armed Services Committee, the honorable and incomparable F. EDWARD HÉBERT. EDDIE HÉBERT is one of the most trusted and respected men in Congress. He is an indefatigable worker—gifted with many capabilities and endowed with a great share of that indispensable characteristic called commonsense. He, with his subcommittee, has tirelessly reviewed military personnel and Reserve Forces affairs to ensure that they are in the national interest and that the members of the Armed Forces are treated fairly.

The article by Colonel Rambeau, which appears in the August issue of Air Force, follows:

THE WHEELHORSE OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

(By Jackson V. Rambeau)

EDDIE HÉBERT, city editor of the New Orleans States, had just turned thirty-nine when he was elected to Congress in 1940. He took his seat in the seventy-seventh Congress in January 1841. He has been there ever since.

Mr. HÉBERT lost the use of one eye in a shooting accident when he was only nine, and for the past twenty-four years has suffered from a cataract in the other. But, though Congressman HÉBERT may find reading troublesome, it has not marred his perceptiveness in dealing with his responsibilities to his constituents in the First Congressional District of Louisiana and to the nation as one of the senior members of the House Armed Services Committee.

Coupling a robust constitution that enables him to take on an inordinate workload with a wit that makes him a warm and engaging conversationalist as well as a tenacious and effective interrogator, F. EDWARD HÉBERT has become one of the most trusted and respected men in Congress and certainly one of the most successful in moving legislation on Capitol Hill.

As Chairman of Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. HÉBERT draws whatever assignments the Committee Chairman, Rep. L. MENDEL RIVERS, of South Carolina, may choose to hand him. In general, however, Subcommittee No. 2 deals with military personnel and Reserve Forces matters.

It is because of his concern with these affairs that we requested an interview. Among many accomplishments, Mr. HÉBERT and his subcommittee played a vital role in the military pay-raise bill; it handled the $256 million medical-care bill for dependents, retired personnel, and handicapped chidren, and is ready to add dependents' dental care as well; it pushed through a greatly improved grade structure for USAF field-grade officers and legislation to correct a long-standing oversight by granting enlisted men retirement credit for inactive-duty Reserve service.

Over the past year or more, Mr. Hébert has played a central role in reviewing the Defense Department's plan to merge the Army Reserve and Army National Guard. Implicit in that plan was the follow-on merger of the Air Force Reserve and Air Guard. After extensive hearings, in which Mr. Hébert's subcommittee successfully questioned DoD's authority to effect the merger without congression approval, both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees rejected the plan.

Mr. Hébert has now prepared what he terms a "Reserve Bill of Rights"—legislation which not only stipuates that there will be a Guard and Reserve but includes other long-sought provisions to improve the administration, manning, and equipping of the Reserve Forces.

"There definitely will be a Guard and there definitely will be a Reserve," he emphasized. "Undoubtedly there'll be floors placed on the strength of each, and one will complement the other. As we see it, most of the combat units will be assigned to the Guard, and the substantial portion of support units to the Reserve. But they both will have units, definitely."

He indicated that his subcommittee will seek to change the present six-year obligated service period which now applies equally to the individual who serves on active duty for two or more years and to one who takes only a six-month active-duty tour before entering the Reserve Forces.

"The man who is called up out of his normal life for two years or more deserves more consideration than the man who just goes along for six months," he said. "We're going to change that."

Mr. Hébert disclosed that staffs of both House and Senate Armed Services Committees have been working together on the language of his bill.

"I will report no bill out unless the Senate side comes in and agrees that we have a common cause," he asserted, "because it would be wasted effort to report out a bill and let it die in the Senate.

"We have been in conference with Senator [John] Stennis [of the Senate Armed Services Committee]. When we get together on provisions, I'll have a bill in the Senate within thirty days."

A major feature of his Bill of Rights, said Mr. Hébert, calls for establishment of a new Assistant Secretary of Defense "solely responsible for the Reserve program—nothing else. When we've got somebody in there looking out for the Reserve Forces, we will expect a lot of things that are overlooked now to be taken care of properly."

It will include provision for more adequate manning and equipping of Reserve Forces units. "Eighty percent or better of wartime manning should be the minimum," he said. "And language in the bill to compel proper equipping is as important as manpower."

He emphasized that provision for Guard technician retirement "will be part of the package," as will unit vacancy promotion authority. The Reserve reenlistment bonus, on which Mr. Hébert has previously introduced a bill, may be incorporated or handled separately, he indicated.

When asked if his bill would specify retention of Reserve and Guard airlift units now marked for deactivation, he said it probably would not.

This decision, he explained, centers on a basic conflict between the legislative and executive branches.

"The Constitution [in Article 1, Section 8] gives Congress the power 'to raise and maintain' the armed forces," he said. "Now, how are you going to raise them if you don't say what they're going to be, and how are you going to maintain them if you don't say how? But then, on the next page, the Constitution states: 'The President is the Commander in Chief.' So you have this conflict, and you're going to have it forever. Now the composition of forces is vested in the Secretary of Defense under the law. I think the law is wrong, but the Congress gave it to him."

And if Congress should direct the Secretary of Defense to spend certain funds for a specific purpose, we asked, what can be done if he doesn't choose to do so?

Mr. Hébert's reply was blunt and to the point. "No sanctions will work except the negative approach," he said. "We can deny funds and authority, but we can't *force* them to do anything."

As one example of the "negative" approach, Mr. Hébert cited the present conflict over military housing.

"The House Committee is going to insist on government construction—no further leasing. We must come to grips with the problem. If they [DoD] won't authorize building, we won't lease. Sure, it will be tough on the service family for a while, but we're determined to meet this problem head-on. We're not going to quit until the military gets the housing it needs."

Mr. Hébert's abiding interest in the Reserve Forces extends also the revitalized ROTC program and particularly to the junior, or high-school, ROTC, which he almost single-handedly steered through Congress. The law now authorizes 1,200 high-school ROTC units.

It was at his urging that DoD accepted the use of retired officers and enlisted personnel as instructors in the junior ROTC program. We asked him why retired personnel might not be employed also in the college and university ROTC program.

"Offhand, I would feel kindly toward that," he said. "Then you could take the active-duty people in command of these units and put them back in the active inventory, and you'd have the seasoned retiree in the classroom. I think too much of our very able manpower is going down the drain of retirement."

In terms of its effect upon American youth, he calls the junior ROTC legislation the "most important since the draft law."

"Let's prevent delinquency, not subsidize it," he declared. "In ten years you're going to find out the real effects of the program. You'll have fewer dropouts, and you'll have more respect for authority."

"You know the philosophy of the Jesuits," he said: " 'Give me the boy until he's seven and you can have him afterward.' Well, give me the boy until he's graduated from high school in a junior ROTC program and you'll have a good citizen."

We touched on other subjects in the interview: recomputation of retired pay—he doesn't see much hope for it; the need for an advanced manned interceptor and a military supersonic transport—he's convinced both are necessary; progress of the war in Vietnam—"I wouldn't have fought with one hand behind my back. We're doing a little better now"; the impact of de Gaulle's action on NATO—"I'll say this: I disagree with what de Gaulle is doing, but he's doing what he thinks is best for France. I wish we had more politicians in this country who have this singleness of purpose toward the US"; DoD's plan to replace 75,000 military with 60,000 civilians—"I'm inclined against it"; and the draft—"I think the draft law is adequate. You'll find 999 people out of a thousand who think the draft boards deferred Mickey Mantle, Joe Namath, and Cassius Clay. The draft boards did not; they were rejected by the military. It needs to broaden its regulations. Any physically able man can perform some duty, and he should be compelled to perform that duty."

We came away from the interview with renewed respect for the broad-ranging interest of this man, his enthusiasm for his work, and his warm, humanistic philosophy. You may not always agree with F. Edward Hébert, but you can count on his full attention and, invariably a frank and thoughtful reply.

Publishing's Tax Freeloaders

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the August 12 issue of Printer's Ink, an outstanding and courageous voice of the publishing industry, there appeared an article entitled "Publishing's Tax Freeloaders." This article is deserving of the attention of every Member of this body. It deals with a subject which I called to the attention of my colleagues on May 11 of this year, the inequities of permitting $110 million per year of advertising revenues to go untaxed when such revenues accrue to tax-exempt, nonprofit publications.

As I stated on May 11, it was to prevent this kind of tax inequity that Congress passed the unrelated business tax. It is absurd to tolerate a situation such as now exists where an advertisement appearing in one publication is taxed, while the same advertisement appearing in another publication is untaxed because the latter publication is nonprofit and is therefore, under existing policies, tax-exempt. The truth of the matter is that these publications are competitors for the revenues which will accrue to them in their daily struggle to attract advertisers. But currently, the ordinary publication which is attempting to make a profit is operating at a serious handicap since the tax-exempt publications have considerably lower costs due to their tax-exempt status.

It is gratifying that Printer's Ink has had the courage to step forward and join the ranks of those of us who have called for a stop to this inequity. The Treasury and Internal Revenue Service have temporized with this situation far too long. Instead of worrying about stepping on the toes of the privileged tax-exempt organizations, the IRS should concern itself with the millions of persons and organizations in this country that do pay taxes.

Again, I call upon the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service to take prompt steps to correct this intolerable situation.

The publishers of Printer's Ink are to be commended for their enlightened stand on this subject. The article follows:

PUBLISHING'S TAX FREELOADERS

(By Jimm Galligan, senior editor)

About 700 publications will gross more than $110-million in combined ad revenue this year—and they won't pay one dime of tax on their net income. These publications enjoy a tax sanctuary because they are organs of various groups, foundations, associations, etc., which the government has decided are good for the country—just like mothers, apple pie and the Star Spangled Banner.

There were only 202 of these privileged publications in 1950; ad revenues were $22 million.

The ad salesmen from the tax-free publications call on the same advertisers as the men from publications that pay taxes. This is obviously unequal competition; tax-free benefits are often apparent in lower ad rates per thousand.

For instance, McGraw-Hill's Business Week, with a paid circulation of 488,000, charges $5,730 for a one-shot, black-and-white page. Nation's Business, the organ of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, has a circulation of 772,000, and its rate for the same page is $5,600. Nation's Business last year carried 621 ad pages, for a gross of $4.1-million. That total, at least in part, was diverted from Business Week, Time, Newsweek and other tax-paying publications.

Of course, it is a grotesque inconsistency for the Chamber of Commerce, that champion of free enterprise, to use what amounts to a federal subsidy as it competes with free-enterprise publications.

But it is just another example of the double-think that characterizes the charismatic world of tax-escaping publications.

The advertising solicitation of National Geographic is in direct competition with independent magazines such as Holiday, and in the industrial area you will find a number of conflicts, such as Chemical & Engineering News (tax-free) and Chemical Week. The tax-exempt publications take great joy in emphasizing their lower rates.

The extent of the competition is shown by these facts:

American Institute of Architects' Journal in 1965 carried almost 500 ad pages for a gross revenue of some $500,000;

American Chemical Society's Analytical Chemistry, 1,484 pages of advertising in 1965, for an ad revenue gross of $1.2-million;

American Society of Travel Agents' ASTA Travel News, 1,110 ad pages and $333,352 ad revenue.

National Geographic provides a classic example of the tax-free pattern.

The National Geographic Society is a big, sprawling business. Established in 1888 as a non-profit organization "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," it now has 4.5-million "members"—which means subscribers—and 300,000 other subscriptions for libraries, corporations, etc., and 1,800 employees. Last year, the Society had a total income of $48.3-million—and $6.4-million of this was in advertising revenue.

National Geographic's subscription renewal rate is 91%—and its circulation has almost doubled in the past five years.

Obviously, the organization is not poor. It is paying $8-million cash for a new building in suburban Maryland, and less than three years ago it paid $11-million—also in cash—for its new headquarters in Washington.

It's doubtful that this "non-profit" society is functioning entirely in the area outlined in its charter. In recent years, articles have appeared in National Geographic on Winston Churchill, the FBI, past Presidents, the Air Force and the Navy.

WHITE HOUSE PICKS GEOGRAPHIC

Geographic was picked by the White House for the only photo coverage in church of Luci's Aug. 6 wedding. What this has to do with the "diffusion of geographic knowledge" seems to be somewhat obscure—but you can bet your grandmother's bustle that the Society will make a tax-free buck out of the project.

The Society also makes a good share of its money from outside investments. According to the Wall Street Journal, these investments had a market value of $24.5-million at the end of 1965. About 45% of this is in government bonds.

The Internal Revenue Service may be timid about the Society because its board of trustees includes Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay and William McChesney Martin Jr.

The sorriest part of this situation, presumably defended by persons such as Laurance Rockefeller and Martin, as they're on National Geographic's board, is that the whole system contributes to erosion of the nation's tax base. This, along with opposition to the existing unfair competition, is a major contention of American Business Press, which is fighting in Washington for a change in IRS regulations.

The Magazine Publishers Assn. has been silent on the ad-diverters.

The stand of American Business Press and others in the commercial publishing business is that good works, per se, are not a basis for across-the-board tax exemptions.

Oddly enough, some of the offenders in this area of largesse are advertising men apparently not hesitant to undermine their own function in the ad business. The Advertising Research Foundation, for example, is considering publication of a new tax-exempt (this may never get off the ground, according to some sources). The Adcraft Club of Detroit produces the Adcrafter (gross ad revenue of $75,000 in 1965); other local ad clubs and chambers of commerce do the same.

The paper industry has joined in the self-defeating efforts through the publication of the monthly magazine, Paper Industry, and the new weekly, Paper Week, both turned out by the tax-exempt Paper Industry Management Assn. in direct competition with two other publications, Paper Trade Journal and Pulp and Paper, which serve the industry—and pay their taxes.

With only about 2,000 members, PIMA guaranteed an initial circulation of 15,000 for Paper Week.

Many of the publications make no bones about the fact that they can sell ads cheaper because they don't pay taxes. National Geogranphic, for instance, in a recent advertisement, bragged: "That's why the Geographic can promise such impressive sales results. Remember, we have a greater circulation in the affluent market than any other selective magazine, and we deliever it at a lower cost per thousand," in a Travel Weekly ad.

Architectural Forum, until its discontinuation in 1964 by Time Inc., had been paying taxes. In December 1964, the tax-exempt Taconic Foundation of New York made a grant of $1.5-million to the American Planning & Civic Assn. for the express purpose of bankrolling resumption of publication (AP&CA was also tax-exempt).

FORUM NOW TAX-FREE

Forum is now being published by Urban America Inc., AP&CA's new name, in direct competition with three tax-paying journals—Architectural Record, Progressive Architecture, and Architectural & Engineering News. There's another "non-profit" ad-selling publication in the field, Journal of the American Institute of Architects, but the fact that the three profitmaking (hopefully) publications forced Time Inc. to dump Forum is a reasonably good indication that its revival was unnecessary, except as a prestige item for Urban America.

That staunch enemy of subsidized medical care, the American Medical Assn., reaps the benefits of some massive indirect subsidies with its 14 ad-selling publications.

The AMA's most prestigious, the Journal, in 1965 had an advertising income of $9.8-million, an increase of 20.8% over the previous year, and carried 5,725 pages of advertising, making it the largest professional publication last year in ad revenue and linage.

The AMA News (May 10, 1965) reported that 44.8% of the group's income in 1964 was from advertising, with only 31.7% coming from membership dues. At the end of 1964, AMA's net worth was $14.5-million.

It should be noted here that these publications get a double break: They are not taxed, and they pay much lower postal rates. The Post Office Department has estimated that each year it loses more an $100-million carrying non-profit publications in second and third class categories. But the foundations, et al., cry bitterly when the Post Office suggests that they pay the same rates as others. Those poverty pleas should bring tears to the eyes of commercial publishers when they look at the net worth and annual advertising revenues of impoverished groups such as National Geographic and the AMA.

THEY GET POSTAL BREAK, TOO

The postal-rate break enjoyed by the "non-profit" publications is extraordinary. On second class mail, they have no limitation on zone charges for either advertising or editoral space.

A tax-exempt organization pays 1.8 cents a pound on both types of content, while a tax paying publication is charged 2.8 cents a pound editorial and 4.2 cents a pound advertising in the first and second zones. In the eighth zone advertising costs 14 cents, about eight times the rate for "tax-exempts."

Third class charges for publications which don't pay taxes are nine cents a pound, or a minimum of one and a quarter cents per piece, against 18 cents and 2.8 cents for the taxpayers.

In 1960, Associated Business Publications and National Business Publications (merged last year into American Business Press) submitted the first of many pleas for relief, all based on the premise that "a publication which carries advertising is, to all intents and purposes, a group of salesmen, and nothing more." The current ABP position hasn't changed: The publications of tax-exempt organizations, carrying no advertising, are substantially related activities within the intent of existing IRS regulations—but when these publications carry advertising, they are taking part in a business activity which is unrelated to the purposes of the groups.

ABP finds no fault with legitimate religious publications. The law states that "churches or conventions of churches" are not subject to tax on any revenue received through advertising in their publications and ABP's general counsel, Robert A. Saltzstein, and his associate, Charles R. McCarthy, Jr., have told Printers' Ink that the business publications have no complaint about various journals produced by church groups.

STORM BREWS IN CONGRESS

There is a storm brewing in Congress on the issue of tax-exempt ad revenues. The most recent vocal protest came from Representative JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER (D., Iowa), who is reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 16 as being highly critical of the six-year delay in issuing the regulation which would tax advertising revenues in publications of "non-profit" organizations. He criticizes the Treasury Department for "unwillingness to step on powerful toes."

Congress intended, according to the transcript of hearings and the law itself, that the Treasury, specifically the Internal Revenue Service, should have broad powers to make rulings on individual cases involving tax exemption. It is this definitive ruling on the ad revenue gold mine that ABP's Saltzstein and McCarthy are trying to get from IRS. And Congress made it just as clear that it wanted no exempt group competing with private enterprise.

Among the others who are heel-nipping at the Internal Revenue Service is Mortimer Caplin. A former IRS commissioner and now a Washington attorney, Caplin is attempting, on behalf of ten map makers who are being undercut by National Geographic through the organization's maps, atlases and globes, to enforce a law which has been on the books since 1950.

Among those who have been in the forefront of this drive are G. Carroll Buzby, chairman, Chilton Co., and chairman of ABP; Shelton Fisher, president, McGraw-Hill Inc., and former chairman of the new ABP; John Babcock, president, ABP; Robert W. McKenna, president, Chilton Co., and

Richard Smith, president, W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., co-chairmen of ABP's legislative committee.

To further the cause of the "non-profit" publications, a group called SNAP (Society of National Association Publications) has been formed. Its primary function, according to a spokesman, is to improve the publications and keep a watchful eye on efforts to raise postal rates that affect them.

George Roscowe, publisher of Qualified Contractor (National Electrical Contractors Assn.) and chairman of SNAP's legislative committee, maintains that the tax-exempt publications are the "primary means of communication with the membership." He added that probably 90% of them lose money—but Chilton's Buzby told Printers' Ink that these groups can shuffle around their bookkeeping so that a profit on publications looks like a loss.

IRS IS "STUDYING"

An IRS spokesman indicated that no imminent action on the matter is expected, because "it's a very complex legal matter with many factors involved." He added that the matter has been "under study."

The Internal Revenue Service can adjust these inequities by the relatively simple procedure of issuing a regulation which would require the publications of "non-profit" organizations to pay taxes on their advertising profits. ABP and its two predecessor organizations have been pressing for such a ruling since 1960 and the time has come for all advertising and media men, members of the Chamber of Commerce and editors of its subsidized publication and everyone else concerned with inequities to join forces and pressure the Treasury Department and their Congressmen to do something to resolve the situation.

The Arrogant Debtor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, France continues unabated its raid on America's dwindling gold reserves. After withdrawing $103 million the first quarter of this calendar year, it is expected that France will have withdrawn $228 million during the second quarter, for a total of one-third of a billion dollars in a period of 6 months.

For nearly 50 years, the United States has done more for France than any nation has ever done for another. France has grown strong with a stable currency because of American generosity. Today France is second only to America among free world nations in the amount of gold reserves. If De Gaulle's policy of raiding America's gold reserves continues, she will shortly surpass America in the total of gold reserves she holds.

De Gaulle has ordered American forces to vacate French soil by next July 1. He condemns American foreign policy; he flirts with and seeks an alliance with Russia, and trades with Communist Cuba.

In the light of such ingratitude displayed by De Gaulle, the time has long passed when he should receive special treatment accorded to a friendly ally or grateful and sincere associate.

Mr. Speaker, the insolent attitude of President de Gaulle is unbecoming a debtor who owes the United States $4,688,478,839.77 since World War I. America's pride should demand that De Gaulle be told politely, but positively, that his arrogance is not acceptable from a debtor nation apparently embarked on a program to destroy America's gold reserves and undermine the value of our dollar. American pride and self-interest demand De Gaulle pay up now.

Public Affairs and the Business Community

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, business and governmental leaders have been attempting for decades to provide an adequate answer to the question: When the good of a business and the good of the country do not coincide, how shall they be reconciled?

During the recent public affairs conference of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce held in Chicago, a valuable analysis of this problem was presented by Dr. Robert A. Goldwin, associate professor of political science at Kenyon College. The text of Dr. Goldwin's remarks on "Public Affairs and the Business Community" follows:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

(By Robert A. Goldwin)

I

It is the fashion these days to exhort businessmen to be attentive to the public good and to public affairs. The exhortation takes two different forms: Sometimes businessmen are urged to pay attention to public affairs so that legislation helpful to business interests will be passed and legislation harmful to business interests will be defeated. This can be summarized as an application of the principle that what is good for business is good for the country.

The second form of exhortation of businessmen heard frequently these days is almost the opposite: An exhortation to use the influence and power of the business community in support of measures that are good for the country or for the local community, without regard to profit or company advantage. The simple form of this exhortation was expressed in the heading of a recent news story in a Chicago newspaper, reporting a speech by a businessman to businessmen. The headline read: "Put public first, businessmen told." The exhortation can be summarized as an application of the principle that what is good for the country is good for business.

And, in fact, one of the best known professional exhorters of businessmen, Mr. Peter Drucker, combined both forms of exhortations into one simple and powerful line. He urged businessmen to ask themselves the question, "How can I make what is good for the country good for my company?"

Now what all of these exhorters are grappling with is one of the oldest and most profound problems of politics, a problem that has been dealt with in the literature of political philosophy and which men have thought about and written about and fought over ever since men started living in political communities: How can we reconcile the conflict of private good and the public good?

It serves no purpose to assert that there is no conflict and that what is good for one will be good for all, or that what is good for all will be good for everyone. The experience of every man every day teaches us that there *is* a conflict. Sometimes it can be reconciled easily; sometimes it can be reconciled only with great difficulty, often it cannot be reconciled at all.

And so this is the underlying question I raise for you today, as a way of concluding this Public Affairs Conference of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, as a way of tying together the thousands of details you have heard today, as an attempt to contribute something different and useful. How should businessmen think about their role in resolving the inevitable conflicts of what is good for the company and what is good for the country?

II

The year 1776 was a magnificent year in the development of political and economic thought. Not only was the Declaration of Independence proclaimed, initiating a revolution in politics which has not yet ceased to spread its influence around the world, but the year 1776 also saw the publication of a book called "The Wealth of Nations," by Adam Smith, the first great work proclaiming a doctrine called capitalism, another revolutionary message whose influence continues to be felt around the world.

The combination of these two proclamations, adopted wholeheartedly by the American community, has worked to make us free and prosperous, economically richer and more powerful than any community of people in the history of the world.

Now what would Adam Smith have said of exhortations to businessmen to conduct their companies with the good of the country uppermost in their minds? Let me read to you the answer from the mightiest spokesman of capitalism, the father of capitalism, the most authentic voice of the private-enterprise system. Adam Smith said:

"I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good. It is an affectation, indeed, not very common among merchants, and very few words need be employed in dissuading them from it."

Adam Smith thought that trading for the public good was a kind of pretense, not very widespread, and not too hard to talk a businessman out of. Wouldn't he be amazed to find entire conventions of businessmen who not only "affect to trade for the public good," but who are sincere in it, who are convinced that they "do good" in such an effort, and who can be dissuaded neither by very few words nor even by many thousands of words? The father of capitalism, the greatest spokesman of private enterprise, would hardly recognize today's merchants or businessmen.

Was Adam Smith simply wrong, or have times changed? In some respects, of course, we must concede that businessmen today are not too unlike the merchants Smith spoke of, because after all if so much exhortation is needed to persuade businessmen "to trade for the public good," their natural inclination in that direction must not be very strong. If men were not so powerfully inclined toward sin, there would be less need of preachers.

Still, on the other hand, the inclination of businessmen today to consider the good of the country in the conduct of their business is obviously very strong, and times differ to this extent, that many and very persuasive words would be required to dissuade many leaders of the business community from their affection "to trade for the public good."

Let us ask, why did Adam Smith consider it impossible, or, at least, improbable, that there would exist in the business community a desire to serve the public good.

As I have said, the conflict of the public good and the good of individuals is one of the oldest political problems and there have been many solutions offered to it down through history. The solutions take many forms, one of the most common in any age being tyranny. The most obvious solution has always seemed to be repression and force: Since the combined might of any community is usually far greater than that of individuals or small groups of individuals, the easiest way to resolve the conflict is for the political ruler to eliminate the private opponent by force.

But all through history men have sought a better solution, with occassional success. One great teaching, in the time of ancient Greece, recommended the effort to educate rather than intimidate. The intention was to so guide the formation of character among the citizens that they would grow up to put the good of the political community ahead of their own good. The training of young people, almost from birth, was designed to instill in them a powerful inclination to serve the public, to make them unselfish, to make them put the good of others before their own good, to develop in them the noble qualities of self-denial and self-restraint and self-discipline, all directed to the good of others—and to make all of this so automatic and powerful that they were willing to live and even to die for the public good.

If such an educational effort were successful, the citizens it produced would not need tyrannical force to resolve the opposition of private and public good. They would resolve it themselves voluntarily, and always in favor of the public good.

We need not dwell long on the reasons why that teaching had such an attraction for the men of ancient times, nor need we dwell long on why men later rejected that teaching. There were those who objected that such an educational effort was itself a suppression of individual freedom and itself a form of tyranny, and the desire for a resolution of the conflict of public and private good that allowed greater freedom, and that would also be more effective and reliable than citizen virtue, led to new political teachings.

It is not inaccurate to say that ancient times ended and modern times began when new and more free solutions were suggested for resolving the opposition of private interests and the public good. The ancients tried to make men unselfish, which requires a very great amount of exhortation. The modern men sought to end the era of harangues. Their approach is something you will recognize and admire and agree with. Their message was: Don't try to change men into something unnatural. It is natural, they said, for a man to put himself first. Men naturally work harder for their own gratification than they do for the gratification of others. The political task is not to make man over, not to reform mankind, not to try to make man unselfish.

The political task, these new, modern thinkers said, is to take man as he is, not as he ought to be, encourage his inclination to improve his own selfish well-being, and devise a political and economic system that transforms private, selfish energies into a force that benefits the community as a whole.

These thinkers, of whom Adam Smith was one, tried to teach us how to divert, without opposing, the strongest selfish human inclinations, so that they would serve the common good while they served the individual. The principle can be simply state: Since you can't oppose it, use it—a kind of theoretical judo.

Instead of preaching virtue and trying to make men so unnaturally good that they would think of others before themselves, the advice they gave was to build a society based on self-interest and designed to channel it unintentionally into service for the public interest.

And so we have the prophetic presentation of that system in the words of Adam Smith, the new solution to the ancient conflict of private and public interest:

"Every individual is continually exerting himself to find out the most advantageous employment for whatever capital he can command. It is his own advantage, indeed, and not that of the society, which he has in view. But the study of his own advantage naturally, or rather necessarily leads him to prefer that employment (of his capital) which is most advantageous to the society."

Smith then went on to give an example of how the national income is increased without any exhortation to serve the public good:

". . . The annual revenue of every society is always precisely equal to the exchangeable value of the whole annual produce of its industry, or rather is precisely the same thing with that exchangeable value. As every individual, therefore, endeavors as much as he can both to employ his capital in the support of domestic industry, and so to direct that industry that its produce may be of the greatest value; every individual necessarily labors to render the annual revenue of the society as great as he can. He generally, indeed, neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it. By preferring the support of domestic to that of foreign industry, he intends only his own security; and by directing that industry in such a manner as its produce may be of the greatest value, he intends only his own gain, and he is in this, as in many other cases, led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. Nor is it always the worst for the society that it was not part of it. By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of the society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it."

And then Adam Smith goes on, in the same cynical vein, to say the words I quoted at the beginning of this argument.

"I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good. It is an affection, indeed, not very common among merchants, and very few words need be employed in disuading them from it."

III

What response can be offered to this rebuke from our commercial forefather? Our answer must be that he taught us much that has helped to make us powerful and free, and that we now use the freedom of thought he helped provide for us to respectfully disagree with him. Despite the fact that he is the father of capitalism, and that we are his capitalist descendants; despite the fact that his book was published in 1776, about as patrotic a year as we can think of; we must have the courage to proclaim that we think he did not provide the full answer to the question of reconciling the good of the company and the good of the country.

As much as we acknowledge our debt to Adam Smith, he is not our only teacher. As much as we acknowledge him as our forefather, we must assert emphatically that he is not our only forefather.

Smith argued that self-interest is more powerful than public spirit can be and therefore a more reliable factor in human behavior than public spirit ever will be. We must not let that observation carry us to the assertion that men will never respond to the call of duty above self. What we know and have experienced and have made a part of our national character is that public spirit and the desire to serve a cause bigger than ourselves exists in us and will, despite all, seek and find an outlet of expression.

In short, the story of our national greatness is only half-told by reference to Adam Smith. The American story is more fully told in that paradoxical coincidence of the year 1776, when there was proclaimed to the world a double message of political and economic freedom.

One half of our paradoxical story is that we are the spiritual descendants of the men who taught that the pursuit of private advantage is the most direct avenue to the public good, and that the most patriotic service a businessman can perform is to be a good businessman.

The other half of our paradoxical story is representd by the act of defiance proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, which expressed the unselfishness and public spirit of men willing to die for the sake of a cause of towering human grandeur. The signers had everything of value to lose personally, but they put first the good of their country—and of all mankind.

It is this paradoxical combination that makes us such a puzzle to the world. It is this paradoxical combination that makes us such a puzzle to ourselves.

It is this combination that requires us to have conferences on public affairs for the business community, for though American businessmen must tackle it anew every day, they will never be rid of the everlasting question: When the good of the company and the good of the country do not coincide, how shall they be reconciled?

Many Industries, and Their Employees, Benefit From Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, agriculture is the No. 1 industry of the No. 1 State.

California growers of fresh fruits and vegetables generated almost a quarter of a billion dollars worth of business for the transportation industries in 1965.

They used nearly 300,000 carlot equivalents, of rail, truck, ocean, and air transportation to ship their products to U.S. and foreign markets. Of that number, approximately 178,051 carlots were shipped by rail, about 100,000 by truck and ship, and 1,305 by airplanes.

Fruit and vegetable transportation experts say it costs an average of about $900 to ship a carload of fresh fruits or vegetables to markets east of Chicago, approximately $700 to Chicago itself, and $500 per car to intermediate points.

The shipping tab for California's lettuce crop, alone, amounts to approximately $75 million per year. Last year it took an estimated 110,000 carlot equivalents of rail and truck transportation to haul this crop to market.

My district produced 30 percent of all head lettuce, strawberries, and celery produced in the United States last year.

Transportation is only one of many industries which depend upon agriculture. Without a prosperous agricultural industry, many allied—and dependent—industries will wither.

Pesticides

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, recently, my attention was called to a speech by Mr. Louis A. McLean, secretary of the Velsicol Corp. This company is a leading manufacturer of pesticides and has a plant in Memphis, Tenn., just across the Mississippi River from the First District of Arkansas, which I am privileged to represent. Mr. McLean's speech presents a striking point of view, and, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include some excerpts from his statement.

EXCERPTS OF STATEMENT

By using pesticides to protect crops, the farmer has supplied crop cover, cover that, in former times of drought, was devoured by grasshoppers, leaving dust bowls unfit for birds or man. Harvest spillage remaining constant, the doubling of yields has doubled farm feed for wildlife. The Audubon Christmas Bird Counts show that field and song birds have increased substantially these past two decades. The validity of these reports has been emphasized by an article in the National Audubon Magazine reprinted in the December, 1965 Reader's Digest. Populations of both herring and ring-billed gulls have exploded. The Audubon sponsored Sprunt study corrects the misimpression that our eagles are practically extinct. There are many more than thought a few years ago, and they are especially numerous in the rural lands of Iowa and Illinois along the Mississippi. Ninety-eight per cent of the waterfowl of North America nest on private lands, mostly farms. Less than 2 per cent nest on preserves and government owned lands. These are realities—facts. They run counter to the popular misconception that the farmer is a despoiler of nature.

Perhaps you have wondered, as I have wondered, why, during the past 15 years, the farmer and his chemical tools so often have been accused of devastating fish and wildlife, when natural factors were to blame. Why, in 1965 and 1966, was the story told that runoff of insecticides might have been responsible for the reduction of oysters along our eastern seaboard? The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries reported in 1962 that this "most devastating oyster mortality to have been reported in the U.S." started in the spring of 1957 at Delaware Bay, is continuing, and is due to the parasite MSX. Oyster populations have been devastated before by other diseases: at Prince Edward Island in 1915; at Italy in 1919; in 1920 and 1921 in England, France, Germany and Holland. Again, in the 1930s and 1940s, Holland oysters were depleted. The solution has been introduction of resistant varieties. The parasite MSX is known to be the cause of the oyster trouble along our northeastern shores. Public Law 87-850 was passed by Congress to provide funds for introducing resistant oysters to that area. In the face of this, why should others, by innuendo, suggest that the farmers' chemical tools might have been responsible?

Why were the sport fishermen of the nation urged, in 1964, to become "detectives" to place the burden of fish kills on the farmer? The result was that 19 per cent of the reports of man-caused fish kills were directed against the farmer—but they covered only 1 per cent of the losses. And the survey made no attempt to tabulate the far greater number of fish killed due to natural factors. The Red Tide alone kills more fish than all of man's sewage, industrial and mine wastes and farming activities. Should not concerns be in some proportion to causes?

We know large percentages of our birds are afflicted with malaria. Major numbers of our birds and wild animals annually are afflicted with encephalitis. In Texas, 70 per cent of adult deer and 84 per cent of the fawns were encephalitis vector reactors. Sixty out of eighty Pensylvania deer had parasitic worms in their craniums. The same parasite attacks moose, producing locomotor ataxia, deafness, blindness and paraplegia. Over 35 per cent of ducks examined contained muscle parasites, causing from 1 to 25 cysts per square inch of body surface. Yet only 20 per cent of the hunters were aware the ducks were parasitized. The larvae of the bot fly excruciates a wide variety of wildlife. When the jack rabbit population explodes, biologists look for the bot larvae, worming in the brains of the rabbits, to cause the inevitable population crash. Allen reports other rabbit population crashes caused by as many as 4900 ticks per animal. Outbreaks of viral hemorrhagic disease periodically decimate deer in various parts of the country. For over a century, botulism has been a principal killer of waterfowl in our country and Canada. A Canadian scientist has estimated that the botulism kill in Manitoba equals 50 per cent of the legal harvest. The list of known, unknown and little understood wildlife ailments is endless.

Why is so little time and effort directed to ascertain and correct natural factors adversely affecting wildlife? Why, instead, are there so many accusations against the farmers' chemical tools, tools that benefit wildlife so much and harm so little? The answer, I believe, is twofold. Chemical technology has increased tremendously. We have the analytical ability to detect pesticides at fractions of fractions of insignificance. The untutored, therefore, can be alarmed by reports of insignificant analytical findings, the same findings which reassure the expert toxicologist. It is easier to suggest that a tremoring bird is peculiarly susceptible to a "trace" of chemical, than it is to examine the bird for myriad diseases known and unknown.

There has been far too little advance in the techniques of wildlife research the past century. At the 30th North American Wildlife Conference, Cook, et al, noted that diseases of wildlife usually are only matters of incidental study, or by-product knowledge learned through investigation of human and domestic animal diseases. They emphasized, this does not "go to the heart of the problem, the significance of disease in wild populations." Similarly, at that conference, a Canadian biologist emphasized "there is a need to revitalize the study of waterfowl diseases." He underlined the "complacent" and "defeatist attitude" toward botulism, and stated that fowl cholera was an "engima" commanding little attention. He noted algal poisoning was a "mystery" in wildlife circles.

Crime Statistics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Kingsport, Tenn., Times discusses the rise in the national crime statistics, and I include it at this point in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD.

CRIME STATISTICS

According to the latest report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation the crime rate for 1965 was "only" 5 per cent higher than it had been in 1964. This is "good" news because the increase in 1965 over 1963 was 11 per cent. We can take what comfort we can from this comparison.

But there are other statistics which are more gloomy and would be frightening to the people if they could be made to listen. There is for instance the fact that while the population has increased about 8 per cent since 1960, the crime rate in that period has increased 46 per cent. And has that brought about any change in policy in combatting crime? Apparently not one bit.

There is another statistic given us to make us pause. Many people seem to regard any reference to juvenile delinquency as a slur on youth, and it is necessary to remember that the "delinquents" are a very small minority of the youth of this country. But they are a troublesome minority who cannot be ignored. And the FBI figures are that the crime rate among those under 18 has gone up 47 per cent while the population increase in that age group has gone up only 8 per cent.

Everybody deplores such statistics but every time someone suggests that the answer is a somewhat sterner attitude in punishing criminals, there is a counter cry that this in itself is a crime against humanitarianism. But until we are ready to admit that the soft approach is not working for the protection of society, we will have to continue to get these figures from the FBI with a sigh of resignation.

Federal Reserve Does Not Currently Have Credit Control Authority

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, in my July 28 statement printed on pages 16748 to 16750 of the RECORD and in remarks inserted in the Appendix, page A4122, on August 4, I incorrectly said that the Federal Reserve Board possessed statutory authority to impose consumer credit controls at this time. This is not the case. When the Defense Production Act was adopted in 1950, such authority was given to the Federal Reserve Board in title VI. However, this provision of the act was permitted to expire June 30, 1953. It has not been reinstated.

H.R. 16643, which I recently introduced, restores the discretionary authority to impose consumer credit controls, but gives this authority to the President of the United States. Under present circumstances, particularly because of economic pressures created by our military buildup in Vietnam, it is appropriate to provide the President with discretionary authority to institute consumer credit controls. In a period of needed defense spending, corporate overexpansion, and rapid credit extension by individuals—

in spite of declining personal disposable income—the President should possess credit control authority as a selective tool to combat inflationary pressures.

Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply gratified at the response of the Congress to my comprehensive tax package, H.R. 16642 and H.R. 16643. Because of the widespread interest, I feel obliged to correct any misunderstandings which may have accompanied the introduction of this legislation.

Senate Downgrades Pay Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, the singularly perceptive editor of the Journal of the Armed Forces, Mr. Louis Stockstill, has often displayed the ability to pick out significant details of legislative activity that others overlook. He has done this again in a recent editorial concerning the Military Medical Benefits Act now moving through Congress.

Mr. Stockstill points out what appears to have been somewhat overlooked by the other body: that the medical care bill is part of the total pay-fringe benefits package which is designed to give military personnel benefits roughly equal in value to the combined pay and benefits legislation passed for civilian Government employees. The civilian legislation is already signed into law. The military pay bill has been signed into law. To retain the equal benefits philosophy the Congress had in mind when it passed the military pay bill, a medical care bill along the lines originally approved by the House is required.

Mr. Speaker, the editorial is timely as we prepare for a conference on the medical care bill and I commend it to my colleagues:

Senate Downgrades Pay Increase

(By Louis Stockstill)

On occasion, the House and Senate give the appearance of being unwilling to let the left hand know what the right hand is doing. Or so it seems.

Senate revision of the military MediCare bill is a prime illustration.

One of the points made by the House in enacting the measure in the form in which it passed that body was that the total dollar value of the legislation, when coupled with the 3.2% increase in military pay, would give the Armed Forces a combined benefit equivalent to the $505.8-million increase in pay and other benefits voted for civilian employees of the Government.

By whacking what amounts to almost $200 million from the MediCare bill, the Senate has, in effect, seriously down-graded the military pay raise.

Let's look at the statistics.

The civilian pay boost of $505.8-million provided $416.7-million in salary increases earmarked for approximately 1,700,000 civilian workers . . . or an average increase of about $245 per year per man.

The military pay boost of $360-million included about $302.2-million earmarked for increases (in basic pay) for more than 3,000,000 active duty members of the Armed Forces . . . or an average increase of about $115 per year per man.

These figures are not precise in every detail, but they are close enough to show what happened. And what happened was that, in terms of total dollars per person, civilians got more than double the amount given to the military man.

Actually the average percentage increase for the civilians was only 2.85, whereas the military percentage increase was 3.2. Here the difference stemmed from the fact that the percentage for civilians was computed on the basis of total salary whereas the percentage for the military was computed on the basis of basic pay only.

To compensate for this differential, the House Armed Services Committee had carefully computed the increase that would be required in basic military pay which, when added to the dollar value of the MediCare benefits, would produce a total increase comparable to the civilian pay and benefits package.

The Committee concluded that the 3.2% increase in "basic pay" for the Armed Forces would approximate the 2.85% boost in total civilian compensation only when "appropriate consideration is also given to the substantial increases recommended by the Congress in new medicare and related fringe benefits for uniformed service personnel."

Defense Department manpower chief Thomas D. Morris reviewed the House Committee analysis, and even conducted an alternative calculation for military compensation including increased retirement benefits (as well as all of the other costs), and informed the Committee that his studies "produced the same conclusion."

What all of this means—and it bears repeating—is that if military people were to be given the same dollar benefits as civilian employees of the Government, the military pay bill and the Medi-Care bill would have to be considered as a combination-package.

Even before the Senate action, however, the military had lost out to some extent because of Senate failure to approve the MediCare plan in time for it to go into effect on 1 July along with the pay raise. The House passed the bill in May but the Senate didn't initiate hearings until June and didn't OK the bill until August. To compound these failures, the Senators now seek to postpone the effective date until January of next year.

By delaying the effective date six months, the Senate will wipe out $15-million in medicare benefits which the House would have given the Armed Forces this year. Additionally, the Senators chopped $82-million from the amount the Armed Forces eventually will get during the first 12 months after the bill goes into effect. Thus, for an 18-month period the loss is $197-million.

This is a drastic cutback when considered in light of the fact that the medical benefits were supposed to be added to the military pay boost as a means of equating increases in Armed Forces pay and benefits with those granted to Federal civilian employees.

In their formal report on the bill, the Senators completely ignored the House Committee arguments for coupling the pay and MediCare measures. And they went even further by demanding that military families pay a bigger portion of the MediCare costs.

The action is certain to have a damaging effect on Service morale and we hope that every man and woman in uniform writes a letter of protest to his or her Senators. We also hope and trust that the House will fight avidly to see that its version of the legislation is restored.

The Quality of Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to every Member of the House an article in the July Foreign Affairs by David E. Bell, former Administrator of the Agency for International Development, who is now associated with the Ford Foundation.

Mr. Bell discusses three elements in our approach to the administration of the foreign aid program:

First. Partnership and self-help:

Foreign aid is not something a donor does for or to a recipient; it is something to be done with a recipient.

Second. Pluralism:

I believe there is now ample evidence and a growing consensus supporting the proposition that those countries will develop fastest which rely most heavily on multiple sources of private and local initiative and energy—in contrast to countries which rely most heavily on central direction and control.

Third. Research and evaluation:

If we understood our own business better, it might well be that the whole process of foreign aid would be seen as a research process, aimed at learning how to move a particular society, with its special and unique characteristics of history and culture and physical geography, toward specified objectives.

Mr. Bell's article, Mr. Speaker, focuses attention on aspects of our foreign aid program that merit careful consideration by every Member of Congress. I include the article in its entirety:

The Quality of Aid

(By David E. Bell)

We still have much to do to adapt our arrangements for administering foreign aid to the fact that a successful aid program must be a process of partnership. Foreign aid is not something a donor does *for* or *to* a recipient; it is something to be done *with* a recipient. This is the reason for the growing emphasis on self-help by aid recipients. There is by now a strong consensus—although far from complete unanimity—that foreign aid in all its forms will produce maximum results only in so far as it is related to maximum self-help. This is the opinion of leading public officials and development scholars in developing countries as well as in advanced countries.

The broad concept of partnership and self-help applies to technical assistance projects, in which the purpose increasingly is to establish effective permanent institutions in the developing countries. Therefore foreign technical advice and training are made available only if those receiving aid commit themselves to establish the necessary administrative and legal framework, provide necessary budget funds, make available appropriate trainees and, on a specified timetable, take over full management and support of the enterprise.

As for technical assistance, we need to upgrade substantially the quality of our work. Aid donors and recipients need jointly to set higher standards of excellence for their joint work. I think more needs to be demanded of aid recipients by way of serious commitment, major improvements in policies, responsibility for funding and providing personnel. And I think more needs to be demanded of aid donors: higher quality resources, applied over longer periods, with persistence, imagination and a greater sense of personal involvement and pride in the outcome.

The concept of partnership and self-help applies to capital projects as well. Here, too, there is increasing agreement that completing a physical structure—a factory, a dam, a stretch of road—is not enough. What is needed in a developing country is the capacity to plan, execute and maintain capital projects, and the comitment of funds, talent and other resources to sustain them.

Also, more emphasis ought to be placed on the word "development" and less on the word "banking." I certainly do not mean to slight banking values; unless a project meets sound technical and economic standards, it will end up as a net drain on a developing country's economy, not a net contribution to its growth. But funding is in a sense the lesser part of the task. The greater part is to deal with the capital project in its broader setting, and to take full advantage of the opportunities the project presents for institutional changes—through training, through policy improvements, through the development of competence in operations and maintenance—so that a particular project will make a maximum contribution to national development.

Some of our A.I.D. people in the field feel so strongly about this point that they have suggested it is a mistake to think—as we customarily do—of technical assistance and capital assistance as separate categories. They suggest that the objective invariably should be to develop institutional capacity in the developing country, and that technical and capital aid should be related in whatever combination is needed to achieve the desired results. I am not yet ready to accept this idea wholly, but I believe it is very much worth thinking about as we try to improve the process of aid administration.

In recent years the concept of partnership and self-help has progressed in other ways. Both bilateral and multilateral aid donors have increasingly expressed interest in broad questions of development policy in the receiving countries—questions such as whether fiscal and monetary policies are inflationary; whether all foreign-exchange resources, received both from exports and from foreign aid, are being applied under a sensible set of priorities; whether educational, tax, land and other reforms that may be needed are in fact under way. And aid recipients have increasingly recognized the propriety of such an interest by the donor countries. We are past the stage in most countries where an interest in matters of this type by an aid donor is considered an unwarranted invasion of the recipient's independence. What is involved here are not political "strings" but elements of a partnership based on the shared objective of achieving that most rapid possible progress toward a self-sustaining and satisfactory rate of economic growth.

This partnership relationship is inherently delicate, but it is strongly founded on mutual interest and self-respect. The aid donor recognizes that the recipient, as an independent country, must and will make its own decisions on budget and fiscal policy, foreign exchange, educational priorities, and other national policies affecting development. And the aid recipient recognizes that the donor, as an independent country, must and will decide whether aid requested for a given project or purpose will in fact be likely to achieve the results desired, given the policies that the receiving country proposes to follow. We in the United States consider that it is entirely up to an aid recipient what development policies it wishes to adopt. But it is equally up to us, as an aid donor, to decide whether the circumstances presented in a country will permit external assistance to yield significant results.

The meeting ground between these interests of recipients and donors obviously should be a broad measure of agreement on what policies in fact make the most sense for a particular country at a particular time, and it is in this area that there have been some very important developments in recent years. I would mention three, not in any particular order of importance.

First, the United States has increased its competence for dealing with the broad questions of development policy in aid-receiving countries. A.I.D. Mission Directors and their staffs in the field have a higher degree of understanding and sophistication. With the support they can call on from Washington, they are able to deal flexibly with the broad range of development issues which they encounter. None of us is fully satisfied with the quality of our work, but there is no doubt it has increased significantly over the last several years. And we see evidence of a parallel increase in the competence of the ministries and agencies of other donor governments, such as Britain, Germany and Japan.

Second, in Latin America an international organization, the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), has been established for the specific purpose of reviewing progress under the Alliance. This Committee, made up of six Latin American members and one from the United States, reviews the situation in each Latin American country at least once a year, and makes judgments and recommendations concerning the improvements that aid-receiving countries ought to make in their policies, and the extent and nature of the assistance that donors should provide. The CIAP is a promising arrangement, providing sound technical judgments by an agency in which the Latin Americans themselves play the leading role. We hope that similar arrangements may be developed for other regions.

Third, the World Bank is expanding its use of consortia and consultative groups, and using them as a basis for reaching common judgments among donors and recipients as to the policies that are appropriate for particular developing nations. The Bank now has set up more or less formal groups for eight countries, and several more are likely in the future. These are promising instruments for achieving three objectives at once: to increase the quality of development policies in an aid-receiving country; to increase understanding among aid donors as to its actual situation and real requirements; and and to increase the quality—and if appropriate the amount—of the aid made available to that country.

In summary, while there is much change and improvement under way, there is still far to go—for both students and practitioners—before it can be said that we are soundly administering foreign aid in accordance with the concept of partnership and maximum self-help.

II

A second element of consequence in current thinking about foreign aid is the growing emphasis that is being given to pluralism in the developing countries. I believe there is now ample evidence and a growing consensus supporting the proposition that those countries will develop fastest which rely most heavily on multiple sources of private and local initiative and energy— in contrast to countries which rely most heavily on central direction and control.

Let me make perfectly clear what I mean. I am not talking about a distinction between planned and unplanned development. National planning in a developing country seems to me essential, not only to establish national policies on fiscal and monetary matters, educational priorities and so forth, but also to establish those policies and systems of incentives which will in fact bring forth maximum private and local initiative. A sensible national development plan in my opinion can and should be aimed at building a pluralistic society.

Furthermore, I am not talking about a simple distinction between public and private activities. There are many examples in developing countries of private activities which are centralized and monopolized to an extent that greatly hampers growth. There are at least as many examples of national governments which are overcentralized, thereby stifling the enormous potential energy of local government. My point, therefore, relates to the great importance in *both* the public and the private sector of establishing arrangements and incentives which will call forth the initiative and energy of small units, groups and individuals.

There can be no doubt of the importance of this concept, but we are only beginning to examine its implications and to build them systematically into our programs and administrative process. For example, we have not given enough weight to the goal of simplifying tariffs, rectifying exchange rates, and liberalizing import controls. These measures would permit hundreds and thousands of private businessmen and farmers to make better decisions and take more rapid actions, resulting in quicker and sounder investment and growth. Steps of this kind have in fact had such results in Greece, in Korea, in Pakistan and in other countries. It is important not only to simplify regulations and replace physical controls with those working through the market, but also to avoid frequent change in the rules, so that large numbers of decision-makers can act with reasonably firm expectations about the future.

Second, it is likely that we can and should learn more than we have from such successful cases as the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction on Taiwan, the locally based rural works program in East Pakistan, and the credit unions and rural cooperatives in Latin America. They can teach us how to help rural communities organize and apply their latent energy to their own problems and thus achieve high rates of growth in agricultural production and rural living standards.

Third, we can do much more to establish direct connections between private organizations and individuals in the advanced countries and the problems they can help to solve in the developing countries—as A.I.D. has done with considerable success in helping to establish savings-and-loan systems in several Latin American countries, primarily by supporting the efforts of leaders in the United States' savings-and-loan industry.

Fourth, we could do more to help establish and support private American organizations designed for specialized tasks in the developing countries: for example, the American Institute for Free Labor Development, established by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. to work with labor unions in Latin America; or the International Executive Service Corps, established by a group of private business leaders to provide American volunteers to work with individual business firms in developing countries.

These are only illustrations—of which a far longer list could easily be prepared—of ways in which it should be possible to administer assistance in more imaginative and more flexible ways, so as to induce and support private and local groups in developing countries to deal with their own problems. This is extremely important because these measures can stimulate not only economic and social progress, but also the development of more democratic societies.

III

My last major point relates to research and evaluation. It is my impression that the organizations which carry out aid programs do not have a distinguished record of building into those programs strong elements of research and evaluation. Certainly this is true of A.I.D., the agency I know best.

This is unfortunate on at least two counts. First, foreign assistance is a relatively new activity and plainly we have an enormous amount to learn about how to conduct it effectively. We have lost much valuable time and have failed to learn from much valuable experience, because we have not had adequate research and evaluation programs. Second, the process of foreign assistance is inherently dependent on research. It is often described as a method of transferring know-how, but this is plainly wrong; it is instead a process of developing know-how—a process of finding out what will work in Nigeria, not of transferring what has been found to work in Nebraska. If we understood our own business better, it might well be that the whole process of foreign aid would be seen as a research process, aimed at learning how to move a particular society, with its special and unique characteristics of history and culture and physical geography, toward specified objectives.

However that may be, there can be no doubt of the importance of incorporating far stronger programs of research and evaluation into our aid administration. We in the Agency for International Development have been trying to make some headway in this direction. For example: (*a*) For the last three years, we have organized special summer research projects on the economic aspects of development, drawing together faculty members and graduate students from a number of universities for a summer of research work that benefits them and greatly benefits us; (*b*) Over the last four years, we have gradually built up a program of research grants, financing such varied activities as trying to increase production of high-protein grain leagues in Asia, and developing a new mathematics curriculum for elementary schools in Africa. In this we have had the guidance of a distinguished advisory committee of research scientists chaired by Dr. Walsh McDermott of Cornell University; (*c*) A year ago we persuaded Colonel George Lincoln, of the West Point social science faculty, to spend his sabbatical examining A.I.D.'s systems of evaluation, and recommending improvements in them. Colonel Lincoln's report, based on extensive field work in Latin America, is a valuable guide that is now being applied throughout the Agency.

In these ways and others, A.I.D. is taking steps to improve its own performance. We still have far to go, particularly in finding how we can build into every aspect of our work the spirit of research on development problems. We also have done far too little in a systematic way to help create research competence in the developing countries themselves.

Whatever part of the aid business one examines, wherever one looks in the developing countries, one sees large and challenging opportunities for improving the administration of aid so as to achieve more rapid economic, social and political progress. Our mood should be restless, inquiring, impatient—for there is much to be done.

AHEPA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, representatives of the 46,000-member AHEPA family will convene in Washington on Sunday, August 14, for their weeklong 44th international convention.

The contributions of the AHEPA Family in promoting and encouraging loyalty, citizenship, and active participation in political, civil, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor are highly commendable.

The AHEPA family is one which successfully meets its objectives and purposes to promote good fellowship, and endow its members with a sprit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence, and helpfulness to their fellow man.

I salute the AHEPA family and urge my colleagues to join me in offering its members a warm welcome to Washington and best wishes for continuing succeess.

Hungarian Revolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, on October 22, 1966, the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation will commemorate the 10th anniversary of the historic and bloody Hungarian Revolution. There is no need now for me to recount to you the tragic events of that October 10 years ago—the injustices of the Hungarian Communist regime, the fortitude of the free underground, the courage of the Hungarian people struggling for its lost freedom, the brutality of the Soviet troops, both stationed in Hungary against its will and brought in from the Soviet Union, the duplicity of the Soviet Government and finally the selfless martyrdom of the courageous Hungarian freedom fighters. The events of October 10 years past will remain forever in the minds and hearts of free people throughout the world.

Today, 10 years later, the Hungarian Communists continue to disregard the United Nations 14 resolutions on the freedom of the Hungarian people. Still today the Hungarian people are politically subjugated to the Soviet Union with 80,000 Soviet troops remaining in Hungary.

The Hungarian Communist Party, comprising less than 10 percent of the population, continues to oppress the people of Hungary—human rights and freedoms are essentially nonexistent, free elections are prohibited, and the brave men and women who fought for the freedom of Hungary in 1956 have been persecuted and imprisoned. Yet the fight goes on.

It is my opinion that the only true expression of the will of the Hungarian people occurred on October 23, 1956, when, to use a slogan of the Russian revolution, the Hungarian people "voted with their feet" by marching against Soviet subjugation and for national independence and sovereignty, against Communist tyranny and for human freedoms and free elections. The will of the Hungarian people, expressed so poignantly 10 years ago, lives on in Hungary today and is embodied in the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, these heroic men and women deserve our universal support. I, personally, am proud to support this patriotic and determined group of men and women, and to endorse the resolutions of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation's Sixth National Congress.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 20 through 27 has been set aside as National Drum Corps Week, in honor of the more than 1 million persons across the Nation involved in drum and bugle corps activity.

From the day when Drummer William Dinman opened the American Revolution by beating the call "to arms" on Lexington Common, military music has been a constant accompaniment to American history. Drum and fife were used for military signals as well as ceremonies in the 18th and 19th centuries, the fife gradually being replaced by the bugle of the U.S. Cavalry. The popularity of the drum and bugle corps was carried over into civilian life by veterans groups soon after the close of the Civil War.

Today, drum and bugle corps have taken a somewhat different place in our society. Supporting the motto "Pageantry and Patriotism on the March," these groups offer the benefits of constructive activity to hundreds of thousands of American teenagers. The keen competition among skilled drum and bugle units and the amount of practice required to achieve that skill contribute to the participants' appreciation of teamwork as well as to their musical ability.

The spirit and dedication of these drum and bugle corps members will be demonstrated in some 60 events during National Drum Corps Week, including the world open championship at Lynn, Mass.

Drum and bugle corps activity is enjoyed not only by the young people who participate but by the millions of Americans who annually attend parades, sports contests, and other public events where the precision marching and stirring music of drum and bugle units are displayed. Those of us in the Sacramento area are especially proud of our Ye-Wah Chinese Corps and Raiders' Drum and Bugle Corps, who have been such a welcome addition to the community.

I am happy to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the young people involved in drum corps activity and to the many individuals and civic groups who guide and support this worthy project that is so much in keeping with American tradition.

The Food Future Looks Bright

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, our country does not fear famine, which plagues parts of the world. Yet our population is growing rapidly, and there have been doubts about our ability to feed ourselves in the future. In light of these doubts an August 14 editorial in the Denver Post is reassuring. I feel it will be of interest to all Members:

The Food Future Looks Bright

Each year this nation loses about a million acres to housing, highways, airports and shopping centers—and much of this acreage is first-class farmland.

Meanwhile, says a National Research Council report, the nation gains 3 million new consumers of agricultural products a year.

"How long the nation will have a food reserve," declares a survey panel of the National Academy of Sciences, "will probably depend on how many discoveries are made by basic research in plant sciences during the ensuing 40 years."

The panel points out that our present food surpluses are based on basic research developments of 25 to 40 years ago.

But this is no recital of gloom. The report fairly bubbles with optimism:

"Advances in biochemistry and genetics . . . dramatic new laboratory facilities . . . have made possible advances in the plant sciences equivalent to those that underlay the development of atomic energy."

However, the report does warn that when our present surpluses play out, scientific agriculture must be more fully prepared to support the new production problems sure to arise. So the panel outlines a program for federal expenditures of $1.5 billion in plant sciences over the next decade.

Among the botanical breakthroughs at hand or on the horizon the report lists:

Biochemical engineering: The use of plant-growth regulators to control leaf-drop, fruit set, developing and ripening, and the size, form and structure of the whole plant is still in its infancy. Possibilities hardly have been explored.

Heredity control: More precise control has led to greatly improved crop plants of many kinds. Hybrid corn is well known. Major advances are being made in wheat. Designing of crop plants to exact specifications is shaping up.

Still on the horizon is the designing of new or modified enzyme systems enabling a plant to synthesize new types of molecules and polymers. This idea proposes the use of living plants as biochemical factories.

Cell culture: Growing whole plants from single cells offers revolutionary possibilities.

The phytotron: Improvements in refrigeration and sun-like illumination have made possible huge, controlled-climate chambers.

A new, disease-resistant variety of sugar beet was studied in such a chamber (phytotron). The study revealed that in breeding their beet for disease-resistance, plant scientists inadvertently had wiped out the beet's ability to store sugar in cool climates. That made the beet worthless in Colorado and states farther north.

Once this defect became known, researchers were able to correct it without losing the disease-resisting factor, and the entire cost of the controlled-climate chamber was repaid when the first successful beet crop was harvested.

Trace elements: Greater understanding of micro-nutrients is yielding astonishing results. Adding just one ounce of molybdenum per acre to some Australian soils has increased plant production 10 to 20 times.

Ferrodoxin: Research in the biochemical basis for nitrogen fixation from the air has disclosed a new and super-powerful biological agent in nitrogen-fixing bacteria and may open the way to vast new nitrogen fertilizer resources.

Johnson Into the Wilderness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's New York Times, Tom Wicker effectively related President Johnson's leadership in the Vietnam war to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's efforts to reach Richmond.

As we live from day to day and bear the losses in Vietnam, we forget how long it took to accomplish those feats now praised in history's perspective. For those plodding day-to-day efforts made a hundred years ago have been consolidated in the passage of time so that they now occupy only a moment in our memory.

And when a course has been proven correct by history, much of the criticism endured during its realization is forgotten.

The strategy for Vietnam has been formulated and is being pursued with care and determination. The efforts and criticism will continue—and time will make the final judgment.

Tom Wicker's column follows:

Johnson Into the Wilderness

(By Tom Wicker)

Washington, August 13.—In the spring of 1864, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sent the Army of the Potomac into the Wilderness of Virginia. But Grant, unlike so many Union commanders before him, was looking beyond Richmond, the Confederate capital. For the first time in three years of civil war, he had unified the whole of the Union effort on a broad strategic course to end the war.

The Army of the Potomac would engage, pin down and if possible destroy Lee's Army of northern Virginia. The Union forces in the west would march from Tennessee into the Southern rear, destroying communications, supplies and the Confederate capacity to sustain the war.

LOSSES AND CRITICISM

In engaging Lee's forces in Virginia, Grant suffered terrible losses in the most brutal fighting ever waged on American soil. This brought him intense criticism in the press and in Congress, particularly when he still seemed unable to reach Richmond.

But Grant, with phlegmatic confidence, was certain that in pinning down Lee while splitting off the rest of the Confederacy, he had embarked on a winning strategy, whatever the tactical difficulties. He knew he had the power to make it work. Laconically, he wired President Lincoln: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It did, plus the winter and the spring of 1865, but in the end the Confederacy was destroyed.

STRATEGY IN VIETNAM

It is in a similar mood that President Johnson now looks upon the war in Vietnam. He believes he has set in motion a winning strategy. He is confident he has the force to sustain it. And while he hears criticism, he apparently sees no evidence to change his mind.

The major elements of the Johnson strategy have been stated again and again. He remains willing to negotiate a settlement that would include his basic objective of preventing a military subjugation of South Vietnam. But he is determined to provide the military pressure against the insurgents and their power base in the north that he believes will secure the same objective if negotiations never come.

Mr. Johnson is described by those around him as under no illusion that his course will bear fruit quickly. The great commitment of American forces was made only last July. Most of them have been in action little more than six months. The so-called pacification effort is embryonic. The official view here is that the whole situation has improved no more than to a level at which the war cannot be lost; there is no sure sign that victory is as yet being won.

Again like Grant, Mr. Johnson therefore is prepared for a hard struggle and for numerous setbacks before his strategy proves itself, and certainly before it becomes obvious to all that the war is being won. This prospect still causes him great concern, his associates say, but they picture him as almost serene in his confidence that his basic course is right.

Thus, there is not much practical effect when members of the House berate Secretary of State Rusk, as they did this week, for not voicing a new willingness to negotiate with the National Liberal Front, the political arm of the Vietcong. This may be good or bad advice, but in fact the President rejected it long ago, made up his mind to a different course, and cannot fairly be expected to switch to someone else's plan before he believes his own strategy to have failed.

NO ARMCHAIR GENERALS

Nor does it do Mr. Johnson any good to fulminate about "Nervous Nellies" and armchair generals and impute cowardice and lack of patriotism to his critics. He made the decisions; by all accounts, he has confidence in them; the returns from the scene of action are said to be encouraging; but if he is going to pursue his own strategy—as any good general must—he can hardly expect those who think his strategy is wrong to acquiesce in it.

Dissent, in fact, has its practical as well as its moral benefits. It forces a strong-willed President to re-examine even if he does not change his positions. Unfortunately, most of even the most thoughtful dissent on the Vietnamese war now consists of reiterating familiar propositions that the President has rejected before, and still rejects.

THE TEST OF TIME

That does not necessarily mean that he is right and the dissenters are wrong. It does mean that Mr. Johnson has come to fundamental decisions about his policy in Vietnam; and that he believes his policy is beginning to work and ultimately will be successful and beneficial. Only time and events can really prove him wrong, or force a basic change.

So the President having plunged into another wilderness of history, also proposes to fight it out on his own line. And the least his critics ought to realize is that he would be no leader at all if he were afraid to follow his judgment until its consequences are clear.

Death of a Comic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the Indianapolis Star recently took editorial note of the death of comedian Lenny Bruce.

The editorial described Bruce as a "minor god of the widespread and largely incoherent revolution of the dissatisfied and 'alienated' generation that is still trying to make a religion out of drugs, sex, pacifism, four-letter words and kicking apart what it considers the outworn remnants of the civilizations that came before it."

In that connection, it might be noted that another widespread revolution which occurred about 2,000 years ago tried to make a religion out of pacifism. And, some of the dissatisfied are still trying.

To present both sides of the life and work of this controversial satirist, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of the Indianapolis Star editorial of August 5 as well as a news story on the same day in the New York Times and an editorial which appeared August 9 in the Washington Post:

[From the Indianapolis Star, Aug. 5, 1966]

THE DEATH OF A CLOWN

Lenny Bruce was one of the minor gods of the widespread and largely incoherent revolution of the dissatisfied and "alienated" generation that is still trying to make a religion out of drugs, sex, pacifism, four-letter words and kicking apart what it considers the outworn remnants of the civilizations that came before it.

He is dead at 40, a comparatively young age, after years of sneers and goofballs.

His "pulpit" was the nightclub and the scurrilous magazine. His audience was a raw, rebellious mob of mavericks eager to revolt even if they did not know what it was that they were revolting against. Usually it was the unpleasant aspects of "the square world." The mavericks did not fully understand the significance of their revolt.

Someone still has to mine the coal, operate the dynamos, drive the planes and ships and trucks and trains that carry the goods to market. Someone has to plow, plant and harvest. Someone has to brand and rope and feed the steers, slop the hogs, kill and dress out the stock in the slaughterhouses. Someone has to work on the assembly line. Someone has to fix the machines when they break down. Someone has to sew up the accident and fight victims. Someone has to carry off the garbage and trash.

Such things make up the composite occupation of the "square world." It is work. There is still work to be done. The current crop of rebels finds this reality unpleasant. It finds unpleasant all of the realities and circumstances that history has bequeathed it—ideas, religion, necessity. It prefers the steaks, cars, hi-fi, movies, magazines, the frosting on the cake.

It has saints like Timothy O'Leary, the Harvard psychology professor who foresees a "psychaedelic generation" of young Americans crocked on LSD; Allen Ginsberg, the beatnik poet who quit middle class society to elope to San Francisco with a man named Peter; Bob Dylan, the millionaire "folk singer" who sings of the "common folk" in a voice like that of a dog with its leg caught in a barb-wire fence.

It has troubadors who bleat bizarre lyrics from mouths that sound like they are full of ball bearings. It has movements to legalize marijuana and homosexuality. It has spokesmen like John Lennon, the Beatle, who was quoted in a London magazine as saying:

"Christianity will go. It will vanish and shrink. I needn't argue about that: "I'm right, and I will be proved right. We're (the Beatles) more popular than Jesus now; I don't know which will go first—rock 'n' roll or Christianity. Jesus was all right, but His disciples were thick and ordinary."

There is a place in this big world for troubadors and clowns—even clowns like the tormented, tragic Lenny Bruce.

But they should be seen and accepted for what they are, and not as revolutionaries, visionaries, architects of a new society, or prophets.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 5, 1966]

LENNY BRUCE, UNINHIBITED COMIC, FOUND DEAD IN HOLLYWOOD HOME—HIS NIGHTCLUB ACTS BLENDED SATIRE WITH SCATOLOGY AND LED TO ARRESTS

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 3.—Lenny Bruce, the controversial nightclub comedian whose acts were sprinkled with four-letter words and pungent social satire, died Wednesday night in his home on Hollywood Boulevard. He was 40 years old.

The police said narcotics paraphernalia were found near his half-clad body, and the coroner's office listed an overdose of narcotics as the probable cause of death. An autopsy will be performed on Thursday.

Mr. Bruce's real name was Leonard Alfred Schneider and he was born in Mineola, L.I. His parents were divorced when he was 5 years old, and he went to live with relatives. He entered the Navy at the age of 16, and was discharged in 1946. He then took on the various jobs that sustained him until he came to Hollywood to study acting under the G.I. Bill.

He landed his first job as a comic in a Brooklyn nightspot. In Baltimore he met and married Honey Harlow, a striptease dancer. They were divorced in 1957.

Meantime, he had appeared on the Arthur Godfrey Show and gained something of a national reputation. He then returned to Hollywood, where he worked at nightclubs and on a local television show.

Last October the United States District Court in San Francisco, in support of a bankruptcy action, declared him a pauper.

RADICALLY RELEVANT

There were those who listened to Lenny Bruce's series of staccato jokes on religion, motherhood, politics and the law, carefully embellished with scatology, who agreed with one estimate that he was "the most radically relevant of all contemporary social satirists."

There were others who said he was "obscene."

Whatever his significance, Lenny Bruce was controversial.

Since he first attracted public attention about six years ago, he had angered and amused people here and abroad with his biting, sardonic, introspective free-form patter that often was a form of shock therapy for his listeners.

He was denounced in Sydney, Australia, for what was called a blasphemous account of the Crucifixion and a steady stream of dirty words, and his show closed the day after it opened.

He was arrested by the police in April, 1964, after an appearance in a Greenwich Village nightclub and later convicted for giving an obscene performance. But nearly 100 persons prominent in the arts and other fields, including Prof. Lionel Trilling of Columbia, Norman Mailer, James Jones, Robert Lowell, and Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, rallied to his defense and signed a statement that described his as a social satirist "in the tradition of Swift, Rabelais and Twain."

His controversial stage performances at first attracted big audiences, but later his financial rewards dwindled. He once noted that in 1960, before he was ever taken to court, he had earned $108,000, but in 1964 he expected to earn only $6,000.

A lean, intense man, Mr. Bruce regarded the nightclub stage as "the last frontier" of uninhibited entertainment. Although he seemed to be doing his utmost at times to antagonize his audiences, he also displayed an air of morality beneath his brashness that some felt made his lapses in taste often forgiveable and sometimes necssary.

AN ENEMY OF SANCTITY

He became known as one of the early "sick" commedians because he often carried his sharp comments to their naked and personal conclusion. Sanctity was hardly a word he new. He even had an unkind word for Smokey the Bear.

True, Smokey doesn't set forest fires, Mr. Bruce said, but he eats Boy Scouts for their hats.

He would express relief at what he said was a trend of "people leaving the church and going back to God."

Always on familiar terms with history and psychology, Mr. Bruce would illustrate his concern with integration with the example of the early Romans, who thought there was "something dirty" about the Christians. He had one Roman ask another:

"Would you want your sister to marry one?"

His concern with issues of the day was more than an onstage feeling. He once noted:

"I was just thinking this morning that I'd never slept over at a colored person's house. I've never had dinner in a Negro home. There's a big foreign country in my country that I know very little about. And more than that, when whites talk about riots, we really lose our perspective completely. A man from Mars could see what's really happening—convicts rioting in a corrupt prison."

DEPORTED FROM BRITAIN

His humor on the stage rarely evoked a comfortable belly laugh. It required concentration, and then often produced a wry smile and perhaps a fighting gleam in the eye. There were also spells of total confusion as Mr. Bruce rambled in a stream-of-consciousness fashion.

The many adults who found his humor obscene agreed with two Criminal Court judges here who found in 1964 that Mr. Bruce's performances "patently offensive to the average person in the community, as judged by present-day standards."

In addition to his several arrests for narcotics and obscenity, the comedian was deported from Britain three years ago, got back in by way of Ireland and was deported again.

His autobiography was published in 1965. It was titled, "How to Talk Dirty and Influence People."

Surviving are a 10-year-old daughter and his mother, Mrs. Sally Marr, an instructor in a striptease school.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 9, 1966]

LENNY BRUCE

Lenny Bruce believed in free speech with a passion that was often masked by the jokes he told. He was a social satirist; one of the boldest and one of the best. He was also a frequent, even excessive, user of profanity and obscenity. Society was occasionally outraged by his satire and found his obscenities intolerable. He was arrested on numerous occasions, mostly on narcotics charges. Finally in 1964 a three-judge criminal court in New York City found him guilty of giving an obscene night club performance. He was denied access to the stage. In effect, he was denied a livelihood.

For the past two years Mr. Bruce had carried on a fruitless legal battle, often fighting alone, to reverse the conviction. It should have been reversed. Logically a man should not be punished for what he says to a group of adults who have voluntarily paid money to listen, knowing in advance the type of remarks they will hear. Lenny Bruce was an unhappy victim of an unresolved and perplexing question of definitions.

The 20th Anniversary of the Mississippi Aeronautics Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the Mississippi Aeronautics Commission which observes its 20th anniversary this month has played a highly significant role in progress and development in the State in recent years. Through the untiring efforts of C. A. "Bud" Moore, the distinguished director of the commission, the number of general aviation airports in Mississippi has increased by a whopping 450 percent in the past decade.

I take a great deal of personal pride in Mr. Moore's accomplishments as Mississippi's first commissioner of aeronautics. Mr. Moorse taught me to fly back before World War II in an old Piper Cub airplane when he was a flight instructor under the old civilian pilot training program—CPT. Later, both of us served as military pilots during World War II. Our friendship which began in 1941 has continued warmly over the years.

The colorful history of the MAC and the part Bud Moore has played in aviation progress in my State was outlined in the August 11, 1966, edition of the Clarion-Ledger, published at Jackson, Miss. I feel the story, which pays appropriate tribute to Mr. Moore for his contributions to the progress of Mississippi, is worthy of inclusion in the RECORD:

MISSISSIPPI AERONAUTICS COMMISSION ENTERING ITS THIRD DECADE

(By Jean Culbertson)

Twenty years ago Bud Moore spent most of his time persuading Mississippians to fly.

Now he's got his hands full trying to provide places for them to land.

This month is the 20th anniversary of the Mississippi Aeronautics Commission. C. A. Moore has been its first and only director since Aug. 15, 1946.

"Ninety per cent of our time," he explains, "is spent developing airports."

That's now. "Of course, for many years most of our work was trying to interest cities in building airports."

And before that, "When we first started, most of our work was promotional." The office planned state air tours, helped sponsor airplane shows, did a lot of air education like providing materials on flying and aircraft for school curricula.

"We don't have the time and staff now," Moore says. "But the main way to promote flying is to build airports. If you have the location, airplanes just naturally come along with it."

And that's exactly what the commission was set up to do.

"Some states had such agencies for many years," according to the director. "Actually, when the federal aid to airport program was passed in 1946, the main function was to get airports built so at that time the creation of the commission was recommended by federal officials."

FIRST STEP

First step is building an airport, the expert declares, is to find a place for it. "It's a big step for a small town," he acknowledges. "I've been working with one little city for six years, now."

Considering possible sites, Moore checks out "location in relation to the city, what's around it, access to the proposed field, what construction costs will be, and whether it'll lend itself to future expansion."

Federal help will provide about half the cost, and the state can help a little with the on-cent-a-gallon-tax it collects on sale of aviation gasoline. That's amounted to $10,000 each on the last two fields which have been built.

"The city has to raise the rest."

Moore emphasizes what he calls the economic impact of general aviation airports (as distinguished from airline carrier airports for commercial lines). Industry, he firmly believes, requires a field adequate for a DC-3, which some modern firms employ as the company plane.

"One big change that's taking place," Moore declares, "fifty per cent of all planes once were used in agriculture, what we called 'dusters' in those days."

"Forty-five per cent of the others were 'little' planes more or less for sports and pleasure. The trend has been to more planes and bigger aircraft, the majority now used for business."

"Industrialization is doing it," the air-minded commission director asserts.

Bud Moore had been interested in flying "ever since I saw my first airplane."

When he was appointed commission director and took over his office in the Civil Aeronautics Authority Building at Jackson Army Air Base at Hawkins Field he was already there—that's where he spent his last two years of Navy duty as liaison officer.

With the ferry command earlier he was stationed at Pensacola. "We picked up planes at the factories in the north. We would give them a three-hour shake-down and take them mostly to the West Coast."

Asked about flying new planes, he claims, "They all ran okay. There'd be just little minor things."

PAID HIS WAY

Moore learned to fly in 1934, paying his own way by working for the flying service. Later he and his partner, who was also airport manager, operated a civilian pilot training program under contract with local colleges.

"It's quite different," is Moore's understated way of putting it. "The old planes were like flying a bath tub." Horsepower, he adds, was around 40.

The airport manager in those days was agent for the airlines, sold gasoline and did everything but sweep up.

Moore still flies where he needs to go, and he needs to cover the state. Some things don't change, even in 20 years, and Moore still operates the commission office himself with the help of one secretary. He looks forward to the addition of an engineer on Sept. 1.

And now he's all set to start a new cycle. The 20-year life of the agreements signed when new airports are built is expiring, and it's time to revamp, revitalize, and rebuild. Most of the old ones are obsolete for modern aircraft.

What will aircraft and airports of the future look like? Bud Moore just laughs and shakes his head.

He talks about the "short take-off and landing" craft on which he says much research has been done right here in Mississippi. "Helicopters are entering the picture. Jets are running into general aviation fields now, too."

"You couldn't convince anybody that Southern would have jets on their flights up until just lately," he adds.

"Now they wonder how they're going to land those planes."

Garfield Elementary School, Council Grove, Kans., Speaks Out on Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the results of a student opinion poll on inflation that was taken by the eighth grade class of Garfield Elementary School, Council Grove, Kans. I submitted this same poll to the people of Kansas on a statewide basis.

These student opinions are especially significant, for they reflect the interest of our young people in government and their active concern about the forces of inflation.

I herewith insert in the RECORD the questions submitted, and the results of the student poll along with a comparative chart of the statewide results:

Citizen opinion poll—Inflation

His			Hers	
Yes	No		Yes	No
☐	☐	1. Has your family budget been so affected by rising costs that you believe there is a dangerous threat of inflation?	☐	☐
		2. It is suggested that inflation could be halted either by an increase in taxes or a reduction or postponement of Government spending. Would you favor:		
☐	☐	a. Reduction or postponement of nondefense Government spending?	☐	☐
☐	☐	b. An increase in personal and corporate taxes?	☐	☐
☐	☐	c. A combination of spending cuts and tax increases?	☐	☐
		3. If spending were cut, would you favor reductions in:		
☐	☐	a. Great Society programs (including education, poverty, and welfare)?	☐	☐
☐	☐	b. Space program?	☐	☐
☐	☐	c. Public works and construction?	☐	☐
☐	☐	d. Military spending?	☐	☐
☐	☐	e. Other? (Specify)	☐	☐
☐	☐	4. Do you feel it is proper for the Federal Government to attempt to force business and labor unions to obey voluntary wage-price guidelines (to hold wages and prices down), which have not been approved by Congress?	☐	☐
☐	☐	5. Would you favor enactment of Federal law to enforce wage and price controls?	☐	☐

Statewide responses

[In percent]

Question	Yes	No	No answer	Yes		No	
				Men	Women	Men	Women
1	84.2	13.6	2.2	42.1	42.1	7.0	6.6
2a	87.0	5.4	7.6	43.6	43.4	2.7	2.7
2b	4.7	54.7	40.6	2.5	2.2	28.0	26.7
2c	14.1	39.6	46.3	7.6	6.5	20.3	19.3
3a	73.3	12.1	14.6	37.7	35.6	5.5	6.6
3b	49.6	23.0	27.4	24.4	25.2	12.3	10.7
3c	43.8	23.3	32.9	22.2	21.6	12.3	11.0
3d	22.0	37.2	40.8	11.6	10.4	19.1	18.1
3e [1]	26.6	3.2	70.2	14.3	12.3	1.5	1.7
4	30.7	62.4	6.9	15.6	15.1	31.5	30.9
5	27.0	66.6	6.4	13.2	1.8	33.9	32.7

[1] About 80 percent of these responses specified "foreign aid." The rest covered miscellaneous items such as beautification, the Vice President's new home, etc.

Questionnaires returned with joint responses (his-hers): 71.4 percent.
Questionnaires returned with single responses (his or hers): 28.6 percent.

Garfield Elementary School responses

[In percent]

Question	Yes	No	No answer	Yes		No	
				Men	Women	Men	Women
1	85	15	0	50	35	10	5
2a	65	30	5	35	30	25	5
2b	0	90	10	0	0	55	35
2c	40	55	5	20	20	35	20
3a	10	85	5	10	0	50	35
3b	45	45	10	15	30	40	5
3c	25	65	10	15	10	40	25
3d	30	65	5	20	10	35	30
3e	15	30	55	15	0	15	15
4	50	50	0	20	30	40	10
5	35	65	0	30	5	30	35

Cockeyed Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very brief but pertinent commentary on recent Supreme Court decisions appeared in the August 11 edition of the Suburban Index, serving southern Cook County which I believe merits broader attention:

COCKEYED JUSTICE

While five members of the Supreme Court, including Chief Justice Earl Warren, and other bleeding hearts, concern themselves with the rights of the "poor, uneducated and uninformed" criminal, who in this broad land is concerned with the rights and welfare of the unsuspecting and innocent victim?

While this great compassion for the culprit is being carried to the extreme what of the 99.9 percent of Americans who are decent and law-abiding citizens?

As the same five members of the Supreme Court now interpret our almost 200 year old constitution, four confessed criminals including a kidnapper-rapist, a mugger, a bank robber and a stick-up man have been set free.

If this is the result of a right and proper interpretation of our constitution, then the constitution should be amended. If the interpretation is wrong then impeachment of the five justices should not be delayed for a single moment.

The AHEPA Family

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association began yesterday here in Washington its 44th annual convention. Its delegates represent 1,125 local chapters and 46,000 members, including many Members of Congress, in 49 States. The association, known by its acronym, AHEPA, has served many communities well since its founding in 1922.

Since AHEPA members are predominantly of Greek origin, their funds help to support institutions, in both Greece and the United States, such as Greek Orthodox Seminaries. But they also extend the hand of the fortunate to victims of earthquakes in Turkey, floods in Kansas City, and hurricanes in Florida. The AHEPA Family seeks, like families everywhere, to knit individuals into their communities. Its membership includes both American citizens and immigrants from Greece who seek to become American citizens.

AHEPA actively helps these newcomers to adapt to their new country, but also to keep fresh the ties with their homeland. AHEPA sets out to teach good citizenship to its younger generation as well, through taking part in local civic fund drives and competing in sports tournaments leading to the annual AHEPA Olympiad. AHEPA contributes, through annual visits to Greece, to maintain Greek-American ties.

The Order of AHEPA Comes to Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Order of AHEPA, whose name is derived from the first letters of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. This outstanding organization is dedicated to fostering the highest principles of patriotism and good citizenship by encouraging active participation in civic affairs and an awareness of the duties and responsibilities that go hand in hand with the privileges safeguarded by good government.

The Order of AHEPA with its three auxiliaries—the Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles, and Maids of Athena—is an international organization with chapters in 49 States, Canada, Australia, Greece, and the Bahamas, totaling 1,125 local chapters. It is indeed an honor to welcome the delegates who have assembled here in Washington, D.C., for the 44th supreme convention which convened yesterday. I want to extend a special welcome to the delegates from Kansas City, Kans., Mr. William C. Karnaze, Mr. Tom S. Kehagas, Mr. Konstantin Raptis, and Mr. Gust Apostle.

House Joint Resolution 1169, Authorizing an International Conference on Water for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 1169 would enable the United States to organize and hold an International Conference on Water for Peace in Washington next year.

No resource in this world is more highly prized than water. In the Middle East it is a continuing and basic cause of international strife. Today in Nebraska whole areas are submerged by floods. Yet, as I pointed out only recently to the House, the Northeast has entered its sixth consecutive year of drought.

I have introduced H.R. 10244, which would establish a Federal Water Commission to coordinate our national water resource development. I have stressed the need for a comprehensive, overall effort to attempt to solve our Nation's water problems. This same principle applies internationally as well. Planning for the use of water to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population requires, as President Johnson has said, "a massive cooperative international effort."

Mr. Speaker, the proposed Conference would help to stimulate planning for water resource development at all levels of government and would encourage international cooperation and actions to solve water problems. It may well lead to the establishment of a worldwide water-for-peace program.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Monday, August 15, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed mass transit bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 18537–18573

Bills Introduced: Three bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3723–3725; and S. Res. 293 and 294. **Pages 18536–18537**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 3391, to exempt certain water carriers from provisions of the Shipping Act when the effect of their activities on foreign commerce is insignificant, with an amendment (S. Rept. 1459); and

S. 3446, to consolidate and reenact certain of the shipping laws of the U.S., with amendments (S. Rept. 1460). **Page 18536**

Urban Mass Transit: By a vote of 65 yeas to 18 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Senate passed S. 3700, to authorize funds for continued assistance in development of urban mass transportation facilities, after adopting the following two amendments thereto: By a vote of 47 yeas to 34 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Tower amendment reducing from $225 million to $150 million authorizations for each of fiscal years 1968 and 1969; and, by voice vote, modified Javits amendment, which would permit the Secretary of HUD to grant up to $12.5 million additional funds to States, after reallocation, where two-thirds maximum grants have already been obligated.

The Senate, by division vote, rejected Tower amendment to strike from the bill section providing assistance for certain technical studies and training programs. **Pages 18573–18595**

Defense Appropriations: Senate made its pending business H.R. 15941, fiscal 1967 appropriations for the Defense Establishment. **Page 18595**

Defense Appropriations—Suspension of Rules: Senator Russell filed notice of intention to move to suspend rules for the purpose of proposing, on behalf of himself and Senator Saltonstall, an amendment to H.R. 15941 (Defense appropriations), relating to the call to active duty of members of the Ready Reserve. **Page 18540**

Special Order: By unanimous consent it was agreed that Senate will meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, August 16, and at the conclusion of routine morning business not to exceed 20 minutes' duration, Senator Hruska will be recognized for approximately 1 hour for remarks relating to proposed gun legislation, to be followed by a colloquy with some other Senators who have evidenced interest in that subject, which colloquy shall not extend past 1 p.m. **Page 18595**

Authority To Meet: Unanimous consent was reached that all committees are authorized to meet while Senate is in session until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, Tuesday, August 16. **Page 18596**

Legislative Program: Leadership announced that following completion of action on H.R. 15941, Defense appropriations, Senate will take up S. 3708, to assist comprehensive city demonstration programs, and that action thereon is expected to be completed by Thursday, August 18. **Page 18595**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. **Pages 18588, 18593**

Program for Tuesday: Senate met at noon and recessed at 4:29 p.m. until 10 a.m. Tuesday, August 16, when, by unanimous consent, it will hear remarks by Senator Hruska, to be followed by consideration of the pending business, H.R. 15941, Defense appropriations. **Page 18596**

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

REA

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification began a series of hearings on S. 3337 and S. 3720, bills to provide additional sources of financing for rural electrification and rural telephone programs, and on the Administration's REA proposals. Witnesses heard were Senators Cooper, Nelson, and Monroney; and Clyde T. Ellis, general manager, and Jerry Anderson, both of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Hearings continue tomorrow with testimony from Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, and others.

Appendix

The Sierra Club and Its Tax Status: An Exchange of Correspondence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, I delivered a speech in this Chamber, beginning on page 16988 of the RECORD, commenting on the campaign of the Sierra Club to defeat H.R. 4671, the Colorado Basin project bill. In my remarks I sharply criticized Mr. David Brower, an officer of the Sierra Club, for charges he had made against me in connection with the Internal Revenue Service investigation of his organization, and I criticized certain distorted and misleading aspects of the Sierra Club campaign.

Last week Mr. Brower was direct and open enough to come to office and personally deliver to me a letter he had written in an attempt to clarify this matter. I was able to have a frank and extended discussion with him, and I agreed as a matter of courtesy and fairplay to insert his letter in the RECORD. Under unanimous consent, the letter will follow these remarks, as will a reply which I have sent him.

Because of the interest of many Members in this matter I am taking this opportunity to place this exchange of correspondence before the House:

SIERRA CLUB,
Washington, D.C., August 11, 1966.

Hon. MORRIS K. UDALL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MO: Tuesday I arrived in Washington and for the first time saw your statement about the Sierra Club and the Internal Revenue Service in the August 1 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I'm sorry you felt you had to make it, because:

1) It is based on incorrect information, as I think you would have discerned were the times not so hectic, and

2) Everyone I know is grateful for what you have done for conservation except for your present advocacy of the dams that would flood Grand Canyon—not from rim to rim, not "flood it out," not all of it, but enough of it to be wrong, and all the flooding unnecessary.

I think Arizona has been mousetrapped by California in this controversy, and as a native Californian I know a mousetrap when I see one. I am not happy about what some people in California are doing to Arizona on this—including giving Arizona the lion's share of any water deficit—and I hate to see the California delegation bulldozed into a position of using sheer power to overcome what it lost in the Supreme Court. I see shades of the Owens Valley water grab, now magnified to an international scale, and I for one think California has better things to do.

Although we disagree with you and want to keep dams out of the Grand Canyon and will fight to keep them out, we will fight with truth and nothing else. We have made no false statements and within the limits of human frailty will make none. There will be pronounced differences of view about which facts are really factual. We are as unhappy about some of the facts you use as you are, apparently, with the facts we believe.

I have not attacked you personally. That you should think so comes, I believe, from your accepting as fact some bad reporting of a 2¾-hour TV program in Phoenix, and bad reporting on a second count of my statement at a Washington press conference. I have a tape of the first and will send you a copy if you wish. I've tried to get a tape of the second but have failed so far. In my fourteen years as executive director of the Sierra Club I have seen a great deal of top-flight conservation reporting and a certain amount that was poor. In the two examples that upset you I think the reporters were too tired or the deadline too near, and they settled for a slapdash "charge and denial" story instead of working to present the issues.

The Grand Canyon dams we are fighting are the part of your bill we are fighting—an unnecessary part, we are convinced, with plenty of data in the hearings to back us up. I appreciate your fairness in hearing us out and in questioning us, however much you may have disagreed. I wish you could also have heard my statement, in Phoenix, about our views. If the Phoenix reporter had done what I think he should, he would have spent more time reporting on how conservationists would not oppose the Central Arizona Project or the feasible means of financing it and doing so without delay that would spare Grand Canyon. Instead, the reporter misread between the lines and garbled things badly.

Maybe I'll have to attack things you do in the future, even as I must now attack your advocacy of destructive and unnecessary Grand Canyon dams. We wish the people on your side were as anxious as we are to have a reasonably complete record in a controversy of such major proportions. We don't have one. But I will not attack you personally and have not done so. I'll just wish you could believe how damaging the dams would be.

Out of all this I hope the reasonable solution will show up, and show up in time. In our view, this would comprise:

1) Central Arizona Project, authorized now, modified to use a site for Hooker Dam that would not damage the Gila Wilderness Area.

2) Provision for revenues to underwrite the CAP to come from Hoover, Parker, and Davis dams in due course, with the power sold at something near what Reclamation thinks it could get from those bad Grand Canyon dams.

3) A continuation of the moratorium on Federal Power Commission authority on the Colorado below Lee's Ferry. Certainly the country needs either a comprehensive development plan or a comprehensive preservation plan, not a patch job. I imagine you know which of these two we prefer—

4) A careful appraisal by Congress of the means of establishing a greater Grand Canyon National Park that would reserve Arizona's most famous scenic resource for its highest use.

5) A National Water Commission study of augmentation and other national water needs, such as called for by President Johnson and Senator JACKSON, which would surely turn up the means of providing ample water, in the long range, to let Arizona prosper as it should without sacrifice of any of its grandeur.

This is a solution America could live with for all the time we can foresee. If you put your persuasiveness and devotion behind it, I am confident that it would get through—and we would do what we could to help, tax-deductible or not. I don't think we'd have anything left to disagree about. Perhaps that would make our world too tranquil, but I'd like it just the same.

Sincerely,

DAVID BROWER,
Executive Director.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 15, 1966.

Mr. DAVID BROWER,
Sierra Club,
712 Dupont Circle Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DAVE: I commend your directness in personally delivering, your August 11 letter to me yesterday and welcomed the chance for a personal exchange of views on the pending Colorado River legislation.

As per your request, I am happy to extend you the courtesy and fairness of placing your letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since it responds to remarks I had inserted on August 1. In response to the letter, and in partial comment on our conversation, I would make these additional remarks:

1. As far as I am concerned our discussion has cleared the air with regard to my assertions that you had deliberately attacked the truth of my statements about the IRS controversy. Perhaps you understand now a little better the basis of my deep resentment at your comments— as reported by the press. It was obvious to me that the great flood of new members and contributions for your organization had occurred in large part as a result of the publicity on the IRS matter. While I am happy to see the Sierra Club have a great growth in membership, it distressed me that much of it resulted from people having an angry belief that I had prompted an IRS action which had actually occurred before my IRS inquiry was dictated or mailed. While I could understand the temptation your organization might have to fan the flames of a controversy, doing so much for your membership drive and income, I deeply resented it being done at the expense of my integrity. Because I want to see the Sierra Club a strong and vigorous voice in the conservation field, and because I stand for many of the things your organization stands for, I am pleased that your numbers are increasing.

Having said this, I accept your statements that you were misunderstood and incorrectly quoted by the press and will consider this matter closed.

2. Your frankness in stating your opinion of your home state's alleged "mousetrapping" of Arizona on this legislation is appreciated, but I cannot agree that on balance Arizona has been "had" in the negotiations. In the abstract, of course, most Arizonians, includ-

ing this one, are so desperately concerned with the need for the Central Arizona Unit that in the past we might have preferred a simple CAP bill without any regional features or "concessions" to our neighbor states. But, we must now take a regional and national view of water problems as both the best legislative strategy and the best kind of public policy. Arizona has been seeking our C.A.P. Unit actively for 25 years but we have faced the fact that "now" is the time to start any long-range regional planning. The hearings on this bill have clearly demonstrated that although the Central Arizona Unit is an essential first step we must start now to solve the water problems of the entire basin.

In summary, the bill and the negotiations contain much that is to the advantage of our state, and I consider the overall bill a sound and balanced compromise, good for Arizona, good for the 7 states of the Colorado basin, and good for the nation. California's power in the Congress is a fact of life and as a legislator I try to deal with things as they are and not as I wish they might be. Throughout these last two years of negotiations, California's leaders have displayed, contrary to your belief, great statesmanship, good faith, and a proper spirit of give and take. You will find that many Californians believe that California gave too much and got too little. In Arizona, we have many people with the reverse point of view. Mr. Hosmer's speech of August 9, 1966, outlines rather clearly why California would fight the sort of compromise suggested in your letter and if I were a California legislator I am sure I would feel likewise.

3. Certainly, there can be differences about the "facts" of any controversy. On major matters of this kind, reasonable men can always differ as to the right inferences to draw from data, which experts are right and which wrong, etc. You have every right to adopt and to assert legitimate opinions and inferences favorable to your side. Thus, though I arrive at vastly different conclusions, I can't object to many of your arguments because they are well within the bounds of rational and responsible discourse. However, I have strongly believed that some of your recent arguments and assertions have gone beyond the bounds of fair play. For example:

(a) Your ads were carefully worded so as to avoid any assertion that Grand Canyon National Park comprises the entire *geological* "Grand Canyon." Yet the ads were clearly designed to, and did, leave that impression. When you denounce dams in the "Grand Canyon" technically you are saying the *geological* Grand Canyon, but you leave the ordinary reader with the clear impression that the dam sites are actually in *Grand Canyon National Park* as it now exists. In fact, we have received several editorials asserting in good faith on the basis of your materials that both dams would be in the present National Park. We cannot escape the impression that this false inference was deliberately created.

(b) Similarly, the language of "flooding, innundating Grand Canyon", etc., is used in a way that technically does not say that the inner and outer gorge of the Canyon will be filled with water, but it is hard to believe that the ads were not designed to, and did, convey that very impression to millions of people who have written Members of Congress.

(c) I felt it was beyond the bounds of rational and fair debate between responsible people for the Sierra Club to feign shock and dismay at IRS questioning of that portion of the ads claiming tax deductibility, when your 1956 Sierra Club Bulletin, included in my August 1 remarks, had specifically warned the membership that lobbying activities would cause this very thing to happen.

The hard-pressed people and water users and cities of Arizona intend to spend whatever reasonable amount of money we can raise in fighting for passage of this legislation in the Congress. We have been trying to save our economy and we are willing to spend money in that effort. Likewise we acknowledge and respect your vigorous attempts to defeat it. Lobbying is not evil. It can be and usually is an honorable fact of legislative life. Clearly there are gaps and inequities in our tax laws relating to lobbying; it seems to me that all lobbying groups are not, but should be, treated alike, and I will support reasonable corrective legislation.

4. I truly welcome your specific suggestions on "compromise", though I must say they amount to almost total victory on your part and total defeat of ours—that is a capitulation rather than a compromise. We in the 7 states have never closed the door to compromise, but this, as I recall, is the first time the Sierra Club has ever offered any specific alternative to the bill.

While I will never negotiate out of fear, I do not fear to negotiate and welcome further discussions. Your current suggestion is one which Arizona could not accept, and it is even more objectionable to our allies in the basin. The job of putting together this delicate, historic 7-state agreement was incredibly difficult and took more than two years. None of the 7 states have ever indicated that any further adjustments in the legislation are unthinkable. But the essentials of our bold, cooperative regional plan would be destroyed by your proposal. There simply must be a substantial development fund created and there must be provision for immediate and comprehensive and meaningful studies to find ways to augment the river. These essential elements are eliminated by your suggestion and leave the other states with nothing to gain and much to lose by construction of the Central Arizona Project. Arizona is the loser too because as you well know our real water shortage—not in the future—but today is at least 2.2 million acre feet per year, not just 1.2 million acre feet the Central Arizona Unit will bring in. Thus, there is simply no basis for regional agreement on a plan of the kind you have suggested.

I do appreciate your willingness to have a forthright discussion of our deep and sincere differences. Perhaps more exchanges over a desk and fewer press barrages by each of us will lead to something we might both accept. I sincerely hope so.

I will place your letter in the Record next week along with a copy of this reply.

Sincerely,

Morris K. Udall.

Wall Drug Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Tourism Ingenuity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE McGOVERN
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, one of the most remarkable tourist developments in the world is the famed Wall Drug Store in western South Dakota. This internationally known drugstore recently observed its 30th anniversary of what has been described by South Dakota Reporter Dick Kitchen as "tourism ingenuity."

The imaginative minds behind the Wall Drug Store fame are those of Mr. and Mrs. Ted and Dorothy Hustead, owners and operators of the store.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Dick Kitchen's article appearing in the August 14, 1966, Aberdeen American-News be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Free Ice Water Still Available as Wall Drug Marks 30th Year

(By Dick Kitchen)

Wall.—A free glass of ice water, thirsty tourists, and an imaginative young couple . . . the formula for a million-dollar business now operating in the middle of South Dakota's rolling prairie land.

Celebrating their 30th anniversary of tourism ingenuity are Ted and Dorothy Hustead, owners of the now world-famous Wall Drug Store. And the original drawing card to their store is still available: a free glass of ice water.

Signs advertising Wall Drug are now scattered across the U.S. They are also standing in such remote places as Antarctica, near the Egyptian Pyramids, within sight of the Taj Mahal, and on London's subways. Free Wall Drug signs are given to anyone who promises to put them up.

VARIETY OF ITEMS

Services of the drug store now include a cafe, soda fountain, dog exercise pen, gas station, children's playground, and a corral full of burros that can be ridden or bought. The Husteads sell clothing, jewelry, food and every imaginable tourist souvenir. Petrified wood is sold by the pound or by the ton. Topping off the inventory is, unexpectedly, medicine.

Everything was not always this rosy, however. Ted and Dorothy bought the drug store on a shoestring in 1931, after Ted finished pharmacy school. Wall was a sleepy little town of 200, baking in the hot sun of the "dirty thirties" on the rolling ranchland plains of South Dakota. For five years, the Husteads watched the tourists traveling U.S. Highway 16 pass by Wall (and Wall Drug) without slowing down.

Dorothy's inspiration in 1936 was the start of Wall Drug's tourist trade. She suggested they offer free ice water to the thirsty tourists, via roadside signs. A sign was erected on each side of Wall on U.S. 16, and to the parched travelers, this was all the come-on needed.

When customers arrived they were given the promised ice water, and as anticipated, they also purchased ice cream, a sandwich or a souvenir of the drug store. So the Husteads put up more imaginative signs: "Exactly 17 miles to the Wall Drug Store—and a Free Glass of ice water," or "See the Totem Pole at Wall Drug," and "Ask questions at the Wall Drug Store."

Soon signs dotted the highways in the surrounding states of Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. When World War II took South Dakota boys overseas, Wall Drug signs went with them. Hustead signs soon appeared in Germany, London, the South Pacific, and one on Paris' busiest corner: "Only 6951 kilometers to the Wall Drug Store."

As the store grew, so did its souvenir inventory, and the souvenir counters offered Indian mocassins, tomahawks, western hats, Black Hills jewelry, inexpensive cowboy boots, polished semi-precious stones, and salt-and-pepper shakers of crushed rock, all stamped "Wall Drug."

Restaurant facilities at one time included only hot dogs and sundaes. Services soon branched into buffalo burgers and full meals in a serve-yourself lunch counter near the original log building. The latest addition to the building is an expansion of the cafeteria.

AROUND TREE

A cottonwood tree planted in 1908 stood squarely in the center of the proposed addition. Rather than cut it down, Ted built the addition around the tree. This was all the excuse he needed for a new sign: "Eat Under the Tree at Wall Drug."

And eat they do. The estimated three thousand to four thousand guests each day in the busy summer months require the hiring of numerous college and high school students as additional help. On a "slow" morning, the store serves 30 dozen eggs for breakfast.

Animated life-size western puppet shows, the Cowboy Orchestra and the Chuck Wagon Quartet, are shown free of charge to the thousands who stop at Wall Drug during the summer. In the yard behind the store are a saddled bucking bronco (stuffed), prison cells, and a mammoth mail box, all providing tourists with plenty of picture-taking opportunities.

During a trip to Europe, Ted purchased space in London's subway trains for additional Wall Drug signs ("5,160 miles to Wall Drug Store"). Ted and Dorothy receive 20–25 letters each day from London's commuters. Every letter is answered. Ted sends them free information on South Dakota, the Badlands, and Wall Drug. Visitors from England have worn a path to the store, and enjoy meeting the Husteads. A souvenir is invariably purchased to take back to England.

Folksy atmosphere still exists in the drug store, and when the majority of the tourists have left South Dakota, the residents of Wall and the surrounding community stop to visit the Husteads. No one doubts the genuine sincerity of the owners or the economic influence the store has on Wall.

The Husteads' son, Bill, a registred pharmacist, is now general manager of the store. This leaves Ted and Dorothy more time to visit with the guests.

Oddly enough, the booming tourist business has not interfered with the drug business, the Husteads' original purpose in moving to Wall in 1930. Ted and Bill fill prescriptions, and in the ranching community they serve, offer advice for the treatment of everything from a calf with a cold to a sick horse.

Millions have been made in oil, cattle, real estate, or an ace in the hole . . . or an ice cube in a glass of water.

The Late Aaron Benesch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, the passing of my good friend, Aaron Benesch, is a deep personal loss to me. His ability and integrity, coupled with his friendly nature and generous spirit, won Aaron the affection and esteem of all who knew him. He exemplified the highest standards of his profession during his distinguished career of more than 50 years as a newspaperman. He helped shape the career of many, many journalists who benefited from his acumen and skill, and his influence will long be felt in news circles.

I join his countless other friends in mourning the passing of this truly good man. To his lovely wife Eva and his daughter I extend my heartfelt sympathy.

The American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, as an organization of Americans who have served in the defense of their country, the views of the American Legion have always been of interest. A devoted and loyal citizen of Stockbridge, Mich., the Honorable Hubert A. Bearss, who is a justice of the peace and district director of the Michigan Justice of Peace Association, also serves as chairman of national defense, Department of Michigan, American Legion. The report of his committee was recently called to my attention and I ask unanimous consent that it be included in the RECORD in order that it may be available to those who share the concerns of this patriotic organization:

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE—SOLIDARITY, PREPAREDNESS, SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

1. Purpose: To keep the American Legion alert. The American Legion on the National as well as State level coninues its endorsement of Military Preparedness, of Universal Military Training, and continued preparedness of Military forces at home and abroad.

2. Statement of purpose: We have gone on record backing the war in Vietnam to its fullest extent. The American Legion does not favor or endorse in any manner the incidents such as draft card burning or anti-draft demonstrations anywhere, especially on the campuses of colleges. We call attention that many, in fact, most colleges have financial support by way of public taxes and therefore have a responsibility to "teach law and order and respect for American ideals."

Aims and objectives: The American Legion has repeatedly taken a stand for positive teaching and living the Ideals of Americanism in all public schools and colleges, always underwriting the teaching of responsibility of citizenship, decency and respect for the American flag, for God and country.

Training the youth of the U.S.A.: Special attention is called to the importance of teaching and studying American History, American Government and basic subjects "always looking for the Positive Ideals," and standards set up by our forefathers of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Rewards given to youth of U.S.A.: The attention of American Legion members is desirable to see that such standards are studied and taught. One of the best mediums for this study is the Oratorical Contest endorsed and developed by The American Legion in the public schools. This affords the individual student to profit in academic progress by trips to contest and by remuneration in winning contests.

The development of the individual, the profit motive and the reward for the ambitious continues to be an American ideal.

3. History of national security of nations of world: Research into the history of nations of influence and power of the world indicates there has long existed a form of conscription for manpower during national emergencies. These countries include Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, England, Japan, China, Canada, Australia and others. Switzerland has the most inclusive conscription. There, all manpower is subject to federal conscription at certain ages.

Revolutionary War: During the Revolutionary War, different colonies used different means of draft to call men into service. General George Washington personally paid the army some compensation out of his personal account. Some defectors went over to the Tory (English) side.

The War of 1812: Andrew Jackson found use of the draft necessary in the Battle of New Orleans.

The Civil War: The Union Army used the draft. Resistance to the draft resulted in serious riots in New York City, Boston and Baltimore. Some criticism resulted from the customary whereby wealthy men could hire a substitute (if they could find one) to take their place at a cost of $300. Men were conscripted from 18 through 45.

World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict and Vietnam: During World War I the lottery system was used whereby mens names were submitted on a national scale and numbers were drawn from a fish bowl by officials. This was criticized and resistance was vigorous. May draft dodgers were arrested, sentenced and sent to Federal Penitenturies.

During the present crisis there continues to be resistance to the draft. Criticism to the present form of the draft suggests improvement. Certainly the draft is necessary. Suggestions have been made by many that draft deferments for college students are not fair. It has been suggested that the draft should include every male as it does in Switzerland. Surely, crisis calls for unity. Patrick Henry said during the Revolutionary War, "if we don't hang together, we will hang separately."

We need solidarity, preparedness and singleness of purpose for God and country—not atheism—not communism.

HUBERT A. BEARSS,
Chairman, Naval and Merchant Marine Affairs Section.

The County Serves the People in Choctaw County, Ala.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on every side these days we hear the claim that the Federal Government must step in on a massive scale to help counties and local government meet their needs.

Choctaw County in southwest Alabama is showing what a county can do in meeting its own needs, through local planning, hard work, and diligence. Progress in Choctaw County is a fruit of the labors of the county's own people.

This story of success through local effort is told in greater detail in the following article from the Mobile Press Register of August 14, 1966:

CHOCTAW COUNTY'S SUCCESS

(By Ford Cook)

BUTLER, ALA.—"When you want something done, do it yourself, to make sure it is done right," might well be the motto of the leaders and residents of Choctaw County, because their accomplishments are the fruits of their own efforts, for a large part.

Choctaw County is not greatly unlike most of its neighboring counties, in both Alabama and Mississippi, yet its management and accomplishments do show a definite "personal touch" with a high degree of success in most cases.

Since the time of its creation as a political subdivision of the State of Alabama—in 1847—Choctaw County has been identified among the rural counties of the state and its economy, though drooping to a low ebb at times, has been based on the land and its yields. With this as a basis, Choctaw County of today has bolstered its economy with the additions of a number of plants in its efforts to balance its agricultural activities with industrial operations.

Though there has been a concerted effort toward this increased industry for a number of years, with a noticeable degree of success, still it is predominantly an agricultural and timber producing county, with oil as a "profitable sideline."

BEAUTIFUL AREA

The beautiful, wooded hills throughout the county serve for prolific timber production while the fertile valleys provide some of the best farm lands in this section of the two states, yet man has done much to "leave his mark" in the way of improved methods in all these endeavors.

From the low point of the depression years, Choctaw began working its way up the ladder of success, but the task was not an easy one. There was need for many changes in the ways and plans of the residents before today's measure of success could be realized. One of the first major steps in the direction of "equitable economic development" was a change in the farming habits throughout the county. Cotton had long served as monarch of the hills and valleys, but by the middle Thirties farmers began to accept the fact that something had to be done, since cotton no longer would provide a profitable market crop. This change took years to accomplish to the proper degree, but cotton has given way to such profitable operations as livestock, poultry, feed grains and other row crops in the realm of agriculture, while timber production has once again moved into a prominent position.

OUTDOOR ACTIVITY

In this industrial and agricultural "revolution," Choctaw has learned much about many other things as well. In the process of "learning by doing," it has become apparent that it is through this method that all "good and fruitful projects are born, nurtured and allowed to mature." In the idea of recreation, which has become so much a part of our modern lives, for a rural county, Choctaw takes second place to none. Since it is a rural area, the most prominent recreation factors are those in the outdoors such as boating, hunting, fishing and related sports and activities. Though a development on the Tombigbee River—Jackson Lock and Dam—created a vast water resource for this occasion, there are many other aspects of recreation which the people have developed for themselves through cooperative efforts will benefit for a vast majority of the residents.

Education is another field of "self-help" in which this county has excelled. Realizing about four years ago that, with the increased influx of industry, there was the responsibility of improved educational facilities, Choctaw voters imposed two additional taxes upon themselves for the purpose of improving this phase of their present and future. This move has paid off with increased benefits to education and will continue to reap the benefits of those farsighted steps for many years to come.

Choctaw County today shows a large measure of development and improvement in many categories, and the people here can point to them with pride as the fruits of their own labors.

FAA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. OLIVA HUOT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Speaker, the Congress is often called upon to rectify waste and inefficiency in Government. However, it is all too seldom that a private citizen takes an opportunity to commend publicly an agency which is operated efficiently.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I submit for my colleagues' perusal a letter which I received from New Hampshire's dedicated director of aeronautics, Roger Crowley, in which is related remarks made by Mr. Randall Spalding at the dedication of the Whitefield, N.H., Regional Airport.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aviation I know firsthand that the Federal Aviation Agency is among the most efficient in Government and I am grateful for the recognition it has received from Mr. Spalding and Mr. Crowley.

The letter follows:

NEW HAMPSHIRE AERONAUTICS COMMISSION,
Concord, N.H., July 26, 1966.

Hon. J. OLIVA HUOT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR OLIVA: At the dedication of the Whitefield Regional Airport on July 20, 1966, Mr. Randall Spalding, master of ceremonies, made the following statement while introducing Mr. Oscar Bakke, Director of the Eastern Region, FAA:

"I wish the N.H. Congressional delegation could hear this final remark. If every federal agency dispensing public funds was as careful in spending those dollars and made them stretch as far as possible, where you got good value for every dollar you received, if every federal agency dispensing federal funds did as good a job as we have had with the FAA, a tremendous load would be lifted from the aching back of that long suffering beast of burden, the American taxpayer.

Mr. Spalding's statement was printed in the Caledonian-Record (St. Johnsbury, Vermont) on Thursday, July 21, 1966.

As you know, New Hampshire, its citizens and its governmental agencies have been identified as strictly conservative in the expenditure of local, state and federal funds. I would be less than candid if I did not state that this is particularly true of the citizens of the northern area of the Granite State. It is a rare occasion indeed these days when a Federal agency is praised for the conscientious disbursement of public funds. Mr. Spalding's remarks reflect the considered opinion of the State of New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Aeronautics Commission and the citizens of the northern part of this State with respect to the integrity and capable administration of a fine Agency.

Despite his multitudinous duties Mr. Oscar Bakke kept himself fully informed of developments at the Whitefield Airport from the time of its conception until its conclusion. Mr. Bakke exemplifies the highest standards for administration in Government.

Mr. Spalding's remarks concerning the efficiency of the Federal Aviation Agency should not go unnoticed. I would hope, therefore, that you would inform the Administrator of the Agency of the substantive matter of this letter. Most Government agencies are the target of criticism by our citizens and it is seldom indeed that the ordinary citizen goes out of his way to praise an Agency who is performing an outstanding job.

Sincerely yours,
R. J. CROWLEY, Jr., *Director.*

Look Ma, No Arrests

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, perhaps it is an appropriate commentary on the times in which we live, but at least one Government agency believes it is news when people under its jurisdiction do not get into trouble.

The press agent at the Camp Atterbury Job Corps Center in Indiana has recently issued a statement which reported that none of its trainees had gotten into trouble during a weekend of visits to Indianapolis.

If going into town and not being arrested is a significant accomplishment, perhaps the Government should start issuing good conduct medals for the boys getting back to camp on Sunday night without breaking the law.

These are the same youths that received jet-fare, first-class transportation home last Christmas while American servicemen scrounged around bus and train stations trying to scrape up enough to visit their families over the holidays.

The Richmond, Ind., Palladium-Item commented appropriately on the situation and in order that all Members of Congress be apprised, the article follows:

LOOK, MA, NO ARRESTS

Officials of the highly controversial Job Corps Centers apparently take it for granted that the corpsmen will get into trouble when they visit the big cities nearby.

So, one recent weekend, when corpsmen from the center at Camp Atterbury managed to visit Indianapolis without any of them being arrested, officials of the center were elated.

They were quick to get publicity for that noble effort in the newspapers.

Yet what is so tremendous about these young men behaving themselves, or at least not getting arrested? Isn't that what they are supposed to do?

If it ever is demonstrated that these corpsmen are serious about permanently keeping out of trouble, then perhaps some praise may be in order. But it still would be like mother giving Johnny a piece of candy for washing behind his ears.

These young men at the Job Corps Centers are supposed to be learning how to become useful citizens. It's a costly process for the taxpayer, more so even than a college education.

When one considers the elation aroused because a group of the corpsmen was able to spend a weekend in Indianapolis without being arrested, the frustrating job ahead looms more clearly.

It wasn't too long ago that one of the corpsmen told a police officer who tried to arrest him: "You can't touch me. I'm federal property."

Obscenity and the Supreme Court

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court decisions in three recent obscenity cases have been the subject of considerable controversy. The decisions in two of the cases have been attacked by some as "illiberal" and "on the side of censorship."

It has been my opinion, on the other hand, that these decisions were a step in the right direction toward a definition of obscenity which would help curb the rising tide of pornography. As I remarked on the subject in the House immediately after the decisions were made public, the Supreme Court deserves the approval of all thinking Americans for these rulings.

This judgment has been confirmed by a recent article in America magazine by G. Robert Blakey, a professor of law at Notre Dame University and a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Professor Blakey reviews the history of pornography litigation in order to put the recent decisions in perspective. He concludes:

> The thoughtful observer must surely conclude that the work of the Supreme Court in the obscenity area will rank as one of its finest achievements in recent years.

Because of the pertinency of this article to the important problem of obscenity in our society, I insert it at this point in the RECORD and urge that it be carefully read by my colleagues:

OBSCENITY AND THE SUPREME COURT

(By G. Robert Blakey)

On March 21, 1966, the United States Supreme Court handed down three historic decisions. In the first two of these, convictions for the sale of obscene books were upheld—the first to be so upheld in the history of the court. In the third, a finding that John Cleland's classic, *Fanny Hill,* was suppressible was reversed. In each instance, the court faced the problem of working out an honest accommodation between the requirements of free speech, the hopes of legitimate artistic expression and the simple demands of common decency. The story of how the court has worked out—and is working out—that accommodation, and of the 300-year-old tradition behind it, is instructive.

Biblical tradition traces the concept of decency back to the Garden of Eden and the sin of Adam and Eve. It is not necessary to accept the divine origin of the story to see in it an ancient insight into the character of man. Indeed, anthropologists tell us that no human society has existed that did not attempt to draw the line between decency and indecency. Today, this universal aspiration is represented in the legal prohibition of the obscene. Most foreign countries—including England, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R.—outlaw obscenity. Besides, over fifty nations are signatories to an international agreement to suppress the traffic in pornography. In most States of the United States, the possession, exhibition or dissemination of obscenity is proscribed. On the Federal level, its interstate transportation or mailing is a criminal offense.

The first recorded obscenity case in Anglo-American jurisprudence appears to be that of Sir Charles Sedley, a gay courtier and drinking companion of Charles II of England. One June evening in 1663, while intoxicated, he appeared naked on a balcony in the city of London, delivered a blasphemous sermon and urinated on the street below. For this action "against all modesty" and the King's peace, he was charged with and convicted of "gross indecency."

The first reported action against a book was brought in 1708. A certain Read, a notorious pornographer of Fleet Street brought out *The Fifteen Plagues of a Maiden-Head,* written by "Madam B——le." When the case came before the King's Bench, Lord Holt discharged the indictment, finding that the alleged "obscene libel" was a "spiritual offense" cognizable solely in an ecclesiastical court. His colleague Powell observed he wished it were otherwise, but he felt the court could not "make law."

Lord Holt's view was, however, short-lived. In 1727, Edmund Curll, bookseller and plagiarist, was indicted and convicted for an "obscene publication." The book, *Venus in the Cloister* or *The Nun in Her Smock,* was a violently anti-papist tract written around 1682, possibly by Chavigny or Barrin. Curll had pirated the Paris edition. Lord Holt's view was rejected, and Curll was "set in the pillory as he well deserved."

By the time of the American Revolution, the publishing of obscene libel had thus become recognized as a well-established common law offense. The Founding Fathers apparently found no inconsistency between this judgment and the liberty of the press, which they all held dear.

Blackstone, who was read—as Edmund Burke says—as widely in the Colonies as in the mother country, succinctly stated the law: "Every free man has the undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public: to forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press: but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal he must take the consequences of his own temerity. . . . Thus the will of the individual is still left free; the abuse only of that free will is the object of legal punishment." In another place, he described the common law crime of "obscenity," which, he said, constituted the "sale of immoral pictures or prints."

Lack of proper procedures to prosecute offenders, however, permitted a group of particularly aggressive pornographers to develop in London, the infamous denizens of "Holywell Street," who peddled their wares throughout the realm. In 1857, over the objections of those he felt had "misplaced sympathies," Lord Chief Justice John Campbell secured the passage of the Obscene Publications Act, which provided for the destruction of obscene books by a justice of the peace. The statute was widely and successfully employed. In 1868, it produced the case *Regina v. Hicklin,* which gave to the law its most enduring definition of obscenity. Chief Justice Cockburn enunciated the now famous test: "I think the test for obscenity is this, whether the tendency of the matter charged . . . is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands . . . [it] may fall."

From 1868 to 1957, Cockburn's test dominated the law. Regulation of obscenity in the United States, of course, had predated the *Hicklin* decision. Indeed, ironically enough, the earliest reported case dealing with a book, *Commonwealth v. Holmes,* decided in Massachusetts in 1821, was a prosecution for selling Cleland's *Fanny Hill.* Most early prosecutions were, however, based on the common law. The Tariff Act of 1843, the first piece of Federal legislation dealing with obscenity, was not passed until the second generation of the American Republic. Even so, it was enacted without any challenge on the score that it was inconsistent with the First Amendment guarantees of free speech. The second major statute became law during the administration of Abraham Lincoln. It moved against New York pornographers exploiting the loneliness of Union soldiers, by authorizing criminal prosecutions for mailing obscene material and by empowering the Post Office to seize it.

Our modern legislation prohibiting the dissemination of obscenity by mail, however, is largely the work of Anthony Comstock. In 1873, in the wake of the Crédit Mobilier scandal, Comstock arrived on Capitol Hill. Armed with a letter of introduction from Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, Comstock lobbied the halls of Congress, dragging behind him a great cloth bag containing the exhibits on which he rested his case. The old law was inadequate, he said, and he won the day over indecisive opposition. The Comstock Act thus became the law of the land. Comstock himself remained in Washington just long enough to be sworn in as a "special agent" for the Post Office. He thereafter used his commission to pile up an amazing record of investigations and convictions, the most important of which was the case of *United States v. Bennett.*

D. M. Bennett was a freewheeling publisher of free-thought and free-love tracts. In 1878, in response to the solicitation of "G. Bracket," Bennett mailed a tract to Comstock. An indictment ensued. The trial was held in New York; the *Times* came out for the prosecution, and the *Herald* for the defendant. Bennett was in due time convicted. On appeal, Judge Blatchford read the *Hicklin* test into the new Federal statute, and Bennett retired to the penitentiary for 13 months. Twenty-three years later, the United States Supreme Court in dictum approved the *Bennett* adoption of the *Hicklin* definition. Cockburn's test was thus enthroned in the United States.

The reign of the *Hicklin* test can only be described as a tyranny of the censorious. The list of literary works suppressed is a long one. Among these were Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls,* Lillian Smith's *Strange Fruit,* O'Hara's *Appointment in Samarra,* Tolstoy's *Kreutzer Sonata,* Boccaccio's *Decameron,* Ovid's *Ars Amoris.* Indeed, the list became so long and the tyranny so oppressive that intellectuals, artists, teachers, civil libertarians, librarians and others overreacted. It became virtually impossible for honest prosecutors to get witnesses who would testify that any given book, irrespective of its contents, had no literary value. So many mistakes were made that sensitive people felt afraid to speak the truth for fear of being associated with the abuse and excess. Instead of seeking to rationalize the ban of the obnoxious, they sought to overturn altogether the ancient power to act against obscenity.

The test case was to be *Doubleday* v. *New York.* Edmund Wilson's *Memoirs of Hecate County* had been held obscene. The decision reached the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Frankfurter, because of his long-standing friendship with the author, did not participate in the arguments, and the court split four to four, thereby affirming the conviction.

The decision was a setback, but not a defeat. Soon a new case, *Butler* v. *Michigan,* began to wind its way up to the court. The stage was set with the prearranged sale of Griffin's *The Devil Rides Outside* by a Detroit sales manager, for the book publisher, to an inspector of Detroit's police censor bureau. The assistant prosecutor applied a commonsense variation of the *Hicklin* test to the book—"If I feel that I wouldn't want my 13-year-old daughter reading it, I decide it's illegal"—and the book failed. This time, Mr. Justice Frankfurter wrote the opinion for the Supreme Court, which unanimously reversed the conviction. He noted that the statute as written had the effect of reducing "the adult population of Michigan to reading only what [was] fit for children." This, he said, was to "burn the house to roast the pig."

Butler v. *Michigan* was a victory, but not a triumph. The basic constitutionality of obscenity legislation under the free-speech guarantees of the First Amendment and the definiteness requirements of due process remained unanswered. The Federal convictions of New York's Samuel Roth and the State conviction of California's David Alberts, however, provided an opportunity. Neither was a test case. Indeed, Roth, the Kefauver Committee had noted in 1956, was "one of the most notorious . . . violators of Federal and State laws pertaining to the production and distribution of indecent literature." His record went back to 1928. After years of investigation by postal inspectors, he was finally indicted and convicted of mailing obscene matter. Alberts specialized in the sado-masochistic pornography known as "bondage" or "torture pictures." Roth received a five-year sentence and a $5,000 fine. Alberts received a 60-day sentence, a $500 fine and two years' probation.

On June 24, 1957, the Supreme Court handed down its historic *Roth-Alberts* decision. The fundamental constitutionality of obscenity legislation was upheld. No inconsistency with the guarantees of free speech in the First Amendment was found. History showed, Mr. Justice Brennan wrote for the Court, that the "unconditional phrasing" of the Constitution was "not intended to protect every utterance." Implicit in the history of the First Amendment was "the rejection of obscenity as utterly without redeeming social importance." The Court found, in addition, that properly defined "obscenity" was not an unconstitutionally vague term. That there may be "marginal cases in which it is difficult to determine the side of the line on which a particular situation falls" was an insufficient reason to reject the term altogether. Specifically rejecting the old *Hicklin* test, the court declared the test of obscenity to be "whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest."

The decision was not unanimous. Justices Black and Douglas dissented, taking the dogmatic position that free speech was an absolute. For them, not even hard-core pornography could serve as a basis for a criminal conviction. Chief Justice Warren concurred only in the result. Justice Harlan concurred in the result in the California conviction of Alberts and dissented from the Federal conviction of Roth. For him, a stricter rule ought to limit Federal power than that which limited State control.

The *Roth-Alberts* decision settled the basic constitutionality of obscenity legislation. History served as the chief under-pinning of the court's decision. Left unasked and unanswered, however, were questions going to the basic rationale of obscenity statutes. Broadly speaking, two rationales were and have been offered: offensiveness to decency and the desire to curb antisocial behavior. It is inconceivable, proponents have said, that obscenity, particularly hard-core pornography, should not be banned. No community need stand by in face of anything so offensive. In addition, proponents have said, obscenity leads to a breakdown of moral standards. The result is juvenile delinquency, promiscuity, perversion, venereal disease, illegitimacy and the destruction of the human personality, which leads to crime.

That obscenity is fundamentally offensive to a large segment of the population of the United States not even the most doctrinaire civil libertarian did or would doubt. But that it causes antisocial behavior is a proposition with which many did and do have serious quarrel. Usually, their argument has taken the form of a flat assertion that there is no evidence to prove the cause-and-effect relationship between obscenity and antisocial behavior. What really ought to be said, some have pointed out is that there are no scientifically controlled, reliable, experimental data to prove or *disprove* the relationship. Indeed, when it is recognized what would be involved to obtain scientific verification of either hypothesis, it is immediately seen that there is little likelihood that it will ever be obtained. A sufficient number of parents who would permit their children to be guinea pigs are simply not available, and the neutral environment necessary to conduct the experiment nowhere exists. For that matter, it is not altogether clear why many have apparently assumed that the issue must or ought to be resolved solely by using such experimental data. Our commitment to free speech, or to the value of free artistic expression, which no one seriously questions, has never been empirically demonstrated as sound.

Nevertheless, when a search was made for opinion or clinical evidence to support the relationship between obscenity and antisocial behavior, proponents found it in abundance—although it did not exist without dissent. The Kefauver Committee in 1956 surveyed law enforcement personnel throughout the country. They were unanimous in their opinion that there was indeed a direct relationship between pornography and antisocial behavior. The National Council of Juvenile Court Judges was similarly on record. There seemed to be a clear consensus among doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists that those already having personality problems could be seriously harmed by obscenity. The New York Academy of Medicine, for example, had publicly asked that the full resources of the Federal government be employed to fight pornography. The Academy noted that such literature "had the effect of leading young people into illicit sex relations, illegitimacy and venereal disease."

While some had suggested that obscenity may only serve to sublimate sexual energy, or had no long-term effect on normal people, others had given disturbing testimony. When Dr. George W. Henry, professor of clinical psychiatry, Cornell University College of Medicine, appeared before the Kefauver Committee in 1956, he was asked whether children could be sexually perverted by looking at, studying and dwelling upon pornographic material of the bondage genre. He answered in the affirmative. Dr. Benjamin Kaysman, Chief Psychotherapist, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Federal mental institution in Washington, D.C., told the committee: "You can take a perfectly healthy boy or girl and by exposing them to abnormality, you can virtually crystallize . . . their habits for the rest of their lives." He also noted that there is a very direct relationship between juvenile delinquency, sex life and pornographic literature.

The clinical testimony, moreover, was not without support from investigators such as the Kinsey people. The original Kinsey study of the male concluded that few individuals "modify their attitudes on matters of sex or change their patterns of overt behavior in any fundamental way after their middle teens." The subsequent study of the female reported the significance of vicarious conditioning through books and companions in the development of human sexual behavior. More recently, in their study of sex offenders they established a small statistical correlation between arousal by and possession of pornography and the committing of sex crimes, and a definite correlation between these two factors and the committing of crime generally.

Whatever the ultimate justification of obscenity legislation, however, *Roth-Alberts* clearly established its basic constitutionality. The decision was widely hailed. The National Office for Decent Literature stated that the cause of decency had been "strengthened." The Postmaster General welcomed the decisions as a "forward step" in the drive on obscenity. Few noticed that the court had narrowed the test in upholding the power. It did not take long, however, for the message to sink home. For *Roth* was followed in successive years by a series of decisions that soon made it abundantly clear that the tyranny of the censor was at an end. The mass seizure, the indiscriminate search, the unprincipled prior restraint and the informal law enforcement pressure to conform were all struck down. Movies like *Pinky, The Moon Is Blue* and *Native Son* were upheld by the Supreme Court or by lower courts following its lead. Books like Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* or Miller's *Tropic of Cancer* were found to be constitutionally protected. Indeed, some seemed to feel (in retrospect, unjustifiably) as if there were no limits.

Writing in 1956, the Kefauver Committee had put the pornography racket's annual take at $500 million. At that time, the Post Office received about 40,000 obscenity complaints each year. By 1964, the figure had jumped to 128,000. New estimates of the sales volume of obscenity placed it in the $1.5 to $2 billion range. Obscenity seemed to increase on all sides. Girlie magazines proliferated. *Playboy* became mild beside *Nylon Nude* or *High Heels*. Legitimate nudist magazines such as Mervin Mounce's *Eden* were widely copied but perverted. Paid models were substituted for honest nudists.

New pulp novel publishers arose to capitalize on the newly liberated sexual motif. Chief among them were Sanford E. Aday, of Fresno, and Milton Luros, of Los Angeles. Aday numbered among his accomplishments a conviction in California for placing a 19-year-old girl in a house of prostitution. In New York, Edward Mishkin and Louis Finkelstein operated several Times Square bookstores and were responsible for the dissemination of large amounts of out-right hard-core pornography through the country.

Concerned parents, religious leaders and civic figures noted with apprehension the rise in juvenile delinquency, illegitimacy and venereal disease. Whether they could substantiate their fears or not, they felt that pornography had played a part in the increase. In 1950, the reported illegitimacy rate per 1,000 unmarried females was 14.1. Despite the widespread availability of birth control information and devices, it had increased by 1964 to 22.5. That year, one out of every ten girls between the ages of 15 and 19 had an illegitimate child. It was the 16th straight year of increase in juvenile delinquency, despite the increase in education and affluency in American society. Since 1958, reported police arrests of persons under 18 have increased at a rate twice that of the growth of the population under 18. Despite our possessing miracle drugs like penicillin, 1964 was the seventh straight year of increase in venereal disease. At present, approximately 1,100,000 cases are contracted every year. Promiscuity among teen-agers and homosexuals has been thought to be the chief cause of the rise. The 15–19 age group, for example, has had a reported rate of increase double that of all the others.

By 1964, however, careful observers could have pointed out that the Supreme Court had since 1957 allowed 22 obscenity convictions to stand by refusing to review them. In addition, the increase in obscenity was paralleled by an increase in arrests and convictions. In 1957, Post Office inspectors were involved in 201 arrests and 175 convictions. In 1965, the figures had jumped to 874 and 696 respectively. Aday and Luros had been convicted and sentenced in Federal courts. Finkelstein had been convicted in New York, and the Supreme Court had refused to review his case. Attention, however, remained focused on the work of the Supreme Court. Most observers seemed to be mesmerized by what Judge Jerome Frank had termed "the Upper Court myth," that is, that law is made only in the appellate courts and not on the trial level. It became a commonplace that the Supreme Court had never affirmed an obscenity conviction. *Roth-Alberts* had, after all, only dealt with the abstract power; the court did not review the substantive question. The historic decisions of March 21, 1966, came therefore to many as a shock. Few seemed to recognize that the court had been attempting to work out an accommodation and not hand any segment of our society a total victory.

John Cleland wrote his *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure,* or *Fanny Hill,* about 1750. Many literary historians tell us Cleland made a bet he could write the dirtiest book in the English tongue without using a single four-letter Anglo-Saxon word. The odds are that Cleland won his bet. He also did more. *Fanny Hill* was not only a pornographic classic; it was also a minor work of art, with a definite place in the development of the 18th-century novel. Certainly not first rate, Cleland's book could still be favorably compared to Fielding's great novel, *Tom Jones.* When *Fanny Hill* was first published, it circulated freely in England; only later was it outlawed. This made it possible for all to pirate the book, and under-the-counter editions became common. It was just such an edition—with illustrations—that led to the 1821 prosecution in Massachusetts. No American publisher brought out an over-the-counter edition until 1963, when G. P. Putnam's Sons took the chance. The book quickly reached the courts. New York found it constitutionally protected. New Jersey and Massachusetts disagreed. The Supreme Court agreed to hear the Massachusetts appeal.

Present interest in the pornography issue centers around two figures: publisher Ralph Ginzburg and bookseller Edward Mishkin.

Ralph Ginzburg has had a varied career: public relations in the Army, writing for NBC, circulation and promotion at *Look,* and articles editor at *Esquire.* About 1957, he looked around and noted the success of the format of *Horizon* and *American Heritage,* and of the content of *Playboy.* He decided that a "really good magazine on love and sex" might be profitable. *Eros, Liaison,* both magazines, and *The Housewife's Handbook on Selective Promiscuity,* a short novel, were born and promoted.

Ginzburg early sought a mailing privilege from the postmaster at Intercourse and Blue Ball, Pa. Ultimately, he succeeded in obtaining it from Middlesex, N.J. Several million of his circulars were indiscriminately mailed out, describing *Eros* as "*the* magazine of sexual candor." Full advantage would be taken, he said, of "recent court decisions that have realistically interpreted America's obscenity laws."

The advertisements were, in short, permeated, as the Supreme Court ultimately observed, by the "leer of the sensualist." Despite this, Ginzburg, who considered himself an expert on obscenity law, was "surprised" by his Federal conviction and "astonished" by its unanimous affirmation on appeal. The Supreme Court agreed to review his five-year sentence and $28,000 fine.

Edward Mishkin of Yonkers, N.Y., has for years run a Times Square bookstore. Most of the material he has handled has been of the fetish, sadist, masochist genre. Among his achievements was the sale of *Nights of Horror,* a bondage book which a juvenile thrill slayer from Brooklyn, N.Y., confessed in the late 1950's he got his ideas for torturing and killing an elderly man. Mishkin has been reported to gross in excess of $1.5 million a year. According to the evidence at his trial, Mishkin instructed his stable of writers to fill his books with "sex scenes"—to make the sex "strong," to write the sex "bluntly." He wanted "graphic treatment of the darkening of the flesh under flagellation." He even gave them copies of Krafft-Ebing's classic, *Psychopathia Sexualis,* to give them ideas. Mishkin was arrested, tried and convicted in 1960. He was sentenced to prison terms aggregating three years and ordered to pay $12,000 in fines. The Supreme Court agreed to take his appeal.

When, on March 21, the Supreme Court affirmed the convictions of Ginzburg and Mishkin, Mr. Justice Brennan, writing for the court, reaffirmed the vitality of the *Roth-Alberts* holdings. Obscenity, he said, was not constitutionally protected speech, and he went on in two majority court opinions to elaborate why the two convictions should be affirmed. He also announced the judgment of the court in the *Fanny Hill* case, which reversed the finding that the book was, in the abstract, obscene.

The broad significance of the cases seems clear. After almost ten years, and numerous changes in personnel, the court has capitulated neither to the censorious, nor to the literati nor to the sensualists. Instead, an accommodation has been—and is being—worked out. The broad lines are there: Challenged material must be judged as a whole. It must predominantly appeal to prurient interest, that is, a shameful or morbid interest in sex, nudity or excretion. The material must affront contemporary community standards relating to the description or representation of sexual matters. The material must be, or is therefore, utterly without redeeming social value.

The particular significance of *Ginzburg, Mishkin* and *Fanny Hill,* however, lies not merely in the reaffirmation of *Roth-Alberts,* but also in the new light they throw on the old standard. Before *Ginsburg,* the quest in obscenity cases was for an elusive "thing in itself." Now the Supreme Court has made it clear that the context of a work's production, promotion and sale is relevant. A thing not perhaps obscene in the abstract may be considered obscene in context. There is no good reason why a court or jury should ignore how the defendant himself treats the material. The notion seems only one of common sense. *Mishkin,* in addition, makes the specific point that the "average man" of the *Roth* test is colored by the audience to which the material is primarily directed. The exploitation of the deviate is just as socially objectionable as the titillation of the normal.

Because *Fanny Hill* was not decided by the full court, its ultimate significance remains in doubt. Justices Brennan and Fortas and Chief Justice Warren in the majority would raise the social value question to the level of an independent test. For them, the book did have some value and so, outside a specific context, it could not be suppressed. Justices Clark and White, in dissent, understood the question of social value as a conclusion following from a finding of prurient appeal and the affront to community standards. For them, the book had no value. Justices Stewart, Black and Douglas still remain outside the developing consensus on the court, and they made no real attempt to apply the *Roth* test. Justice Harlan, although with an increasingly disturbed conscience, sometimes joins the majority and sometimes dissents. In the *Fanny Hill* case he dissented. *Fanny Hill* thus shows that the exact outlines of the accommodation have not yet been fully developed.

The reaction to the court's historic decisions was varied. Ginzburg, before "surprised" and then "astonished," was now "flabbergasted." Friends, including *Playboy's* Hugh Hefner, formed a "Committee to Protest Absurd Censorship." Ginzburg himself applied to the court for a rehearing. The day after the decisions, employees in the Times Square "adult" bookstores were seen scurrying around, removing sadomasochistic publications. Gone was *Simulated Tortures of the Spanish Inquisition.*

The conservative *National Review* was "pleasantly" surprised. The liberal *New Republic* termed March 21 "a grim day in the temple of justice." The editorial position of the New York *Times* was more reasoned. The Supreme Court, it said, had struck "the proper balance in a field where there are extremely difficult issues of law and public policy." Ginzburg "took his chance on the borderline of the law and lost." Mishkin stood in a position that was "no different." No "shadow" was cast over the work of "genuine writers." The "pornographic racketeers," however, had "cause to worry." Their "defeat" was "society's gain."

On May 2, Ginzburg's plea for a rehearing was denied. He commented: "I am being sent to prison as a 20th-century witch." Mishkin's similar plea was also denied. The only course of action now left to them is to seek a reduction of their sentences or begin serving them.

Legal judgments are always hazardous, but in the long view of the court's work and the tradition behind it, the *Times* seems to be right. An honest accommodation between the requirements of free speech, the hopes of legitimate artistic expression and the simple demands of common decency has been, and is being, worked out—though it is not yet perfectly realized. The thoughtful observer must surely conclude that the work of the Supreme Court in the obscenity area will rank as one of its finest achievements in recent years.

(NOTE.—G. Robert Blakey is an assistant professor of law at the Notre Dame Law School. In addition, he is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.)

Welcome, AHEPANS

SPEECH

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in extending a warm and hearty welcome to the many representatives of the Order of AHEPA, who are presently convening their 44th Supreme Convention at the Sheraton-Park Hotel here in Washington.

AHEPA is short for American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, a fraternal order of 46,000 Greek-Americans. The order has chapters in 49 States, Canada, Australia, the Bahamas, and Greece. There is a women's auxiliary, the Daughters of Penelope, and also two youth groups, the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athena.

The Order of AHEPA is dedicated to the promotion of good citizenship and educated, informed government; to the appreciation of Hellenic culture; and to good fellowship and good moral conduct. To further their ideals, members meet frequently together, participate in civic and charitable projects and travel to places of special interest. This week's convention in Washington is the highlight of their activities for 1966. I particularly look forward to seeing my friend and neighbor, John Maniatis, who will be representing my own hometown of Pittsfield, Mass., at the AHEPA convention.

As a Congressman, I laud and encourage the order's concern for good citizenship and good government. As a father, I note with pride their wholesome programs for young men and women; and as an Italian American, I appreciate their goal of fostering respect for their motherland and making a worthwhile contribution to their nation as well.

And as a resident of Washington, I wish them a cordial welcome and a fine convention. More power to them.

Resolution Adopted by the Shiawassee County, Mich., Board of Supervisors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, no doubt many valid reasons may be given for the frightening increase in the serious crime rate in our country at this time. However, that people throughout our United States are becoming particularly disturbed by recent decisions of the Supreme Court relative to the restrictions placed on law enforcement agents as they try to control criminal activities is dramatized by the recent resolution adopted by the Shiawassee County, Mich., Board of Supervisors to urge that legislative steps be taken to provide new law enforcement rules.

I share the concern of these county officials and ask that the resolution be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the consideration of the Members of Congress:

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

At a regular meeting of said Board held in the City of Corunna, in said County, on the 9th day of August, 1966, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, this Board of Supervisors has taken cognizance of recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relative to criminal matters, and,

"Whereas, this Board of Supervisors believes that such rulings relative to the restrictions on the admissibility of confessions, etc., are not in the public interest and are in part contrary to the public good and tend to protect the criminal rather than the citizens of this state and country, and,

"Whereas, this Board believes it important that new laws be enacted and constitutional amendments be obtained in order to promote good conscientious and fair law enforcement,

"Now therefore be it resolved, that the Legislature of the State of Michigan and the Congress of the United States be urged to take immediate steps to enact new legislation and to initiate new constitutional amendments to provide new rules for law enforcement personally permitting them reasonable rights and opportunities to interrogate reasonable persons suspected of or accused of criminal activity, and to restore the former rule in admissibility of confessions to wit: was the confession or was it not given voluntarily.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to State Senator Lockwood, State Representative Woodman, Congressman CHAMBERLAIN and United States Senators HART and GRIFFIN.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to every Board of Supervisors in Michigan with a request that they each enact similar resolutions and forward copies to their State and National Representatives in the Legislature and Congress respectively."

It was moved by Supervisor Middleton and supported by Supervisor Pollack, that the above resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Shiawassee, ss:

I, Clark D. Kingsbury, Clerk of the County of Shiawassee, do hereby certify that the resolution of which the above is a true copy was adopted by the said Board of Supervisors at its' meeting held on August 9, 1966.

In witness hereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Circuit Court at Shiawassee, Michigan, in said County, on this 9th day of August, 1966.

CLARK D. KINGSBURY,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Shiawassee County Board of Supervisors.

South Offering Two Lessons for Rest of Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in view of recent actions by the House of Representatives in adding an antiriot amendment to the civil rights bill of 1966, and in view of the impassioned pleas of our colleagues from the North for support of this amendment because of the recent and continuing riots in their areas, I think the following column by James J. Kilpatrick is timely. It parallels very closely my remarks during debate on the antiriot amendment, and is worthy of the consideration of every Member.

I ask that the column by Mr. Kilpatrick, which appeared in the Washington Evening Star today, be printed in full at this point in the RECORD:

SOUTH OFFERING TWO LESSONS FOR REST OF NATION

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

It is time to remark, if a Southerner may be heard, upon some of the ironies of this long hot summer.

How strange it is, how passing strange, to read the datelines on the racial stories. How curious it is to see the House of Representatives involve itself in riot law. And is it not remarkable to note how the tight shoe pinches, once it binds the other foot?

For the last 12 years, since the new era of race relations dawned with Brown v. Board of Education, the South has provided the nation with a wonderfully convenient whipping boy. Some of its place-names have entered the language as trigger words—Little Rock, Oxford, Selma. And these have rung in liberal ears like the bells of Dr. Pavlov.

In this pejorative time, the cartoonists have developed a whole demonology for Dixie—the lout of a Southern sheriff, collar open, houn-dawg by his side; the hooded Klansman, club in hand; the Neanderthal Southern governor, unable to comprehend the value of nonviolent demonstrations. The incessant theme of our great liberal newspapers, chief among them the New York Times, has been the horrid bigotry down South.

Where is the violence this summer? Why, sir, it is in the great Southern city of Lansing—of Lansing, Mich., that is. It is in Omaha, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Providence, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Brooklyn. It is in Amityville, N.Y.

Except for insignificant flare-ups in Atlanta and Jacksonville, the South has experienced a summer of quiet progress. Is it possible, the Southerner inquires, that prejudice is not like pellagra, peculiar to his region? Is it conceivable that those Northern spokesmen who have spent ten years in denouncing the Southern sickness were infected with the same virus all along?

Witness some other curious happenings. A few years ago, when the Rev. Martin Luther King led his crusaders into Birmingham, there to wage war upon the infidel, Southern members of the House asked for a federal law to prevent interstate commerce in riots. Their bill died a quick death in committee. But last week, a curiously changed House shouted its approval of precisely such an amendment to the civil rights bill.

If memory serves (and memory serves pretty well), the Northern press regarded Dr. King as the great hero of that affair. Down in darkest Birmingham, he was the purest Christian martyr of our time. But what do they think of Dr. King in Chicago? Why, sir, he is Marc Antony, come to stir up a riot.

Still other ironies abound. Before the Brown case, and in the years that followed it, the great object was "integration." Now, says Stokely Carmichael, whose professional task is to coordinate the non-violence of his followers, "we must cut ourselves off from white people." Only in this fashion, he avows, will they proceed to true liberation.

Now, the point of these ironies will be lost if they are interpreted as no more than a Southern pot's finding pleasure in calling a Yankee kettle black. Neither are these observations intended as any defense of Southern virtue in race relations, for the South's treatment of the Negro, in all too many areas, has been simply indefensible. But it is to suggest that Lansing and Omaha and Cleveland, in the midst of their agony and bewilderment, can yet relearn two lessons from the South.

One of these is that honesty is the best policy; the other is that some things can't be hurried. Over a long span of years, the typical Southern white man was often wrong but seldom dishonest. In his public policies and in his private life, he honestly refused to regard the Negro as his equal in law or in society. Now the compulsions of law and encouraging evidence of a changing world have made him re-examine that view. He is honestly discarding it. Racial violence doubtless will recur below the Potomac, but the astonishing truth is that the South is beginning to solve these difficult problems just as the North is beginning to find them.

And this is the second point. Carmichael is basically right for reasons he himself may not have articulated fully, in his insistence upon "black power." In the end—and it will take time—the Negro must make his own way. He must not be held back arbitrarily, but he cannot be pushed or shoved or hauled, either. The best the white majority can do (and this the South understands) is to get out of his upward path, to give encouragement, to provide help when it is sought, but to stay detached from his intensely personal struggle.

The South has not been shriven; it holds no license to preach. Yet the South can remark that out of honesty—even honest antipathy—one can grow honest respect in time. But nothing much can be forced from the thin soil of hypocrisy by topical applications of local remonstrance and federal aid.

You begin by getting rid of sham; after that, separately and together, you begin to get rid of slums.

What Democracy Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following talk by 18-year-old James Haverkamp, Hanover, Ind., who was runner-up in the annual "What Democracy Means to Me" contest, sponsored by the Indiana Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In his talk, young Mr. Haverkamp speaks with an insight far beyond his years. This young man, an honor graduate of Southwestern High School, Hanover, last spring, earlier this year was adjudged the national winner in the Sons of the American Revolution Oratorical Contest in Groton, Conn.

Young Mr. Haverkamp reminds us that as Americans we must not only be concerned about the preservation of freedom, we must also become involved in its preservation.

I am pleased to submit his speech, one that reflects the conscience of a young man who has been doing some deep reflecting on the place of young people in this Nation:

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME

Recently the bearded student demonstrators, with their smoldering draft cards and their "Get Out of Vietnam" placards, have become a familiar sight in our magazines and newspapers. Also, we have found our periodicals filled with action pictures and reports of American soldiers fighting that elusive yet treacherous enemy in the jungles of South Vietnam. The actions of these two groups of individuals exhibit the two facets of American Democracy, for we have privileges, and we have responsibilities.

Under our form of government we are granted numerous rights, or freedoms. Among these are the right to think, the right to decide, and the right to act. As a young American, I feel I am privileged in that I may ponder or question any topic I desire. I may express or concur with any viewpoint I chose, and my actions are unrestrained, providing they do not infringe upon the rights of others. Democracy, then, means primarily privileges, however, it also requires responsibilities.

George Washington was aware of this when he stated "Every man who enjoys the protection of a free government owes not only a proportion of his property, but even of his personal services to the protection of it."

If we, as Americans, are going to continue to enjoy our democratic rights then we must be willing to defend our system of government by meeting our obligations. But many Americans do not realize the actual responsibilities they have to their country. They might put their hands over their hearts on the Fourth of July, or they may bow their heads on the Thirtieth of May, but is this our total responsibility?

Sure, we have an obligation to our country, but what exactly is it?

Primarily, it is to become concerned, informed, and involved.

We must become concerned, not only with international and domestic issues, but with the personal needs and wants of other individuals.

We must become informed, aware of the nature of the problems we face, and of the possible ways in which they may be corrected. Too many Americans read only the sports and comic pages of their newspaper, while ignoring the news and editorial sections.

Finally, we must become involved. Involved, by actively helping others, and by exercising our democratic rights. We must use sound judgment when formulating our opinions, and then, express them to others—including our Congressman. We may also express ourselves by participating in the election of our government officials through popular vote.

The soldiers in South Vietnam are actively meeting their foremost responsibility by defending our democratic privileges. It is impossible for everyone to participate so dramatically, but each one of us should become concerned, informed, and involved.

Although the student demonstrators may be enjoying their democratic right to dissent, they should realize, as should every American, that when a people choose not to defend their country, and neglect their responsibilities, their democratic privileges, and their entire system of government perishes.

What Guidelines?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that all Americans are hopeful that the Machinist Union membership will accept the tentative agreement reached here in Washington Monday to end the air strike. While the full details of the agreement have not been disclosed, there is little question that the settlement will far exceed the administration's so-called 3.2-percent wage and price guidelines.

This airline strike and now its pending settlement once again focus attention on the true validity of such guidelines. Michigan Gov. George Romney, as a guest writer for columnist Victor Riesel, has made what I believe is an excellent statement on this subject. The column, which appeared in the Monday, August 15, 1966, edition of the Detroit Free Press, is included.

Permit me to quote what I consider a key paragraph in Governor Romney's statement. It follows:

> The American people have always been willing to do their part in time of need. The people wouldn't mind holding the line if government were doing its part, too. But the people have a right to expect government to be their partner. And the people have a right to resent being told to fight the inflation which government is feeding.

I hope all Members will read Governor Romney's statement very carefully. His views follow:

BY VICTOR RIESEL—ROMNEY BRANDS GUIDEPOSTS USELESS

The airline strike and many other labor-management battles have pivoted on the administration's wage and price guidelines. In view of the recent battles, I asked Gov. Romney, of Michigan, for his views of the President's efforts to hold down inflation. Here is the reply of Gov. Romney, himself a leading contender for the Presidency:

(By George Romney, Governor of Michigan)

LANSING.—I am utilizing this opportunity to pinch-hit for Victor Riesel to discuss what I consider one of the major economic issues confronting the American people.

In national economic policy, there are those who have put us on the wrong economic road. We are on the road called inflation that leads to economic absolutism.

Inflation and poverty go hand in hand. They are mankind's worst and oldest economic enemies. Through history, inflation has been a prelude to poverty. Inflation hits hardest at those who can afford it least—low income families, struggling young people, and senior citizens with fixed incomes. Runaway inflation can plunge a nation into crisis, destroy its currency, impoverish its people, decimate its economy, and pave the way for dictatorship.

Rising prices and wages are not the cause of inflation. They are symptoms. The real sources of inflation lie in money, the spending of money, and other economic policies.

The Federal Government sets our economic and fiscal policies. It is the biggest single spender, not only in America, but in the entire world.

The current national administration went all out to be popular—with tax cuts, easy money, easy credit, and reckless spending. This administration stuck the people with inflation, and now it wants everybody else to bail it out.

The administration is like the custodian of an overheated furnace. The house is getting hot, but the custodian shovels in more coal. Then he runs from room to room shouting for everybory to turn down their radiators, blaming the people in the house for making things so hot.

And then the custodian runs right back down and stokes the fire again?

The administration has alternately pleaded, condemned, threatened and coerced. It has threatened reprisals for violating "voluntary" wage-price "guideposts." It has delivered self-righteous lectures on prudence and restraint. It has told everybody in the country to spend less—while it goes right on spending more.

The administration has told a housewife to buy cheaper cuts of meat and reduce her family's living standard.

It has told a family to get along without that new addition on the house.

It has told a worker not to ask for higher wages.

It has told a business man not to raise his prices, even if he needs an increase to pay for the higher costs or to expand.

It has told a state or local government to hold off on new construction.

And it has told industry to hold off on new investments needed for sound growth.

The American people have always been willing to do their part in time of need. The people wouldn't mind holding the line if government were doing its part too. But the people have a right to expect government to be their partner. And the people have a right to resent being told to fight the inflation which government is feeding.

For the administration's attempt at wage control and price control through "guideposts" have failed to halt inflation. The "guideposts" treat the symptoms, not the cause. High prices and wages are not responsible for inflation, any more than the heat in an upstairs bedroom is responsible for the fire in the furnace.

You can't stop inflation by controlling wages and prices, any more than you can cool down the overheated furnace by shutting off some radiators. And if you shut off all the radiators and keep stoking the furnace, the boiler will eventually blow up.

But the so-called "guideposts" are not only ineffective against inflation. They are positively harmful.

First, government "guideposts" destroy the roots of economic progress by substituting the arbitary decisions of a few public officials for the free decisions of a free people in a free competitive market.

They destroy the free market by destroying honest competition. Government takes over the basic economic decisions. Government interference with the workings of the price system makes it impossible to allocate resources and distribute production efficiently to meet the legitimate wants and needs of customers. Producers are hampered in giving the people what they want and can afford.

The more stringently the "guideposts" are enforced, the more they will distort demand and production and prevent healthy economic growth.

Second, the so-called "guideposts" foster the growth of uncontrolled governmental power.

The "guideposts" aren't really voluntary. Ask any businessman or labor leader who has sought a needed wage or price increase against the administration's will.

"Guideposts" encourage government to go beyond the law—to resort to arbitrary, extra-legal weapons of enforcement—to step outside its proper sphere of delegated powers. Pascal said it well: "Desire for domination outside one's own sphere is tyranny."

Third the so-called "guideposts" put the people in a moral dilemma.

Most Americans want to obey the law. They want to do what's right. But an unreasonable, extra-legal national policy of "guideposts" comes in direct conflict with the traditions and rights of free Americans, who are used to making their own decisions on prices, wages, and purchases.

Fourth, the administration's artful use of "guideposts" as a smokescreen for its own irresponsibility has distracted attention from the real causes of inflation and made a real cure more difficult.

Reliance on the "guideposts" has provided an excuse for the administration's failure to take honest and meaningful actions to stop inflation.

My great fear is that unless we begin putting our reliance on fiscal integrity and our proven economic principles based on competition, not only will we not effectively control inflation, we will see free collective bargaining and our free competitive market replaced by absolute authority in some form of economic statism.

There are, after all, only two ways to discipline wages and prices: By competition or by absolute authority. In our nation, absolute authority, when and if it comes, will always come from government.

The solutions are relatively simple, although they may be hard to recognize through the cobwebs of the current "New Economics." We must learn to place greater reliance on a truly competitive private economic system and less reliance on government control and coercion. We must discipline our government spending. We must recognize that we cannot buy our way into universal prosperty and affluence on the strength of federal dollars. Finally we must put the people in their capacity as customers back into the economic driver's seat.

Competition, cooperation, reward based on contribution and progress-sharing—or conflict, monopoly, coercion and government control. These are the choices. They are up to the American people.

"No Progress" Report on the 200-Billion-Electron-Volt Accelerator

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, although the Atomic Energy Commision denies it has reached its long delayed decision on siting the 200 Bev. accelerator, I am convinced that its five members already have come to an informal consensus regarding one of six sites they have been considering. I do not know which one it is and there is likely to be more lengthy delay before a formal decision is announced. This is despite the fact that no more than 2 to 3 weeks' last-minute checking is left to do and a decision could be accomplished by the first part of September.

Due to cost escalation from the delay in siting and during construction I estimate the giant circular, 1⅓ mile in circumference, atom smasher will cost 10 to 20 percent more than the $370 million estimate being used by the AEC. The cost could go as high as one-half billion dollars. Other pertinent statistics on this new scientific tool for probing deep into subatomic secrets are: Time to design and build, 6 to 8 years; operating staff, 2,000 people; annual operating cost, $60 million; electric power requirement, 200,000 kilowatts; land requirement, 3,000 acres; cooling water requirement, 2,000 gallons per minute.

Instead of deciding on scientific ground the location for this installation the AEC made a public contest out of it which has gone on for almost 2 years. It has almost all the trappings of a contest except a radioactive waste disposal site as consolation prize. The Commission was deluged with 126 proposals for more than 200 sites in 46 different States. Scores of civic delegations stormed its doors. Some frankly admitted, "we don't know what a Bev. is, but we want one—it's new industry." Tons of brochures and other paper were consumed lobbying for this, the biggest free Federal bonanza since the Cherokee Strip was opened to homesteaders by the bang of a cannon.

The siting decision became so bogged down and confused that in September 1965, the AEC had to call in the National Academy of Science to help it out of the mess. In March of this year the Academy's Site Evaluation Committee finally had combed through all the proposals and submitted a list of six locations. These are: Ann Arbor, Mich.; Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; alternate locations near Chicago at South Barrington or Weston, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Madison, Wis.; and, Sierra Foothills, near Sacrament, Calif. South Barrington was both surprised and chagrined to find itself included. It had never asked to be. Its enraged citizens held mass meetings and demanded out. An embarrassed AEC crossed off the name.

The AEC has been sitting on the list ever since it got it. I think it has been ordered to do so by the White House. My speculation is that the Johnson administration wants to stall the project a year or more due to its budget difficulties. Another consideration is withholding announcement of the 200-Bev. sweepstakes winner until after the November election will insulate the administration from the political wrath of the losers at the polls. Should Weston, however, be the favored location, the word might be given Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, Democrat of Illinois, to publicize at a strategic time during his tough campaign for reelection.

In any event the new recently appointed AEC Commissioners Wilfred Johnson and Samuel Nabrit probably will be sent out for a leisurely look at all six sites as a cover for a few more weeks of stalling.

Actually, the AEC should face up to its duty and select either the California site or the Long Island site. These are at or near, respectively, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Nation's two existing high-energy physics centers which have won the United States so many Nobel Prizes. It is logical they should add to their existing atom smashers this one of greater power. If neither gets the 200 bev. it is a clear signal to them that their futures are cut off. Their teams of scientists will drift away and the Nation's preeminence and prestige in this field will start to dwindle.

Further, there are only about 40 people in the United States capable of designing and building a first-class 200 bev. About 20 of them are at Lawrence, another 10 at Brookhaven and the rest are scattered around the country. The big Russian atom smasher at Dubna was not built by top-caliber people. It took years to get it running right. The Soviets are not repeating that mistake with their new 70-bev. accelerator and we should not repeat it with our 200 bev. We should put it where the people are who can build it.

Sendoff Given 26 Enlistees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. OLIVA HUOT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Speaker, I invite the attention of my colleagues to a custom dating back to World War II which has been revived by Mr. Albert F. Mattison, executive director of the United Fund of Greater Manchester, N.H.

The custom involves assembling public officials and civic leaders to give an official sendoff to the young men who have enlisted in our Armed Forces. Mr. Speaker, this simple ceremony, which takes very little time and effort, is worth more than a thousand speeches on how much we support the members of our Armed Forces around the world. I congratulate Mr. Mattison and all the officials and civic leaders of Manchester for taking the lead in this most worthwhile program and I urge all my colleagues to bring the idea back to the local officials of their districts as a wonderful example of how we can tell our servicemen that we are behind them all the way.

I am inserting at this point a news item describing the event which appeared in the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader, on July 26, 1966:

SENDOFF GIVEN 26 ENLISTEES

> Mayor Roland S. Vallee, members of the Manchester Board of Aldermen and others braved the weather at Grenier Field yesterday to give an official farewell to 26 enlistees leaving by plane to start their military careers.
>
> Others on hand were George Counsel, general manager of the Union Leader and a member of the farewell advisory committee; Albert Mattison, executive director of the United Fund of Greater Manchester who originated the revival of the World War II custom; Philip DeRing, acting public relations director of the local United Fund; and military officials.
>
> Enlisting in the Army and being sent to Ft. Dix., N.J., were: Roy A. Tucker, Walter J. Lord, Bradford B. Felton, Jack F. Morin, Ronald H. Adjutant, Dan A. Sheehan, John A. Robertson, Jr., Richard G. Godbout and Kenneth R. McCann, all of Manchester; Frank J. Sullivan of Nashua; Peter B. Chapman and Michael S. Chwater, both of Portsmouth; Douglas B. Foster of Keene, and Richard R. Viens of Berlin.
>
> Phillip A. Burbank and Ralph Batten, Jrs., both of Portsmouth both began a tour in the Air Force.
>
> The following Vermonters also left to begin Army service: Clifford N. Davis, William M. Flint, Danny H. Bedell and Sidney A. Waite, Jr., all of Barre, Francis C. Rivers, Philip M. Germaine, and John C. Bolduc, all of Burlington; and Donald E. Leclair, Joseph R. Gaborialut, and Robert A. Bengston, all of St. Johnsbury.

Correction of Employment Inequities With Respect to Premium Compensation

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 16114, a bill to correct inequities with respect to the determination of base pay for Federal employees. I am particularly interested in that part of section 1 of this bill which has the effect of amending the computation of base pay under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Earlier this year, the Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am a member, reported to the House H.R. 10721, a bill amending the Federal Employees' Compensation Act in a great many respects. At that time, some thought was given to amending the act so as to change the computation of base pay to include "augmentations" which have become regular parts of the pay of the employee. Because we knew that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee was working on this problem, we refrained from making any amendments which would have affected only compensation recipients. I am delighted to see that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee has brought this bill to the floor, and that Federal employees who customarily receive premium pay for overtime shall have such premiums considered part of their basic pay for compensation purposes.

This amendment is obviously justified; it is long overdue; it is very fair. I commend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] for his efforts in presenting this amendment to the House.

Redevelopment Act of 1945

SPEECH

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 3105) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement in connection with the proposed utilization of the Bolling-Anacostia complex for public housing purposes. On the Archives Building in Washington there is engraved a statement, "What is past is prologue." I think the following history of the redevelopment of the southwest Washington area is a prologue to what would happen if the Bolling-Anacostia complex were used for public housing. It also makes clear the reasons for the adverse publicity that the House Armed Services Committee has received for desiring to retain the Bolling-Anacostia complex in the military inventory. Let us look at a bit of that history.

The Redevelopment Act of 1945 was enacted by Congress for the purpose of eliminating substandard housing conditions in the District of Columbia through the use of condemnation powers in such areas for the assembly of land to make it available for the development of low-rent housing. The Redevelopment Land Agency was established to execute project plans which were developed to carry out the urban renewal program in the District of Columbia.

By 1952, urban renewal was actively underway in the District of Columbia. In Southwest Washington, approximately 5,000 dwelling units were to be demolished under this program in an area of nearly 600 acres. During the 10-year period from 1952 to 1962, and after an expenditure of more than $100 million, not a single low-rent housing unit was constructed by any private developer in Southwest Washington to provide housing for any of the persons displaced from low-rent or substandard housing in Southwest Washington. During this period, the National Capital Housing Authority built some public housing units in Southwest Washington as well as in other areas of the District of Columbia.

Essentially all of the urban renewal areas in Southwest Washington were developed by preferred private developers for luxury-type, high-rise apartments, townhouses, and commercial facilities. Within that same period of years, the District of Columbia developed a backlog shortage of 2,000 units of low-rent housing and 8,000 units of public housing.

In southwest area B, the original project plans called for one-third of the units to be constructed for low-rent occupancy at a rental rate of $17 per room per month. The land was disposed of to the preferred developers under appraisals not made according to the requirements of the Redevelopment Act and land was disposed of for as low as $0.92 per square foot. After land prices had been set and contracts for disposition completed, at the same time the National Capital Housing Authority was paying as much as $3.45 a square foot for land in the area. After the redevelopers had acquired the land, plan changes began to filter through the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia eliminating entirely the low rental units from the project area and ultimately more than doubling the number of dwelling units which was permitted under the original plan. The result was that the redeveloper had the benefit of land purchased on the basis of residual appraisals for low-rent housing which was developed into luxury housing at more than double the density. The average rental per room of the housing in the project area is presently more than $50 per room.

The critics of the proposal to reserve Bolling-Anacostia Air Force Base; namely, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commissioners, the Washington Housing and Planning Association, and other groups, were utterly silent on the question of low-rent housing and, in fact, supported the very changes that eliminated low-rent housing from the urban renewal program. By their own actions, they developed the very backlog of housing shortages which now exist.

The planning agencies and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia continued to bait the public with repeated promises to build low-rent housing in urban renewal areas or with promises that such housing would be developed in future urban renewal programs. There is no more reason to believe these agencies will use this area for low-rent housing than was the case in the original urban renewal undertakings in Southwest Washington.

The Redevelopment Land Agency and the District Government have failed in their obligations under the Redevelopment Act to provide safe, sanitary, and decent housing as a part of any project in Southwest Washington and by doing so they multiply the reasons and excuses for taking over additional land areas to meet the housing shortage problem.

The General Accounting Office in its study shows the failure of these agencies in their relocation of displaced persons and exposed the fact that the agency illegally received millions of dollars in payments. Additionally, the Agency has been the beneficiary of millions of square feet of federally owned land in public streets and alleys which have been made parts of project areas and much of it sold to redevelopers without competition at extremely low prices.

Hearings before the House District Committee investigating the urban renewal program disclosed that a private secretary of one redeveloper on the basis of a $100 investment stood to gain a profit of $127,000 within 3 years. In another instance, an investment of $75 showed a potential return to an employee of a redeveloper of in excess of $2 million during the life of the mortgage term.

When the Planning Commission, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and other groups who support urban renewal on the ground that low-rent housing is necessary begin to give more lip service and support a program which is for the benefit of the public and not of chosen redevelopers, their pleas may have some merit. As long as this program is operated for the benefit of selected private developers who are permitted to make windfall profits through changes in plans, through special land appraisals, and without any semblence of competition, the needs of low-rent housing units in the District of Columbia will never be met and placing additional land areas at the disposal of these agencies of the city will never accomplish the purpose.

The Planning Commission, the Redevelopment Land Agency, and the District of Columbia, have preceeded without legal authority and secured Federal funds for expenditures on planning for lands which were titled in the Federal Government and were not subject to their jurisdiction and control and they now come before us and plead that they have spent the money and, therefore, they should be permitted to have the land. This is a completely unjustifiable basis for urging that Anacostia-Bolling Air Force Base be turned over to these agencies for a housing development.

Hon. James A. Farley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by Hon. James A. Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., as recipient of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America First President John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Medal at the banquet of the order's 73d biennial national convention, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., August 4, 1966, together with an article from Chicago's American of Thursday, August 4, 1966, and the Carroll Times Herald of Carroll, Iowa, June 30, 1966.

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

It is a gay and proud occasion for me to be present at our Biennial Convention. I vividly recall that as a child I watched the annual parade of the Haverstraw Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians on March 17. I count it a distinction that for the last 35 or 40 years I have been privileged to occupy a position on the reviewing stand at the New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade. I counted it a great honor to be Grand Marshal of the Parade in 1962. And I count it the greatest accolade of my long association with the Ancient Order of Hibernians to receive this first John F. Kennedy Medal here tonight.

It has always thrilled me to watch the parade of Ireland's counties go by. They are all proud and resplendent. Every one of them are fine and upstanding, but in case any of you might have overlooked them, at our next parade, notice whether or not the men of County Meath make a particular impression on you. They always do on me, but I may be prejudiced. That is the home county of the Farleys.

So much has been said of the contribution of the Irish immigrants to our country that it is sometimes overlooked that one of the principal contributions was from the thousands of priests who came with them. They kept the torches of learning and of family love burning. The Irish immigrants had to work hard for a living—but however meager their earnings they built churches and parochial schools with their small weekly contributions. They had to give more from full hearts than from slim pay envelopes because their wages were very low in those days.

My own grandfather, John Farley, who came to Verplanck Point in Westchester County, N.Y. in 1840, contributed to the erection of St. Patrick's Church there. It is the oldest continuously active church in the Hudson Valley and is called the Mother Church in that part of the state. That was a general pattern. The Rockland County Messenger, a Haverstraw weekly, published in my native county over a hundred years, recently published a list of those who contributed in bricks and dollars for the building of St. Peter's Catholic Church there. The church is still in use and the parish continues to grow. I was happy to see my mother's father, John Goldrick, listed among those who contributed to the building of it.

Now, I think I know my own people of Irish descent and I am prepared to discuss their virtues and their faults. I should like to concentrate on their virtues tonight because, to tell the truth, I haven't found any faults worth mentioning.

I will say that when the Irish first came to the United States there were signs up in Boston—"No Irish Need Apply". But, a century later, a Boston American of Irish descent applied for the Presidency of the United States and got the job. Do I have to say anything more to tell you how proud I am to receive from the Ancient Order of Hibernians the first medal of the first American who was both Catholic and Irish to become President of the United States.

Governor Alfred E. Smith used to say that God in His infinite wisdom kept the Western Hemisphere hidden until men were ready for freedom. The heights to which our country has soared measure the political oppressions its various races suffered before they came here. Governor Smith is a prime example of how the genius, not only of us Irish, but of a dozen other races flowered on American soil.

But it is the part of the Irish, not only in our country but in the family of humanity of which I speak tonight. It seems to me the Irish experience can contribute much. Ireland is a small country with a small population. On the outer fringe of Europe's seaways, it suffered raid and invasions from the earliest times. From a geographical and political standpoint, the Irish could never have survived as a people except for a great unifying force. The force was, of course, the Catholic Church. Without it the Irish people could not have maintained their identity. And having been in politics for more than fifty years, let me assure you that St. Patrick's greatest miracle was not the expulsion of snakes from the Old Sod. His greatest miracle was to get a couple of million Irishmen not only to agree on one thing but to keep the agreement for over 1,500 years. By way of modest comparison, many times I had a terrible time getting the Irish to agree on a candidate for a two months' campaign—so you can imagine how much I look up to St. Patrick.

I agree with Governor Smith that the oppressed people of the world found a great new country in the United States. The Irish people were indeed lucky to have America as a haven. But looking back a century and a quarter after their great immigration. I am glad to report, as an American, that our country is indeed lucky to have the Irish.

Again, as Al Smith said, just look at the record. There is no art and no profession in which an American of Irish descent is not listed among the leaders. There is no art or profession which is not open to us. Indeed, that last great barrier fell in the election of John F. Kennedy to the Presidency of the United States. That barrier itself represented a large vestige of political prejudice—because President John F. Kennedy demonstrated, by the manner in which he discharged his duties, that he was a truly American President, and that he was no more swayed in his public duties because he was a Catholic than his predecessors had been swayed because they were Protestants. This astonished no one but the bigots, because it stands to reason that a descendant of those politically persecuted for their religion would be foremost in protecting the religious freedom of all others.

Actually, if descent alone qualifies a man, the Irish birthright begins in the Continental Army. Thousands of Irish served under General George Washington. It was a familiar pattern. Though the Founding Fathers made the plans at Philadelphia it was the Irish Continental soldiers who laid the bricks in their bare feet at Valley Forge. Actually, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Maryland and Thomas Lynch, Jr. of South Carolina, were of Irish descent. Aside from its American significance, it is one of the few cases in recorded history where Irishmen went along with the majority.

But even more legend surrounds one Tim Murphy, reputedly the best shot in the Continental Army. He was the most effective Continental soldier on the firing line. There is no point in reciting his record but I will observe if an acre or two would have kept him in Ireland the British Crown would have been well advised to have kept him there by giving him a large farm.

In the United States, the Irish were not favored visitors. If their birthright was paid by their blood in the Revolution their growthright was certainly paid by the sweat of their brows.

Let us face it. It hasn't been easy. At the Battle of Gettysburg a soldier of the 15th Alabama Infantry surprised an Irishman of the 20th Massachusetts. "Give me your rifle, Yankee", said the Confederate. "Here it is", laughed the Irishman. "By the way, we've been trying to get those Protestants up in Boston to call us Yankees for over 20 years."

Actually, we haven't gotten along too well among ourselves.

An Irish volunteer Regiment had to elect a captain during the Civil War. The men were ordered not to consult, just to write down the one man they thought would be best. The election was unanimous. One Irishman received 150 votes. The Commanding General thought it was a tremendous tribute but asked why the Irish soldiers weren't allowed to consult each other. "If we had consulted each other", answered the Sergeant, "it would have been a Donnybrook instead of an election."

Next only to our faith, it seems to me that the great gift of our Lord to us Irish is a sense of humor. Nothing illuminates the character of our people so much as their laughter in adversity. At the risk of being repetitious, there is the story of the Irish guardsman captured by the Germans in World War One. He told the Germans they didn't have a chance, they were facing an Irish Regiment to such an extent that it was breaking down German morale. To bolster the spirit of the men, the German Colonel told the Irishman that unless he took the oath of loyalty to the Kaiser in front of the German Regiment he would be shot. The Irishman instantly agreed to take the oath.

The German Regiment was lined up the next morning and the Irish prisoner led out. He took the oath. The Colonel declared he was now a German citizen. Turning to the German Regiment the Irishman bellowed, "Hey, fellows, didn't the Irish knock hell out of us yesterday—and I hate to think of what's coming."

When the American laboring people were battling for recognition, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, threw his great influence behind them. He subsequently traveled to Rome to set forth his position in favor of labor. The present state of recognition he foresaw and helped. This is not the first time a great churchman was a century ahead of his time. When he was in his ninties he was seated in the park one day with a Protestant layman who was also approaching a hundred. "Cardinal", said his friend, "we've served on Baltimore committees together for over fifty years. Now, I've always wanted to ask you a personal question. Do you believe in the personal infallibility of the Pope?" Said Cardinal Gibbons, "I visited him for six weeks and all the time I was there he called me 'Jibbins' ".

I am sure everyone in this gathering and many millions who have read American history know that President Abraham Lincoln sent the Most Reverend John Hughes, first Archbishop of New York, to Paris as his emissary to seek support from the French Government for the Union Cause.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt loved to tell the story of the Orangemen who asked a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for a loan of their drums for use in the Orange Day Parade. "You can borrow them and use them from 14th Street up to 31st Street and then you'll have to give them back," declared the Hibernian leader, "because our members will be laying for you at 33rd Street."

When Colonel Wild Bill Donovan of the "Fighting 69th" was shot down in No Man's Land Father Duffy called for volunteers to go out and bring him in. Every man volunteered. Father Duffy took two stretcher-bearers and crawled up through the machine gun fire. They found Colonal Donovan at the bottom of a shell hole, stitched by a machine gun.

Just as Father Duffy finished the Last Rites Colonel Donovan woke up and asked him what he was doing. Father Duffy told him. Colonel Donovan growled, "it's by your grave I'll stand, Father." That actually happened. "But do me a favor. Take out my .45 and put it on my chest." "You'll do no more fighting today, Bill," said Father Duffy. "I know it," said Wild Bill, "but put my pistol on my chest or they'll steal the regimental payroll at the base hospital."

That has been the genius of our people—to laugh in adversity. There are only some 2,500 Medals of Honor awarded in all American history—and the Kellys won 16 and the Murphys 17. In fact, looking at the list of other Medal of Honor winners you could think you are reading the names of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States. And it, indeed, is a hierarchy of its own, the Irish Catholic hierarchy of bravery.

And at the head of that list is the name of the man your medal honors tonight, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. No less than the other Americans of Irish descent, our martyred President gave his life for our country. And in his name and in the name of the others of our people who served our country we must carry on the work.

With the world in so much trouble, I think we as Americans of Irish descent must spend no time reciting the glories of our past, but must re-dedicate ourselves to service in the future. As President John F. Kennedy declared, we must ask not what our country can do for us but what we can do for our country. And, in God we must trust as we have in the past.

But as we press forward to do our duty, on this day we in all humility, can thank God for our parents, our people, our Church and our country.

And, as I close, you must realize how very much this honor means to me tonight. It means far more than a personal distinction bestowed on me. This medal becomes a special heritage for my children and grandchildren—a reminder of that of which they have a right to be doubly proud—that they are Americans and that they are of Irish descent.

[From Chicago's American, Aug. 4, 1966]

Ex-Postmaster Hails L.B.J.—"Far East Communism Halted," Says Farley

(By Ralph Stow)

James A. Farley, former postmaster general, says communism has been halted in the far east by President Johnson's hard line foreign policy.

"I just returned from a 6-week trip to the far east," Farley told Chicago's American. "I feel conversant with the situation and I know our position has stopped the spread of communism in the area."

Farley said the United States has "no choice but to stay with the Viet Nam war and fight it to a successful conclusion," despite some opposition which has been voiced against sustaining the conflict.

"I am sure the communist cause has been weakened in all countries in that area [far east] because of the determined stand of the President."

L.B.J. BETTER EQUIPPED

Farley, an astute political observer and postmaster general under President Roosevelt from 1933 to 1940, called President Johnson "better equipped than any man in history" to fill the nation's highest office.

The 79-year-old former chairman of the Democratic national committee is now chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export corporation.

He is in Chicago to attend ceremonies tonight where he will receive the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Gold Medal award for public achievement from the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It will be presented to him at a dinner in the Palmer House.

CHINA WON'T ENTER WAR

Farley predicted that neither Red China nor Russia would actively enter the Viet Nam war.

"I don't believe Red China will get involved in any way. They have enough problems of their own on the inside. And I am sure the Russians would be happy to see the situation brought to a successful conclusion."

But Farley said, "In the Saigon airport I talked with enough people to believe that bombing will not win the war. It must be won on the ground."

STOP AT ENGLAND

In a recent conversation with Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia, Farley said, "I found no doubt that the attitude of Australia and New Zealand is strong for our position."

Holt criticized England for turning her back on the United States, Farley said.

"Our position is sound," he concluded. "The President has shown great courage and he should be backed by all the American people."

Johnson's popularity by the next presidential election will be undimmed by either the war or current civil rights disturbances in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles, Farley predicted.

"Anything that happens now will have no effect 2 years from now," he said.

"Prosperity is in his favor, altho there is some inflation. But there is not much unemployment as such and there are more persons gainfully employed than at any other time in the country's history," he added.

[From the Carroll (Iowa) Times Herald, June 30, 1966]

Farley's Career

James A. Farley, who was President Roosevelt's campaign manager and postmaster general, looks back on his political career with serenity at the age of 78. His birthday, just past, occasions interesting reflections on that career.

Farley made himself a name as a political master when he effected FDR's original nomination and then election for two terms. But Roosevelt's third and fourth terms were on his own. Farley having split with him over the third term issue.

It was often said that Farley hankered after the presidency. This may have been true, though he did not admit it. An indication that he did harbor the dream lies in the fact that in 1940 he reported much favorable talk about a Hull-Farley ticket, to be headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. But nothing came of that.

If Farley had regrets, he never publicy voiced them. He remained as always, even tempered. He still remains so, a man who never forgets his friends, and is remembered by them, in incredible numbers.

Edison Lions Club Honors Dan Hammack, Sr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that one of the highest honors a man can receive is respect from his own community. Recently, the Edison, Ga., Lions Club, held an Appreciation Night to pay tribute to Dan Hammack, Sr., a close friend and constituent of mine. Mr. Hammack has devoted his life to helping his fellow man without thought of remuneration. I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the August 11 edition of the Calhoun County News which tells why this distinguished gentleman has received his community's most cherished honor:

EDISON LIONS CLUB HONORS DAN HAMMACK, SR.

There is in every community one or two people who work industriously for their fellowman without thought of remuneration. Such a man in Edison is Dan Hammack Sr., respected for many years for his abilities and concern for his town.

Recently the Edison Lions Club, the town's leading civic organization, held an Appreciation Night for Mr. Hammack, during which he was presented a plaque commemorating his services.

In charge of the ceremonies was Ennis L. Brooks, local postmaster, who had this to say about Mr. Hammack:

"There is not one present tonight—nor one in our community—that has not benefitted from this man's efforts in our behalf. He has served in many capacities and shared our many problems—striving at all times to solve them—and make a better place for all of us to call home.

"He has served this club as president, member of the board of directors and been on numerous committee assignments. He is still faithful in attendance, support, interest and service—though maybe the pace slowed—in giving youth an opportunity.

"He has served on the city council, the local school board, moving on to the county board of education in 1951 and serving through 1957. This was a very trying period, requiring a considerable amount of his time and money—both of which he very freely gave.

"He has served his church over the years in many capacities—serving as clerk and treasurer, Sunday School departmental superintendent, and teacher. He is presently an active member of the board of deacons of the Edison Baptist Church, and has been for many years, faithful in attendance and in support of the whole church program.

"He is a vice president of Edison Textiles, Inc., a local industry of which we are very proud.

"He has been active in the recreational program of the community—for many years participating as a player on local and county baseball teams and serving as manager at various times. He has been and is a strong supporter of the high school athletic programs and our summer recreational program—making possible a first class baseball diamond on the old high school grounds. He was one of several instrumental in making possible our Lions Club swimming Pool. His family donated the land due to his interest and he donated the excavating work necessary to prepare the site for the pouring of the cement walls and floors. This finished, he moved his equipment back to the site, doing the backfilling, and leveled and graded the lot.

"I could continue to enumerate various contributions made by this man to his community," continued Mr. Brooks "However, I would like to further describe him by telling you of a recent honor bestowed upon him—one that I know he is justly proud. He has recently been selected the all time left fielder of Mercer University's baseball team."

Escorted for the presentation by his son, Dan Jr., Mr. Hammack was presented the plaque by William Israel, a long-time friend and prominent Edison businessman.

Mr. Hammack, a life-long citizen of Calhoun County, has been engaged in extensive business interests until his recent retirement. He lives in Edison with his wife, the former Myra Sheppard and they have two sons, Dan Wilson Jr. and Sheppard, and four grandchildren.

Congressman Sweeney Lauds Editorial Comment of Dublin Sunday Independent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the considerable discussion evoked by the American presence in South Vietnam, and the wisdom of our commitment of American might to the preservation of the basic human rights of her citizens, and as an added constructive contribution to this dialog, allow me to call to your attention an excellent editorial appearing in the Sunday Independent of Dublin, Ireland, July 31, 1966.

The sentiments of sympathetic understanding of the compelling reasons for U.S. involvement in Vietnam expressed in this editorial are the sentiments of Ireland. It is of no small significance, and of great moment, for our cause to be encouraged by Ireland and her people, whose glorious heritage and valor rival our own.

This splendid defense of America's presence in Vietnam suggests not only the courage, but the wisdom of the Irish people who share our realization that the fall of Vietnam today would only assure the doom of Cambodia, Burma, Thailand, and Laos tomorrow. Ireland's vision, unfortunately, is not possessed by many larger nations in Europe and elsewhere, who do not seem to appreciate that retreat in Vietnam will only whet the insatiable appetite for conquest of the Soviets.

It affords me personal as well as official pleasure to associate myself with the insightful and fine expression of position contained in the editorial "When War Has To Be the Price of Freedom" of the Sunday Independent of July 31, which follows:

WHEN WAR HAS TO BE THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

War is terrible. It is brutal, savage. Human beings are killed. Families are plunged into sorrow and mourning. Nobody but a madman wants war. But war is sometimes necessary to resist invaders, to destroy would-be world dictators. Witness the case of Hitler.

Other European countries went to great lengths to preserve peace. Their crime was, if we can apply that word to the then leaders in Great Britain and France, that they went too far, suffered too much, in their efforts to keep peace, to prevent war. In the end they had to go to war. The freedom of the world had to be saved.

It was saved at a great price. Millions of lives were sacrificed. Cities were laid in ruins. But right triumphed over bestial Hitlerism.

To-day, the free world is faced by another challenge, the challenge of Communism. No free country escapes the propaganda of the Communists. Ireland is subject to it, its agents are at work here. The aim of the Communists is to destroy democratic government, to wipe out religion. Pressing towards their goal, they glory in industrial unrest and do all they can to magnify it, to make it a war between worker and employer.

The fate of leading Churchmen in Communist countries in Europe is an indication of the freedom granted to religious worship. Even in Catholic Poland the Cardinal is subjected to a form of persecution by the Communist Government. Nobody knows the hour when, in a Communist police State, there is going to be a knock on his door in the dead of night. A man may be wrenched from his family and never heard of again.

One country in particular is, through its strength, forced to resist the Communists, to fight them where necessary. We refer to the United States of America. Readers will recall Berlin and the airlift that saved the city. The Communist (Russian) challenge was accepted and beaten. That was why the Berliners gave President Kennedy such a memorable welcome. They recognised in him, head of the U.S.A. Government, their saviour.

Cuba was to present the world with another example of Communist craft, deceit, lying. Historians will recall that it was John Fitzgerald Kennedy who accepted this challenge and brought the world to the brink of another war. But Khrushchev climbed down.

Today the United States of America is engaged on another front, in Vietnam. Who is so foolish as to represent the position that America is fighting there, losing thousands of her young men, for just the fun of it? Who will dare to say she is trying to conquer another nation, trying to subjugate its people?

The U.S. Government called off its air raids for a while and made strenuous efforts to bring about negotiations, to have a conference held that might bring about peace. The reply they got was, in common parlance: Go to hell.

The British Government has tried hard to bring the Communists to the conference table. All their efforts have been in vain.

How ironic it is then, to read about speakers at a meeting held in Dublin talking about American black-and-tan methods in Vietnam! Remarks made about President Johnson would make a cat laugh. Some of the boys in Dublin know far more about the Vietnam issues than he does. They could teach him a thing or two. Do they really expect to be treated seriously?

An unfortunate aspect of this Dublin meeting is that the Communists will hail it in their propaganda as representing the Irish people. The truth is that the people who organised it represent nobody but themselves.

Henry H. Bolz: The Father of Oakley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the Corps of Engineers' multipurpose Oakley project on the Sangamon River near Decatur, Ill., is in the final preconstruction planning stage. This year's public works appropriations bill includes $240,000 to complete the planning work, adding up to a total of $1,155,000 for designing a project that will provide flood control, water supply, recreation, soil conservation and water pollution control benefits for a large and populous area of central Illinois.

When construction of Oakley is completed a few years from now, when Decatur is assured of a more than adequate water supply for years to come, when the Sangamon runs free and clear, almost as in Lincoln's day, when the people of central Illinois and tourists from all over the Midwest enjoy the recreational pleasure this manmade expanse of water will afford, then it will be a dream come true for Henry H. Bolz, whose vision has brought the Oakley project near to reality.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 16974, to designate this project the Henry Bolz Dam and Reservoir in honor of the man who is known as "the father of Oakley" because of his long and dedicated efforts in behalf of this project. Long before its recommendation by the corps in its 1962 report on the Illinois River and tributaries, Henry Bolz had the foresight to envision and promote the idea of a large flood control that also would meet the Decatur area's water supply and recreational needs.

Henry Bolz is now almost 71 years old. He was born in Decatur on October 20, 1895. His first job was in the newspaper business. He was successively carrier, office boy, and reporter for the Decatur Herald. In January 1925, Mr. Bolz went to work for the Decatur Association of Commerce and guided its activities for 35 years. His retirement in 1961 from the Association of Commerce only marked the beginning of a new career for Henry Bolz—that of a public servant. He soon was elected to the city council and continues today one of the council's most active and energetic members.

Mr. Bolz was saddened by the death in 1961 of his beloved wife, Esther. He submerged his grief in public service and in devotion to his children and their families. His son, Lt. Col. Henry H. Bolz, Jr., a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, currently is assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Mr. Bolz also has two daughters, Mrs. Ray Garrison of Flossmoor, Ill., and Mrs. William Olsen, Jr., of Decatur.

As evidence of the enthusiasm which greeted the introduction of my bill, I include a news article from the August 11, 1966, issue of the Decatur Herald and editorials from both the Herald and the Decatur Daily Review:

[From the Decatur (Ill.) Herald, Aug. 11, 1966]

Bill Is Introduced in Congress To Name Oakley for Henry Bolz

(By Joseph M. Webb)

U.S. Rep. William L. Springer, R-Champaign, proposed Wednesday that the Oakley dam and reservoir be named for Decatur civic leader Henry H. Bolz.

The proposal was contained in a bill introduced by Springer in Congress.

Bolz, a Decatur City Council member, for 30 years served as executive secretary of the Association of Commerce. He was actively involved in initial discussions of the dam and reservoir which began about 30 years ago.

"Henry Bolz has been aptly called the father of Oakley," said Springer. "He has worked and fought for this project for more than a decade. He deserves this honor."

Bolz, 70, was first told of Springer's proposal Wednesday by a Herald reporter.

He responded:

"This is overwhelming. What else can a person say? I assure you I won't lobby for support of that bill. But I am going to continue to lobby for the development of the Oakley dam and reservoir."

SPRINGER BILL

The bill introduced by Springer states that "any law, regulation, map, document, record or other paper of the United tSates in which such dam and reservoir are referred to shall be held to refer to (them) as the Henry Bolz dam and reservoir."

Both the House and Senate must act on Springer's proposed resolution.

A spokesman for the District Corps of Engineers office in Chicago, in charge of the Oakley project, responded to the announcement "with much interest."

He said, "We appreciate the long-time interest and hard work which has been put in through the years by Mr. Bolz, who has been a consistent proponent of this plan."

James C. Patrick, executive director of the Association of Commerce, who worked closely with Bolz, called Springer's proposal "singularly appropriate."

He said that no single individual has given the project as much thought, interest and effort. "I think this (naming) would be just right," said Patrick.

INTERESTING SUGGESTION

Mayor Ellis B. Arnold said that Springer's suggestion was an "interesting one."

"It does him (Springer) credit," he said.

Arnold added, though, that "the advance naming of Oakley while it is still not fully produced, may be slightly premature, although the congressman evidently doesn't think so."

In addition to Springer, both Illinois Senators Paul H. Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen have long expressed active support for the development of the dam and reservoir.

In fact, Dirksen, in a letter last month to Bolz praised him for his continued enthusiasm for the Oakley project.

The letter, in effect, assured Bolz, and the city, that the Army Corps of Engineers had apparently approved the higher dam for the project. A timetable included in the letter indicated that the dam and reservoir project is on schedule.

Present plans call for its completion in the fall of 1973.

[From the Decatur (Ill.) Herald, Aug. 11, 1966]

Henry Bolz Dam and Reservoir Fitting Honor

The "father" of the Oakley dam and reservoir may find his own name given to the project.

It will be officially designated the "Henry H. Bolz Dam and Reservoir" if a resolution introduced in Congress yesterday by Cong. William L. Springer, Champaign Republican, approved.

Springer has served in the House of Representatives long enough to know—as do Senators Paul Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen—that Bolz has been aptly called the father of Oakley.

Springer noted that Bolz has "worked and fought for the project for more than a decade."

This is an understatement, although the length of time may approximate the years in which Bolz has made inquiries of the congressman about the progress of the project or has consulted with him on what Decatur could do to hasten it.

As a matter of fact, Henry Bolz' interest in Oakley spans more than three decades. He was interested in it, as secretary of the Decatur Association of Commerce, when the project was proposed solely as a flood control measure.

The purposes of the reservoir have gradually expanded to include conservation, water supply, recreation and, finally, low-flow augmentation to counter stream pollution and restore the Sangamon River as a clean, flowing stream. They combine to make it a "quality reservoir".

It is difficult to assay the role Bolz has played in the development project. At times his has been the only voice raised to let Washington know that the city was still concerned about Oakley and that its water supply needs were mounting. Bolz has been both a watchdog and a catalyst in connection with the project.

Congressman Springer obviously feels that Bolz deserves the honor. We agree wholeheartedly.

We hope that Congress gives unanimous and speedy approval to the name change. Bolz may yet enjoy the recreation facilities of the Henry H. Bolz Dam and Reservoir. We hope so.

[From the Decatur (Ill.) Review, Aug. 11, 1966]

Tribute to "Father" of Oakley

Renaming the Oakley dam and reservoir in honor of Henry H. Bolz, Decatur civic leader who has been closely associated with the project for one-third of a century, is an unusual but highly fitting tribute to Bolz' dedicated community service.

The proposed change was contained in a bill presented to Congress Wednesday by Rep. William L. Springer, R-Champaign. Springer, along with Senators Paul Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, have worked in behalf of the Oakley project for years. All three are familiar with Bolz' efforts.

Bolz, of course, did not initiate the Oakley project. But he was among the first to recognize its possibilities and significance. And he certainly was keenly aware, in a manner not apparent to large numbers of citizens, that Decatur's future would be dependent on an adequate water supply. Oakley would assure water for half a century at least.

Bolz has often been called "father" of the Oakley project. He has been perhaps its strongest and most vocal advocate. His position as executive director of the Association of Commerce for many years gave him an opportunity to do the kind of missionary work for Oakley—in high places—which no doubt was a factor in keeping the project current. Such a government project is sometimes shelved and forgotten.

Some Decatur leaders, familiar with Bolz labors for Oakley, have long felt that the name of Henry H. Bolz should be associated with the project, perhaps given to the dam.

Since the size of the lake is being increased, far above Oakley, this geographic name has lost much of its significance.

Springer's proposal must pass both houses of Congress before the name change is official. Bolz has already found his reward in seeing the Oakley project progress through planning stages into a "quality" reservoir. Having the project named in his honor would be like frosting on the cake—but a mighty thick layer.

Bolz is highly honored even by the proposal. We join his friends in hoping that Congress puts the final touches to the honor.

Congressman Schmidhauser Applauds Job Training Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard many discussions of the great value of education and job training in taking people off the welfare roles and rendering them totally able to support themselves. I would like to call your attention to some concrete examples of this concept as pointed out in a recent article by Peggy Nordeen entitled "Job Training Gets Results."

It is gratifying to know of the positive results of the Scott County Iowa Welfare Department's job training program and to see the many benefits derived by those fortunate persons who have been given the opportunity to become self-supporting and contributing members of our society. I would like to commend all those who took part in this program and wish them continued success.

I am sure that all the Members of the House of Representatives and all those who read the following article will find it very inspiring and commendable:

JOB TRAINING GETS RESULTS: 148 BENEFIT

(By Peggy Nordeen)

Twelve persons are now completely self-supporting as a result of the Scott County Welfare Department's job training program.

A total of 148 persons, previously dependent on county relief funds, have benefited from the job training program since it was launched in August 1965, according to Joseph P. Curta, assistant director of the department.

Although not all of the persons who entered the program are now completely independent of welfare funds, some have decreased their aid requirements as much as $150 a month, and now hold at least a low paying job, Curta said.

FEDERAL FINANCING

Federal grants and the Economic Opportunity Act finance the program. Two case workers and two training counselors work with the regular Aid to Dependent Children caseworkers to carry out the project.

The Scott County program may enroll 120 persons at a time for on-the-job training and class work in area schools.

Curta said the program is in continuous action with new people being enrolled when others finish their training.

Last year the department spent $126,850 of the original $353,000 grant, Curta said.

REASON FOR SLOW START

He attributed a slow start to problems of locating job training positions in non-profit organization.

"The program last year was limited to job sites, and it took this period of time to work with local non-profit centers to complete training arrangements," Curta said.

"We cannot place a person on a training site that would be profit-making," Curta said, "but once the trainee has received training he can be hired by a profit-making organization."

Curta said he was definitely pleased with the program now, and a federal grant of $327,951 had been approved for this year's program.

SITES LINED UP NOW

"We've got the job sites, lined up now and the program underway," Curta said.

He added that employers of the trainee personnel said they were enthusiastic about the project and pleased with trainee progress.

At this time there are 116 receiving job training assistance.

Of the present group, 33 are enrolled in adult education classes in Davenport high schools, some of which may qualify for high school graduation diplomas in September.

Nine others are enrolled in area business college courses, and the rest are being trained on-the-job in non-profit organizations.

A Welcome to the Order of AHEPA

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, thousands of our fellow citizens of Hellenic descent are convening in our Nation's Capital this week for the 44th Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA. We are all proud to have them here, and I would like to join with the many others who are extending them a hearty welcome and best wishes for a very successful convention.

Founded more than four decades ago, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association has been an organization consistently dedicated to an enlightened loyalty to the United States and to active participation in the privileges of self-government. They have extended both friendly assistance and the opportunity for education to the new immigrants who have come to our shores. They have instilled in their members a deep pride and love for the great heritage which is theirs as sons and daughters of Greece, as well as a working, meaningful allegiance to America.

An insight into the feeling they hold for their adopted country can be found in the AHEPA manual. It reads:

> "A" stands for America—the Great Country in which we live. It stands for the great Country to which we owe our welfare and education, or, rather, broader education. As you are aware, only few of our compatriots came to this country fully educated; the the rest of us educated ourselves after our arrival to America.
>
> This Country provides for us a vast field for our business activities; she protects us; she opens her doors to us that lead into her great industrial fields, thereby giving us splendid opportunities to choose our vocations and work and improve our social and economic conditions. She gives us the same rights and privileges that her native sons enjoy. The word America, therefore, should always remind us of Generosity, Equality and Justice.
>
> We must never hesitate to pay homage to this great Country of ours at every opportunity, and, if we have not already done so, we must become American citizens—American Citizens in the true meaning of the word.

The outstanding record of charitable, worthwhile, and progressive activities in which AHEPA has been engaged since its organization in 1922 is a proud testimony to fact that her members do, indeed, understand the true meaning of citizenship. The local chapters of the AHEPA family have always given generously and energetically supported local community projects on a spectrum as broad as the civic, political, charitable, and commercial endeavors of their localities.

On an international scale, AHEPA has constantly maintained a vital interest in affairs aimed at further cementing our good will and friendship with Greece, as well as promoting a more harmonious relationship with our countries of the world. She has been a leader in our people-to-people program.

We are happy to be able to welcome to Washington this week the members of AHEPA who are attending from 49 of our States, the Bahamas, Canada, Australia, and Greece. They are part of an organization which has earned the respect and gratitude of a nation, as well as the countless thousands who have directly benefited from AHEPA's helping hand.

And, not inconsequentially, they are the descendants of the land and people who have given to the world much of the richest of our legacy in literature, art, drama, philosophical and political thought. In short, they are the sons and daughters of Greece, the land which gave birth to the empirical spirit of Western civilization.

AHEPA

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 14, the representatives of the 46-thousand AHEPA family convened in Washington for its 44th international convention, with headquarters at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

AHEPA stands for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The organization was founded in 1922 in Atlanta, Ga., with its prime purpose to help Greek immigrants find jobs and become American citizens. The Order of AHEPA and its auxiliaries have local chapters now in 49 States of the United States, in all provinces in Canada, in Australia, the Bahamas, and in Greece. The three auxiliary groups are: The Daughters of Penelope—senior women; the Sons of Pericles—junior young men; and the Maids of Athena—junior young women.

AHEPA has grown and developed to such extent and purpose, and the objectives and programs are of such worth that I am impelled to restate them. I list them verbatin from the organization's recent fact sheet:

First, to promote and encourage loyalty of its members to the country of which they are citizens;

Second, to instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of governments;

Third, to instill a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship;

Fourth, to encourage interest and active participation in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor;

Fifth, to pledge its members to oppose political corruption and tyranny;

Sixth, to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideas of Tellenism and Hellenic culture;

Seventh, to promote good fellowship, and endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness to their fellow man;

Eighth, to endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense; and

Ninth, to promote education and maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

The weeklong convention has an impressive agenda before it. Emphasis, I understand, is being placed on education. A new $1 million educational fund which will not only provide scholarships but also endow chairs at universities is a prime project.

I congratulate the entire AHEPA family on its remarkable organization, its outstanding past accomplishments, and I wish the AHEPA family continued success in all its future undertakings.

To all the delegates, their family and friends, I want to say "Welcome to the Nation's Capital." And, to those delegates and families from Ohio, from Cincinnati, and particularly from the First District, I extend a personal welcome. And, I hope your week's stay in Washington will be a pleasant one.

Two Articles of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, in the Evening Star of Monday, August 15, there were two related articles—one, the lead editorial entitled "Strike Casualties," and the second, a column by Paul Hope, entitled "Washington Close-Up."

The articles follow:

STRIKE CASUALTIES

If the new "settlement" in the long and costly airline strike is ratified by the members of the International Association of Machinists, this particular injury to the nation's economy, and to the public, will have run its course. But the resultant casualties will not soon be forgotten.

One casualty, of course, will be the legislation passed by the Senate and pending in the House to put an end to the strike. This will not be a great loss, since the legislation, if it had been enacted, would have dealt only with this dispute. It does not even pretend to get to the heart of the problem—the need for action by Congress to protect the public from prolonged and senseless strikes.

Another casualty will be collective bargaining as a respected part of the American way of life. These proceedings have made a farce of good-faith bargaining. Labor Secretary Wirtz, who has contributed exactly nothing to a legislative settlement of the strike, was nevertheless close to the mark when on Saturday night he said: "The future of collective bargaining, as well as the nation's air transport, is at stake in this case."

By far the most important casualty, however, is the Johnson administration's so-called anti-inflation program.

The terms of this latest settlement have not yet been made public, so one can only guess at the total cost of the package. It is certain, however, that it will be far in excess of the recommendations of the Morse committee, which tried to hold the cost close to the 3.2 guideline, and will also be substantially more than the cost of the "settlement" which the President so gleefully hailed a week or more ago, only to see it rejected by the union members. Furthermore this new settlement has been hammered out under the close supervision of administration men responsible to the President. So in effect it is the President's settlement. And with it, he has wiped out whatever life there may have been left in his guidelines.

A few days ago the President bemoaned the fact that he had no magic wand which he could wave to keep wage and price increases within bounds. The fact is that, for political reasons, he has refused to assume any responsibility for a legislated settlement of the airline strike, a settlement which might have made it possible to hold the line or stay somewhere close to it. Consequently, if the guidelines are dead, as they are, there is no need for him to ask where the blame lies. It rests squarely on his shoulders.

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP: ADVERSITY KNEADS A NEW JOHNSON

(By Paul Hope)

When President Johnson was imposing his will on the Congress and virtually controlling the thought processes of the Nation's Capital, it was sometimes said he was 10 feet tall.

In the past several days, the chief executive seems to have shrunk at least a few inches. For his own political image, it might not be a bad thing.

Americans have always like to champion the underdog, but Johnson has been so clearly the top dog there seemed to no point in wasting sympathy on him.

Johnson was always coming up with a full house when the best anyone else could muster in the political game was a pair of nines, and most people were ready to believe that sleight of hand had as much to do with it as good poker playing.

It was the fellow who was getting his arm twisted or was being slickered by the White House who got all the sympathy.

But the events of the past couple of weeks have portrayed a different Johnson, one who is not the all-powerful manipulator he once seemed to be.

When he thought he had the airline strike all wrapped up—and even had released pictures showing how he did it—the mechanics shot him out of the saddle.

Then before he could get up, the big steel moguls came clomping along with a price increase and ran right over him.

Time was when the man from the Pedernales wouldn't have stood for things like that.

But not only did the President suffer through it (although not in complete silence) but last week he admitted at a press conference that his authority is less than supreme. "I have no magic and no wand that I can wave," he said.

Here Johnson had been trying all these many months to get everyone to love him and people still kept making jokes behind his back and referring to him as an arrogant riverboat gambler. Now it turns out that maybe he was going about it all wrong.

It may be that Johnson will never be the recipient of true affection from the public. But a man who gets kicked around once in a while and displays a little humility afterwards is bound to earn at least a little sympathy.

Even before the mechanics and the steel bosses dealt so cavalierly with him, there was some reason to believe that things were getting to the point where a citizen could commiserate a bit with the President, even if it wasn't possible to work up a good cry.

There were all those polls showing his popularity going downhill. And all those comments going around that, "Boy, BOBBY KENNEDY would clobber Johnson if there were a showdown now."

Sen. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, kept picking on the President all the time about Viet Nam. There was even a bumper sticker here and there suggesting "KENNEDY-FULBRIGHT in '68."

The "New Left" kept harping on Viet Nam. In the South, it seemed the best thing to do politically was lambast the Johnson administration.

The housewives were on him about rising food costs. The farmers were upset about agriculture policies. Everyone wanted him to do something about stopping riots in the cities.

Republicans, scenting election victories this fall, were in full cry after the President and his Great Society, never thinking that it's possible to overdo the carping bit.

In the middle of all his problems, the President had to go through massive wedding preparations for his daughter, and face the prospect of a White House without those chocolate brownies Luci liked to make.

And then someone asked him why his other daughter, Lynda Bird, was up in New York job hunting. Didn't she like it at home?

To top it off, Barry Goldwater said it seemed to him that Johnson was getting into such a fix that any Republican could beat him in 1968—even Goldwater.

If it is true that adversity is not without comforts, the President can take heart in the thought that perhaps the public is seeing a Johnson a little more human, a little less omnipotent.

After all, Americans like only their folk heroes to be 10 feet tall, and a folk hero is one thing Johnson isn't.

Communist Logic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following editorial from the August 11, 1966, edition of the Latrobe Bulletin of Latrobe, Pa., to Members for their attention. In it, I believe editor Vincent J. Quatrini succinctly and pointedly expresses the fantastic illogic of "Communist Logic." I think the article is worthy of insertion in the RECORD, and I am proud to do so. It follows:

COMMUNIST LOGIC

Is war peace? That sounds silly, but it's the basic teaching of the Communist. The loudest Communist preachment is that the Reds are peace lovers and all others are warmongers. Yet the Communists are the only aggressors in the world today and devote more of their resources to arms than do other countries.

Is freedom slavery? That is equally ludicrous. Yet Communist countries impose taxes almost to the point of confiscation, total controls, including the control of thought; regimentation, assignment of citizens to jobs by the government. All this in the name of Communist freedom. Communists say theirs is the only real democracy, and to prove it they hold elections in which only one set of candidates is permitted to run.

Peace, freedom and democracy—struggles of the human race throughout the centuries. Now the Communists attempt to preempt them as the end result of the most outrageous practices.

If more and more people fall for this logic, it can only be concluded that sanity is steadily departing from the minds of men.

VFW Chief Hits Administration Veteran Pension Policy in Letter to President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, the Johnson-Humphrey administration has been accused of making the American war veteran or his widow second-class citizens.

These are serious charges, but after reading the remarks of Mr. Andy Borg, of Superior, Wis., the national commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the accusations appear to be substantiated.

Every Member of Congress should consider these remarks by Commander Borg which follows:

VFW CHIEF HITS ADMINISTRATION VETERAN PENSION POLICY IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 14.—The National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. has charged that "present policy of the Johnson Administration is making the veteran or his widow second-class American citizens."

Andy Borg, Superior, Wis., the V.F.W. Chief, has written to President Johnson to express his "shock and keen disappointment . . . upon learning of the total opposition of the Administration to the 188 pension bills now under consideration" by a subcommittee of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

Borg pointed out that the Administration "during the past few years has recommended massive amounts of assistance for the sick, needy, and disabled, and it has made repeated demands upon the Congress to have these programs approved and the money appropriated to carry them out, there has been nothing recommended for the sick, needy and disabled veteran or his widow.

"In these trying days of the Vietnamese situation, it is most bewildering to the membership of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to learn that those who served their country during time of war in previous conflicts have been completely forgotten when it comes to the support of the Administration for helping the elderly, sick and disabled veterans or their widows."

Borg charged that the "principal roadblock to the favorable consideration of any of these (veteran pension) bills is the total opposition of the Administration to any of them.

"Lastly", the letter continued, "the veterans and widows to whom I refer are by any measuring stick at the bottom of the social and economic ladder. Most are quite elderly and are subsisting in the direst economic circumstances."

Borg ended by noting to the President that "Your Administration has demonstrated that it has a big heart. The Veterans of Foreign Wars only asks that it be extended to include those who served their country during its hours of greatest peril by wearing the uniform and receiving an honorable discharge for service rendered."

Is the United States an Elective Monarchy?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, occasionally we note newspaper columns which in and of themselves so effectively cover a subject that elaborate introduction is unnecessary. Such an article was in the Polish-American August 13, written by its columnist, Harry E. Dembkowski:

IS THE UNITED STATES AN ELECTIVE MONARCHY?

(By Harry E. Dembkowski)

The wedding of Luci Johnson has, quite understandably produced a great outpouring of national publicity. From preview descriptions of her gown to a virtual catalogue of the guest attending, each of the myriad details were tracked down, analyzed, and dutifully reported by the news media to millions of eager listeners and readers about this, the nation's most celebrated Social Event of the Season.

The last wedding to have received a comparable amount of publicity was that of Princess Margaret to Anthony Armstrong-Jones; and, prior to that—in what was undoubtedly the Marriage of the Decade—the nuptials of American actress Grace Kelly and Prince of Monaco.

Two of these three weddings were "royal weddings." And some observers, including perhaps that legandary "neutral observer" from another planet, after a glance at all of the hoopla accompanying the Johnson wedding, would conclude that it also was a royal wedding . . . of sorts.

The dictionary defines the term monarchy as meaning: "a government or state in which the supreme power is actually or nominally lodged in a monarch." (For monarch, one of the definition is: "one who holds a dominating or pre-eminent position"). The dictionary goes on to define the two basic forms of monarchy: Absolute (or Despotic) monarchy—in which the monarch's authority is not limited by laws or a constitution—and a Constitutional (or Limited) monarchy—in which the monarch's authority is limited.

For several centuries until relatively modern times, Europe was dominated by a system of Absolute Monarchies—Louis XIV of France, Philip II of Spain and Elizabeth I of England were early examples; Nicholas II of Russia, Wilhelm II of Germany, and Franz Josef of Austro-Hungary are more recent examples.

The fratricidal slaughter of World War I concluded with the abolition of Europe's most durable royal family—the Hapsburg of Austria—as well as the Romanovs in Russia and the Hohenzollerns in Germany. World War II likewise ended with the collapse of several other monarchies, mainly in the Balkans, until, today, the only ruling dynasties still active in Europe are those Constitutional Monarchies largely found in England, Scandinavia and the Low Countries.

The U.S., on the other hand, was established by an act of rebellion by the Thirteen Colonies against George III, and in the almost two hundred years since then, Americans have tended to be proud of their nation's "avoidance" of the "taint" of Europe's monarchial, aristocratic social forms.

Ironic it is, therefore, that the American political system has been nourishing a mighty plant, now so deeply rooted in the soil of America that virtually everyone, even the staunchest conservative, often looks for shelter beneath its thick foliaged branches against the wind and storm of foreign and domestic dangers.

This American hybrid—considered by some, especially the liberals, as a virtual representative of the Tree of Liberty—is the Executive branch of government, the American Presidency: our very own Royal Oak.

At the political level, in terms of raw power, the rights and prerogatives of the American President have reached a height of immensity that rivals, perhaps even surpasses, the Absolute Monarchies of the past.

The President, although technically a civilian, is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. (This includes control over Selective Service, authority to call up the Reserves and to federalize the National Guard of the various states, the power to wage "undeclared wars" as in Viet Nam, etc.) He is the head of the vast Federal bureaucracy, numbering its employees in the millions. Although required by law to have a Cabinet, its members—in contrast to European parliamentary government—have no powers other than what the President allocates to them. Legislatively, the President can veto any bill he wishes, thus preventing it from becoming law, while, to overcome that veto, Congress must muster a two-third's vote. And, in time of war or national emergency, the President's authority is capable of reaching the point of a dictator—a "constitutional" dictator.

In view of the numerous books and studies concerned with the burgeoning power of the Presidency, and since it is generally agreed among scholars that this concentration of power is now greater than that of the other branches of government combined, there is no need to dwell upon this point.

A more interesting question is whether it is at all useful (or accurate) to use the term "monarchy" in denoting our present political system, in view of the apprehension that such a term creates in many American hearts.

This leads us to another obvious characteristic of the Presidency: its symbolic, picturesque—even theatrical—nature.

The President is our Chief Executive, the symbolic representative of the Republic. It is in this role, as our national ribbon-cutter and foundation stone-layer, that America's Chief of State most resembles a monarch—a parallel to the Queen of England or the Shah of Iran. Just as his official residence, the White House, resembles a palace of sorts, and his family a kind of royal dynasty in miniature—aptly called the "First Family."

(This was particularly evident during the Kennedy Administration with its abundance of aristocratic overtones: Pablo Casals concerts in the White House, panegyric verse by Robert Frost, Jacqueline Kennedy's "patronage" of the arts; nepotism in the form of ROBERT and EDWARD KENNEDY.)

It may be considered strange by some that in this so-called Age of Democracy, the mightiest democracy in history has acquired more than a semblance of monarchy. But, it could be argued, a democracy needs strong leadership if it is to survive—leadership that is best found in a powerful Executive. And, moreover, people have always needed their heroes and "father figures," a role the Presidency performs admirably.

The more important issue for concern is not the term by which the U.S. Presidency is called—as Shakespeare's Juliet once asked, "What's in a name?"—but whether, "elective monarchy" that it is, it will remain limited and constitutional, or whether it will eventually become extra-constitutional, illegal, and finally despotic. The problem is to insure that the latter ever happens—whatever the terms we give it.

God and Caesar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, my good friend, the Reverend John F. Streng, pastor of the St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church, Wheeling, W. Va., speaks so very forcibly on many of the pressing subjects of the day. His sermon of July 3, 1966 has recently come to my attention and it is such a moving portrayal of the thoughts that seem to preoccupy the minds of a great many Americans that it is fitting that he should touch upon these matters in his Independence Day sermon.

In order that my colleagues might have the opportunity to read this sermon of a devoted Christian, I include it with the foregoing remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD:

GOD AND CAESAR

The doxology to our beloved American anthem: "Long may our land be bright with Freedom's Holy Light! Protect us by Thy Might, Great God, our King!", is a fitting introduction to today's sermon on partiotism. Tomorrow millions of Americans the world over will observe Independence Day in some way. Some will thank God for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; some will watch a ball game or the races or have a family picnic, a community parade, or just stay home.

All citizens should display the American flag! It will fly all day in front of this church. And at 2 p.m. our church bell will blend with thousands throughout the land to ring out again the message of the blessings of freedom under God! While others burn our flag or trample it under foot, let us show the whole world what we think of Old Glory.

Two opposing ideas of freedom are circulating through the land today. One is that of our forefathers who escaped to these shores to practise freedom of worship, to govern themselves and to secure these rights for their children. They insisted that a man is totally free until he meets his neighbor. Then both must respect one another. If they do this voluntarily their very restraint and respect is freedom. If they do not then the freedom of both suffers. This thinking comes from the Bible which teaches the sacredness of every human person. About 35 years ago a new set of freedom ideas was introduced. Freedom, it was said, is no longer FOR something like life and liberty, but FROM something like want and worry and work!

This philosophy teaches that only when a person surrenders his personal rights and responsibilities to the government can man be free from daily irritations. This new freedom has gained momentum rapidly.

Today we are losing our identity as individuals. One person is no longer important. What counts is only what the masses, the group, the organization, the union, the *association, the synod, the campus*, the government, say! Promises are easier to come by and less involved when everybody is responsible and no one can be blamed.

A miniature second Civil War seems to be in the making except that this time it engulfs the nation from coast to coast. There is nothing wrong about discussing principles in a democracy. That is the basis of our American heritage! It is far nobler to argue principles than to have none. Let the various political ideas in the U.S.A. have their public say. Let the people hear and see and decide! Let the religions in this nation continue to challenge one another to greater works.

Let the atheist and the believer both have equal time to give public proof of their faith. Let each speak so that all may know who is a person of conviction and which one is merely a creature who repeats what others have molded into an opinion. 1966 is no time for indecision, indifference, but independence. Freedom according to the Law of God and Man depends on authority and responsibility. God and government are forcing the citizens once again to stand up for their country and church or go under! Caesar is a God-given power not a man-made puppet that can be manipulated by force. Caesar has rights and responsibilities which God has put there for all to see and obey. But God also has rights and responsibilities. He is the Supreme Authority Who may not simply be set aside, voted out of office, argued with, or given a rough treatment while Caesar, big and strong, feels that he can push God around.

Christianity is being buffeted about in the world arena of criticism and contempt as never before. To be a Christian today means little in the eyes of millions. In fact, to be or not to be, that is the question! Christianity is learning to stand on its two feet, namely, the Word and Sacraments, just as it had to in the first century, A.D. without benefit of the benevolent government to protect and subsidize it. Christianity will come out of it much stronger. To fight for one's life takes much more courage and valor than to live on handouts and headstarts.

Caesar has a duty and the authority to live and breathe. He does that by just and equitable taxation. Every citizen must pay for the privilege of enjoying freedom. That's what the Bible says; that's what our founding fathers decreed. It is the citizen who decides to render unto Caesar and God what he will. It is the citizen who keeps Caesar in office, and who praises God with sharing what God has given him in the first place.

When this balance is jeopardized by lawlessness or monopoly or unfair proportion, then righteous taxation becomes outrageous, freedom is reduced to slavery, and Caesar and God are both cursed and held in contempt and the nation seethes wit anarchy.

We live in a plural society where ALL MUST render to Caesar and God their respective dues. History is proof that no nation will long endure where citizens fill the Internal Revenue envelope because of fear of publisment but treat the church envelope like a credit card which urges the holder to take years to pay if he wishes. Man is more obliged to God than to government because the Bible says that man ought to obey God rather than man, and because God not Caesar will sit in final judgment over man's immortal soul.

Caesar is indeed a mighty power, but he is only a worldly earth. God is eternal, uncreated. God is the Author of Liberty, not Caesar. No government can grant or take away what belongs to God. Man is created and endowed by God with certain inalienable rights which he loses only when he himself will not appreciate their value and prefers the laws of ultimate slavery to the 10 commandments.

There can be no Caesar without a God! If God is dead, Caesar has also ceased to live in the hearts of his countrymen. Or when Caesar replaces God as the ruling authority there is bloodshed just as sure as two human beings disagree and neither recognizes the sacredness of the other's God-given life.

Freedom produces intense heat and hurt feelings. Its birth and growth bring pains of shock and sorrow. When a delegation disorganized and discouraged troop under General George Washington trudged into his tent at frozen Valley Forge and said they would not go on, the General said to them: "What we fight for now is a dream; something that's never been on earth, that's never existed before and never will unless we put it there, namely, the right of free-born men to govern themselves in their own way. If you've lost interest in our cause, we have lost the war and the men we've left dying on our battlefields died for nothing whatever—for a dream that may never come true, the Freedom of America".

This was the turning point. Not another soldier is said to have left the ragged American camp. The rabble and rubble army did not give up until victory was won!

On September 17, 1787, the 12th year of the independence of the U.S. the Constitution was ratified in solemn assembly. Together with the added amendments known as the Bill of Rights, it has become one of the most cherished public documents in all the world. Men in military uniform from the days of General Washington to General Westmoreland have believed in the cause of freedom!

It is that spirit of courage and sense of duty which half-hearted, neutral, careless, discouraged citizens and Christians must rekindle. The Spirit of '76 must premeate the citizens of '66 or there will be no more '76. In 10 years the pattern of world conquest may reduce many more nations to slavery.

There certainly is cause for deep concern over the entrenched evil trends in church and state today! Some are echoing the voice of the despairing union soldier that the dream of a decent and free world never did come true. Freedom is no private, personal comfortable security with nuclear annihilation poised all about this universe. There is no guarantee of freedom for our children except we build a nation on the course which God has outlined. His own Son died on the Cross to make men holy and free. Let no man expect to pay for his freedom with mere gold and silver! The glorious function of the Christian is never to surrender the right and never to forsake that God Whose past leadership is proof for His final future victory. Amen.

The 44th International Convention of AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my many colleagues who are taking the occasion of their 44th international convention to praise AHEPA, *the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association*. One has only to read of their purposes to be assured that here is an organization which has made a definite contribution to American life.

AHEPA has been particularly helpful in assisting new immigrants to our country to quickly become a part of their newly adopted nation. It has helped them to learn of our system of government and to fulfill the requirements for citizenship. It has encouraged *them to* participate fully in the political, social, and civic life of the communities to which they have come. With this in view it has supported a number of philanthropic projects both in Greece, and in the United States and Canada.

Finally it has been extremely valuable in helping Americans of Greek descent to balance the demands of loyalty to their new and old countries. It is often difficult for one who has newly come to our shores to handle the conflict between attachment to the old country and fealty to the new. This has sometimes resulted in a refusal to admit that one has really left the old country, a failure to learn English and a failure to associate with Americans of different origin.

At the other extreme is the American who refuses to even admit that he or his parents came from another land, who drops the language of his ancestors and who cultivates ignorance of the culture which nourished them. AHEPA is invaluable in helping Americans of Greek descent learn of Hellenic culture and language while at the same time promoting active citizenship in the United States. This balanced approach means an America which is enriched by the contribution which Hellenic culture has to make to our lives.

It seems particularly appropriate to me, Mr. Speaker, that those from Greece, the birthplace of democracy, should join to form such an association as AHEPA, which assists its members to participate in the life of our democracy. America has surely been blessed by those who have come here from Greece and not the least of our blessings has been the good done by AHEPA.

No Mystery in Prices, Bakers Say

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, Agriculture Secretary Freeman is casting about these days trying to find a culprit for higher food prices.

In his efforts to pin the blame on someone, he has castigated about every segment of the economy, including the farmer whom he insulted with expressions of glee over dropping farm prices.

Orville need not look the length and breadth of the land. The chief cause of runaway prices is less than a half mile from his Agriculture Department office.

I refer to the White House which is the headquarters for an administration that has plunged the Nation into ruinous inflation and a cost-of-living spiral that threatens to rise out of sight.

Government spending, producing mammoth deficits and eroding the worth of the dollar is the basic reason for the financial predicament the Nation is undergoing.

Mr. Robert Corya, business editor of the Indianapolis News, is an able and knowledgeable writer of financial and economic affairs. On Monday, August 8, 1966, Mr. Corya produced a column that explains in detail the rise in bread costs. Orville Freeman should take note that a loaf of bread includes 150 "hidden" taxes, all caused by spending programs concocted by State, local, and Federal governments.

No; it is not the farmer, the housewife, the baker, the routeman, the wrappers, and so forth, that is causing the trouble. A large share of the blame rests on the administration that Mr. Freeman serves.

Mr. Speaker, in order that all Members of Congress may have the benefit of Mr. Corya's fine article, I offer it for the RECORD.

The article follows:

NO MYSTERY IN PRICING, BAKERS SAY

(By Robert Corya, business editor)

Dear Orville (Freeman, that is):

You have indicated through news stories that congressional committees are beginning a study of the rising costs of food.

Of particular interest to you, Secretary of Agriculture, are the prices of such foods as bread and milk. The increased prices of these staples apparently has you baffled. You say the farmer isn't receiving his share of the price rise.

At least one Indiana organization believes it can save you and the congressmen a lot of time and trouble. This group, the Indiana Bakers Association, through its executive secretary Ferd A. Doll, wants to assure you the "mystery" of the price increases is no mystery at all.

Doll, for example, says government wheat shipments to other nations have sharply reduced the surplus in the United States. The effect of this is a rise in cost and value of what is left—the supply is down, the demand therefore is increasing prices and a loaf of bread is about 75 per cent flour from this wheat, Doll said.

Outlined is the increased cost of ingredients for bread:

Milk powder, second largest ingredient, is $6 per hundred pounds costlier since spring of this year.

Sugar is up 60 cents a hundred pounds this year.

Wrapping costs, says Doll, are up 10 per cent since spring.

Flour is 90 cents or more higher a 100 pounds this year.

Distribution costs are up because of pay increases for salesmen and costlier truck operations.

Inside-production labor costs—bakers, porters, wrappers—have increased yearly with costs going up no less than 5 per cent each year.

Doll would also remind Freeman that a loaf of bread has 150 "hidden" taxes on it.

In addition, the government today gives a farmer a price-support of $1.25 a bushel on wheat. To this is added a subsidy of about $1.30 a bushel for 45 per cent of his normal yield. His total crop, therefore, brings about $1.84 a bushel average.

And if a mill is milling wheat for flour consumption in the United States the mills give the government 50 cents for every bushel milled as part of the price support program.

The surprising thing, Doll says, is that with all the government controls and the rising costs of labor and ingredients bread prices still are where they are.

On top of this, the winter wheat crop planted last fall was comparatively poor because of spring weather, mainly a freeze as late as mid-April and one of the driest springs in 30 years.

All these things, according to Doll, are behind the rising cost of wheat and flour. Despite these advances in cost, Doll said, a pound loaf of bread today cost about 23 cents average in Indiana, compared with 20.9 cents a loaf of six years ago.

There, says Doll, is Freeman's "mystery." At least as it affects the bread and baking industry.

A Useful Suggestion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there has been much concern over the riots sweeping through the city of Chicago and slowly extending into its suburban areas. I insert in the RECORD a very thoughtful commentary which appeared in the Lansing, Ill., Journal in its August 11 edition:

A USEFUL SUGGESTION

As Negro and White people riot in the nation's major cities including nearby Chicago, many of us are wondering what really has caused the eruption of violence.

National Review magazine, an avowed conservative publication, has come forward with one of the most reasonable theories for this revolution of violence that we have been able to uncover.

National Review says, "Way down deep, buried under what seem like centuries of sloganeering, there is a common element of all the protests that have been made by Negroes in Northern cities."

There is a protest against the capitalist exploitation of the Negro by the landlords. But, especially in New York, rents are controlled by the city government.

"There is protest about the condition of the tenements. But the Housing Authority, or the Superintendent of Buildings, is paid to oversee that matter.

"There is protest about discrimination in employment. But the local, state and federal authorities have been guiding our labor policies for 30 years and Fair Employment is now a monopoly of American official government.

"There is a protest against the wages paid. But it is government that presumes to set minimum wages.

"There is a protest about schooling. But schooling is the next thing to a government monopoly.

"If this is so, then it does seem uncanny that so many people should think that the Negro should look to further governmental programs for some improvement in his condition. President Johnson spoke sound democratic doctrine when he mentioned the ten to one ratio. Democratic processes will smother the Negro.

But the Negro is dead wrong to deduce that he must therefore destroy democratic processes. Too many people, black and white, overlook that if there is a common element in all the areas of Negro complaint, and that element is governmental, there is also a common element in most of the areas where the Negro achieves satisfaction and that is the element of free enterprise.

"What Negro complains about the workmanship in his Buick? And the Buick came from Detroit to Chicago with a minimum of governmental intervention.

"Are supermarkets offering a variety and quality of food that are satisfactory to the Negro? And thanks to whom?

"Does the telephone company handle Negro calls efficiently? And whether you're black or white, isn't it awful the service you get from the Post Office?

"Interesting."

The racial minority that has been the greatest single concern of government for more than a century is also the single most unhappy racial minority.

"Would it be so revolutionary merely to suggest that the government in its wisdom simply leave them, and us, alone?"

Congressman Schmidhauser Praises the Swedish Pioneers of Wayne Township

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Mt. Pleasant News described the courage and the fortitude of a number of pioneers in southeast Iowa, the district which I am privileged to represent in the House of Representatives.

I want to call this historical item to the attention of my colleagues because I believe it describes vividly the determination of this group of citizens who came to the United States from their native Sweden and who have contributed so much to our Nation and to my State since their arrival in Swedesburg over 100 years ago. The determination exhibited by this hardy group over 100 years ago is embodied in their descendents who today farm the rich land in the Swedesburg area and who operate the small businesses in this region. This strength of character has meant much to our region and I am honored to represent them in their Nation's Capitol.

I also want to take this occasion to extend my best wishes to the congregation of the Swedesburg Lutheran Church as they prepare for the centennial observance of the church.

Wayne Township—Swampy; That Was 100 Years Ago

Swedesburg.—As the congregation of the Swedesburg Lutheran Church prepares for its centennial observance, members discovered some interesting information about the north end of Wayne Township as it appeared in the early 1860's when many settlers were moving in. Much of this information was unearthed and written down by the late Carl Anderson.

Some one hundred years ago, when the northern end of the county was being surveyed and divided into townships, the surveyor added a little note to one of his papers in which he said in effect, "The northern part of Wayne Township is very swampy and covered with marsh grass: It will in all probability never be settled; nevertheless there are a few Swedes moving in."

The surveyor was right about the character of the land. It was nothing but a marshy flat, a water covered piece of prairie, but he erred a bit when he underestimated the perseverance and capacity for hard work possessed by those few Swedes who were moving in.

It was as they well knew, a place where they could build their homes and eke out a living until they could manage to get the soil to drain so that its almost limitless fertility would reward their labors, so they stayed. Their neighbors and friends who had settled on the hills and the more rolling country where drainage was natural, laughed at them and said that the country was only fit for ducks and Swedes, but still these patient, persevering Nordics stayed and within a decade or two their patience and work began to be rewarded.

A half mile south of Swedesburg, one finds flat lands that were once the wettest part of the entire region. Imprints made in the days of the buffalo can still be seen after a big summer rain. Water collects in pools in a number of places that we call buffalo wallows. O. V. Abrahamson can recall fishing in some of these pools as a boy and catching large bullheads in great numbers.

The last wallow, located on forty acres that first belonged to John Tolander, had water the year round, and was drained not too many years ago. A bridge had to built across this pool for the early road through the marshy flats. Some of the piling is still in the ground beneath the pavement of 218.

The first Swedish settlers in 1864 were plagued with the almost hopeless task of trying to produce a crop from soil that contained too much water. Someone found out that if you buried enough tile in this marshy ground it would after a time become tillable and so at first they buried logs and later terra cotta tile. It was hard work and was done by hand.

The ditch had to be dug one spade at a time, and then crumbed. When the ditch was ready, the tile which were one foot in length, had to be laid one at a time. It took patience, strength, skill, and endurance to do ditching work. They hauled the tile from kilns of Mt. Plesant and later from Brown's kiln north of Olds and also from Winfield.

Then as if someone had touched them with a magic wand, the flat, fertile prairies emerged from the water and as the ducks moved out, more Swedes began to move in.

The biggest drawback to setting on the prairie was the lack of trees. The settlers needed trees both for building and for fuel in winter. They needed logs for building cabins or shelters for livestock. It was about six miles to good timber. Late in the fall after the corn was harvested it was a common sight to see farmers going to the timber early in the morning to cut wood, and then toward sundown see them coming home again with large loads of poles and split logs to be used for fuel; which still had to be sawed by the circle saw before it was ready for the stove. It was considered a days work for a man to go to the timber, cut a large load of wood, and be back home by sundown.

The prairie grass which grew on the land was tall, and was a hazard both in wet weather and dry. In dry weather it could be a fire hazard and it grew so tall that a man could become lost in it.

Knowledge of the character of the land settled by our descendants can only make us marvel at the hardiness and perseverance of these people. It is with grateful hearts the Swedesburg congregation will gather on August 17 through 21 to honor those hardy pioneers.

U.S. Officials in Vietnam Will Be Guests at Coffee for House Members Wednesday at 3 p.m.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, another look at the other war in Vietnam, with emphasis on health and agriculture, will be the topic at our foreign aid coffee this Wednesday, August 17.

We are fortunate to have two top men who are in Washington for a few days as our speakers:

Maj. Gen. James W. Humphreys, chief of the entire U.S. civilian health program in Vietnam; Carl F. Van Haeften, chief of all U.S. agricultural work in Vietnam.

Also present will be Donald MacDonald, the new chief of the U.S. AID mission in Vietnam who was appointed last week, and Rutherford Poats who heads up all of the Far East work of AID.

I hope that a great many Congressmen can attend.

Subject: Vietnam—Helping People. Place: Speaker's dining room. Date: Wednesday, August 17, 1966. Time: 3 p.m. Members only.

What American Independence Is All About

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article written by James Stahlman which first appeared on the editorial page of the Nashville, Tenn., Banner. This editorial was reprinted in Junction City, Kans., Union on August 8, 1966.

It is particularly appropriate that we stop for a minute and see just how much two men can do as a voice of democracy and freedom. My good friend, John Montgomery, and his colleague, Bill Williamson, have done a good deal.

The article follows:

Rio's Tribute to United States

(From the Nashville Banner, James Stahlman, editor)

At least one country in Latin America has had an opportunity to learn what American independence is all about—Brazil.

For 20 successive years the Brazil Herald—the only English language publication in that South American country—has published a 4th of July edition jam-packed with the historical background of events leading up to the celebration of Independence Day and the subsequent meteoric growth of the United States under the banner of freedom.

The Brazil Herald is published and edited by two enterprising American newspapermen—John D. Montgomery and Bill Williamson—who not only believe in the principles which guided this nation to unmatched greatness in all fields of human endeavor, but hold them up as an example in an area of the world where Communism is nosing about for a foothold.

The tabloid daily this year boasted 92 pages which not only featured the Declaration of Independence in full color, but traced the history of America's great men who, in a climate of freedom, achieved enduring fame.

Montgomery and Williamson soaked up their knowledge of and firm faith in tenets of U.S. institutions in the very heart of the continent—Junction City, Kansas—where Montgomery still publishes The Daily Union.

And although Rio de Janeiro is a long way from Junction City this is the time that binds these two journalists to the Republic of which they so patriotically pay tribute on Independence Day.

As ambassadors of good will and exponents of individual freedom they serve both Rio and Junction City well.

Politics and the Air Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced H.R. 16930, a bill to establish a Commission on Labor Relations to be composed of 15 persons in academic life who were particularly qualified in the field of labor relations and whose task would be to survey the need for permanent changes in such Federal laws as now pertain to the settlement of what the President has called "strikes that may cause irreparable damage to the national interest."

As those of my colleagues who noticed my remarks on that occasion may remember, this bill was patterned after a suggestion made, editorially, by the Christian Science Monitor.

Although many in this body, Mr. Speaker, are now heaving great sighs of relief at being—they hope—taken off the political hook insofar as ever being required to vote on the measure finally dredged up out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which would have sent the airline mechanics back to work, we have, at best, merely brought ourselves some time. The need for permanent legislation in this field is still with us; indeed, that need may now be greater than ever before.

In view of the political maneuvering—and buckpassing—that accompanied this latest skirmish, it seems to me obvious that not only this Congress but also the next will need outside help in drafting any such permanent legislation. I believe the bill I have introduced points out one way by which to secure that kind of help, and I am pleased to note that the Monitor repeated its earlier suggestion in its issue for August 11, 1966, which editorial—under leave to include extraneous material—is herein set forth:

POLITICS AND THE AIR STRIKE

The air strike, now in its eighth week, drones on. With all members of the House of Representatives facing the voters in less than three months, they are exceedingly reluctant to offend organized labor by taking the action needed to get the planes flying again. Both the administration and Congress have done about everything they could to avoid running with this political football.

Now, following Senate passage of the needed legislation, the House of Representatives is making yet another attempt to get the parties to reach a negotiated settlement, hoping against hope that they will be spared the necessity of committing themselves to legislation bitterly opposed by labor.

All indications are that the continuing delay has virtually no chance of resulting in a settlement. Realistically viewed, its only likely effect is to perpetuate the harm being inflicted upon the public and the economy.

The Senate-approved measure requires the striking machinists to return to work for 30 days and empowers the President to extend, if need be, the back-to-work time for another 150 days. It would appear that the House has no alternative but to pass this bill and so end, at least for a time, the strike which Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz referred to as having already had "a serious, substantial, adverse impact on the national economy."

This strike is estimated to be doing damage to the tune of $40 million a day to the tourist industry alone. To many individuals it is only a matter of inconvenience. But to others it means genuine hardship.

Were it to put the national interest above political expediency, the House would act on this measure without delay. But even this legislation which the House considers too hot to handle will provide only temporary relief. The dispute still remains to be settled. And no legislation is yet framed to put an end to the crises to which the public is periodically subjected.

A permanent and general solution must be found. And existing legislation must be revised to protect the public in those cases in which a strike would have "a serious, substantial, adverse impact on the national interest," as in the areas of transportation, communication, and government service.

To frame such legislation without giving either side an unfair advantage over the other will take great skill. For this reason we have called for White House appointment of a nonpartisan committee of scholars to come up with proposed legislation which would, insofar as possible, protect the public interest and also the basic rights of both labor and management. We trust that no political considerations will keep the administration from inaugurating an honest effort to find a just solution.

Congressman Schmidhauser Applauds Secretary Freeman's Defense of Farmers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman recently appeared before the New York City Council to defend the farmers against the charges that they are responsible for the increase in food prices. I believe Mr. Freeman has given an exceptional analysis for the recent rise in food prices in particular in his defense of our dedicated farmers from these false accusations. In fact, recent events have clearly shown what we in the Midwest have always known: that the farmer has not been enjoying a bonanza as suggested by some ill-informed people. I believe that the investigation of food prices currently being undertaken by Senator McGOVERN will reveal information which will prevent ill-advised people from blaming unjustly all dedicated and highly efficient farmers.

I have always pursued a policy, Mr. Speaker, of criticizing Federal officials vigorously and, constructively when I felt that they had not given fair and humane treatment to my constituents or when I felt that their actions were not in the best interests of our Nation. I therefore feel that it is only fair on my part to give praise to one of the highest ranking of our Government officers when he has performed an outstanding service to our country. It is for this reason that I would like to draw your attention to Secretary Freeman's New York presentation, so that his efforts on the part of our agricultural producers in this instance will not be overlooked:

NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL HEARS FREEMAN—FARMERS DEFENDED ON FOOD PRICES

Farm price increases have occasioned only a small part of the rise in food prices that we have witnessed recently. Permit me to illustrate my point by an analysis of price increases in certain of the more important food items to which attention has been called repeatedly in the press and on the air in New York City.

Most prominently mentioned have been milk and bread. According to newspaper accounts, the retail price for a one-pound loaf of white bread rose 3 cents from July, 1965 to July, 1966. In that same period, the farmer's return for the farm ingredients in that one-pound loaf—the wheat, skim milk, and other farm products—rose from 3.4 cents to 3.9 cents.

The price rise to the farmer was only half a cent—compared with a reported 3-cent rise in the retail cost. Clearly, 2.5 cents of the 3-cent rise in the loaf of bread was not caused by the farmer.

A little history emphasizes this point. In 1950 the farmer received about 2½ cents for the wheat that went into a one-pound loaf of bread. That loaf retailed for about 14 cents then. Today the farmer receives 3.2 cents. But the price of bread around the Nation now averages 22 cents. The farmer is receiving less than a penny more for the wheat in a loaf of bread for which the retail price has increased 8 cents.

The situation for milk is comparable. Increases of 2 to 3 cents a quart have been reported in New York City at the retail level. During 1966 the average price paid to farmers for Class I fluid milk will increase between 40 and 45 cents per 100 pounds over last year. With 46 quarts of milk in each 100 pounds, a retail price increase of about 1 cent a quart would be justified. Anything more than this must be accounted for by other factors.

The question thus becomes, "What about the farm price increases for milk and bread?" Were farmers adequately rewarded before these increases occurred? Or are the increases justified? Are they fair? Are they in the national interest?

The period 1947 to 1949 is customarily used as a base for comparison of price changes in the various items we buy as consumers . . . and if we use it as a base to measure recent trends in farm prices, marketing charges, and retail food prices, some interesting facts emerge.

1. Farm prices in 1965 were 8 percent below the 1947–49 base period. In first-half 1966 they were 2 percent below, and last month they were 1½ percent below the base period.

2. Retail food prices in 1965 were 28 percent higher than in the 1947–49 period in June 1966, they were up 34 percent from the base period.

Last year the cost to consumers of farm-produced food totaled $77.6 billion, up $34.2 billion, or 79 percent, from the 1947–49 average of $43.4 billion. Of this $34.2 billion increase in the cost of farm-produced food, $27.6 billion, or 80.7 percent, was received by the marketing agencies, processors, and other components—in other words, the middleman. Only $6.6 billion, or 19.3 percent, trickled down to the farmer for the much larger volume of products he delivered to the distribution system.

The point these figures dramatize is that farm prices and farm income have lagged far behind the return to other sectors of our economy.

These objective facts establish, I think, beyond controversy that farm prices are not the major cause of increased food prices that we are now experiencing. On the contrary, farm prices lagged behind the increased prices of other items which make up the cost of living.

Today, the American consumer—despite recent price rises—is eating better food, at a lower real cost, than he ever has before. As the accompanying chart shows, the average family today spends about 18 percent of its after-tax pay on food—the lowest average in the world, and by far the lowest in our entire history. In 1947 this same family spend 26 percent of its take-home pay for food, and as recently as 1960 spent 20 percent. If the percent of take-home pay spent for food remained the same as it was in 1947, $35 billion would be added to the nation's food bill and about $750 a year to a family of four.

I respectfully submit that recent modest farm price increases have been too long delayed.

They are fair to the farmer.

They are needed by the farmer.

They are not unfair to the consumer.

In a broad sense, they are in the national interest.

Commitment and Treatment of the Criminally Insane

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, there is no provision in the Federal law or in the law of many States for the commitment and treatment of the mentally ill when they are acquitted of crimes on the ground of insanity. As a lawyer and former probate judge, it has been my experience that this is a serious gap in our laws.

Recent court rulings have rejected the M'Naghten rules which have governed the determination of insanity in most Anglo-American courts for over a century. Under these rules, a finding of insanity occurred only if the defendant was unable to distinguish right from wrong at the time of his act. With this narrow test, insanity acquittals were infrequent.

The erosion of the M'Naghten rules began in 1954 with Judge Bazelon's opinion for the District of Columbia circuit in Durham against the United States. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d, 3d, and 10th Circuits, as well as many State courts and legislatures have also departed from M'Naghten.

If, at the time of his act, the defendant lacked substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law, he would be acquitted on the ground of insanity under the broader yardstick now being applied.

This reflects the judgment that those whose crimes occur because of mental illness should be treated for their illness rather than punished for their conduct.

In the Federal area, this enlightened change has occurred without accompanying assurances to the acquitted defendant that he will receive the medical attention he needs, and to the public that it will be protected from unwise release of dangerous individuals.

I introduced a bill yesterday which would remedy this situation by establishing a procedure for committing and treating those who are federally absolved of criminal responsibility for their actions.

I am hopeful that this bill, a companion to the one introduced by Senator Robert Kennedy, will serve as a model for new legislation in States where it is needed.

Under this bill, any person acquitted of a Federal crime on the ground of insanity could be held up to 60 days unless the court determines that there is no basis for believing that he is mentally ill in a dangerous way. During this time, he would receive a psychiatric examination by two qualified psychiatrists and a hearing on commitment.

The psychiatrists are to report their conclusions within 30 days. Once these reports are filed, a hearing will be held to determine such person's mental condition.

If the acquitted person is to be committed for treatment, the court must determine at the time of the commitment that the person is mentally ill and constitutes a danger either to himself or others, or to the officers, property, or other interests of the United States.

If the acquitted person is found in need of treatment, he would be confined as long as necessary with the superintendent of the institution reporting every 6 months on his condition. The superintendent may, at any time, certify to the court that the person should be either unconditionally released or conditionally released under supervision. The court can follow the recommendations or hold a hearing at which time the confined person has a right to counsel and the right to call a psychiatrist.

When the acquitted person has been institutionalized for a period equivalent to the maximum sentence he could have received, he will receive a hearing as a matter of right on the question of his continued confinement. He is also entitled to a hearing as a matter of right on that question at least every 2 years.

Under this bill, people acquitted in Federal courts on the ground of insanity are absolved of criminal responsibility and, under no circumstance, are to be confined in a jail-like institution. The bill specifies that all confinement following acquittal is to be in a "suitable hospital or other treatment facility." I believe that hospital treatment rather than imprisonment is the only humane way to care for the mentally ill. I am glad to say that I had something to do with reversing this trend when I was probate judge in Montgomery County, Ohio, as far back as 1946.

I urge Congress to act to protect the public and, at the same time, bring medical treatment to persons who need it by joining me in support of this legislation.

Carroll Cloar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, Time magazine in this week's issue has paid well deserved tribute to an outstanding American artist, Mr. Carroll Cloar of Memphis, Tenn.

Having watched Carroll Cloar's great artistic talents gain wider and wider recognition over the years, I am proud to insert the Time article in the Record. I predict confidently that he will be recognized as one of the great artists of our time. No man more honestly or vividly portrays the region which he and I love. I recommend not only this article but his artistry to my colleagues:

[From Time, Aug. 19, 1966]

PAINTING: SUMMER DIES AS SLOWLY

If William Faulkner had made Gavin Stevens an artist instead of a lawyer, chances are the Mississippi novelist's folksy philosopher would have been just about the spitting image of Carroll Cloar. As it is, Cloar never made it into print, but with the retrospective of his works currently making the rounds of nine Southern cities, he has clearly added a colorful chapter of his own to the legendary South.

Most of his material comes from his own backwoods boyhood spent on a 2,500-acre cotton plantation in the Arkansas Delta country. There as a youth, he listened in on back-porch yarn spinning, submitted to hell-fire-and-damnation sermons, saw ghosts at the foot of his four-poster and, like many another adolescent, doubted his own provenance ("Was I adopted? Had I been stolen from the gypsies?"). Unlike most children, though, he drew constantly. "At first it was only cowboys, then it was baseball and football players. Finally," he recalls, "I drew a cowgirl." Not long after, Cloar, like many an ambitious Southerner—in real life as well as in Faulkner novels—set out for Memphis.

Like it is. It was another 15 years before he was to distill all of these experiences into a running narrative capable of recollecting an era. Going from Memphis to New York to Saipan, Cloar skipped from cartooning to lithography to painting pinup girls on the fuselages of B–29s. Returning from the service, he got a Guggenheim fellowship for oil painting, was ready to throw in the towel when he discovered the technique of tempera. About the same time he settled in Memphis. Somehow, medium and milieu matched each other perfectly and Cloar, now 53, was soon the master of his own distinctive style—a kind of sophisticated primitivism.

"You see," he says, "I never studied painting. When I decided to paint, I started the way primitive painters do, just trying to paint it like it is." Painting it like it is does not mean simply recording a scene; Cloar feels he must color the experience, sift the facts through memory and imagination. To bring his memories alive, he often turns to a well-worn family album. It helps with the crucial details, he says, "the features, the dress, the wrinkles—the things you'd never remember."

He also preserves masses of clippings and miscellaneous photographs, which he somehow manages to unearth when they fit an idea. *Where the Southern Cross the Yellow Dog*—which depicts the Moorhead, Miss., crossing of the Southern Railway and the old Yazoo City Line, colloquially known as "the Yellow Dog"—was inspired by a line from W. C. Handy's *Yellow Dog Blues* that Cloar had jotted down on a scrap of paper.

In His Mind's Eye. Other paintings spring more naturally out of the past. "My father was a big man," recalls Cloar, "and I couldn't help wondering as a boy if he wasn't big as a tree. Actually, I thought he was a little too big, and I didn't quite aprove of him." As Cloar portrayed him in 1955, his father is indeed as big as a tree, and he himself is a pouting boy in a soapbox racer looking for all the world as if Pa had broken a branch on him that day.

Some things never change, of course, says Cloar. "Summer dies as slowly and stubbornly as ever. But the gravel road is blacktopped now, there are fewer trees and more and more ordered rows of cotton. If you go northward in Arkansas you might see people who stepped out of my mother's album—early American faces, timeless dress and timeless customs. But perhaps they are changing, too—the last of an old America which isn't long for this earth."

So while he can still see the scenes in his mind's eye. Cloar means to continue recording the life he knew. In that way, though an older America may pass, on Cloar's canvases its memory will remain vivid and fresh.

Greed for Higher Returns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, without any seeming concern on the part of the administration, the money market appears to have no limit whatsoever in its greed for higher returns. The following article from the August 16 edition of the New York Times indicates the completely unprecedented and dangerous trend toward higher and higher levels.

The situation demands immediate action by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to cool off these incentives for inflation. The Congress and the public will not stand idly by and watch increases in the inflationary pressures cause the ruination of the housing market and the lumber and homebuilding industries.

One cannot help but reflect on the futility of legislation designed to ease the drain on the thrift institutions which primarily finance homebuilding and homeownership, for instance H.R. 14026—which would among other things place a 4½ percent interest rate ceiling on certificates of deposit—when the Treasury goes into the marketplace and offers what is effectively a 5½-percent rate on its gilt-edged no-risk issues.

Irresponsible statements by members of the Federal Reserve Board, threatening to push interest rates still higher, further encourage the speculators. The White House and the Federal Reserve must act without delay to roll back the costly and crippling burden of their tight money policies.

The New York Times article follows:

INTEREST CLIMBS FOR U.S. ISSUES—RATE ON BILLS EXCEEDS 5 PERCENT AND HOME LOAN OFFERING IS PRICED TO YIELD 6 PERCENT

(By John H. Allan)

The continued upward movement in interest rates reached two important milestones yesterday—Treasury bills topped 5 per cent and a new Federal agency issue was priced to yield 6 per cent.

Bond prices declined, with the two new 5¼ per cent Government issues involved in the Treasury's recent $14.9-billion refinancing both slipping to new lows and several long-term bonds dropping as much as 10/32.

The Canadian Government offered to pay 5.94 per cent—the highest yield since 1920—on 26-year bonds as part of a $500-million refinancing outlined yesterday, according to the Associated Press.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) was reported planning to sell $175-million of 25-year debentures, and the disclosure tended to depress corporate bond prices.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company's recently marketed 5⅝s of 1995 declined ⅜, to 98⅝ bid, 98⅞ asked, where they yielded 5.71 per cent.

In the municipal bond market, the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced the sale on Sept. 14 of $119,875,000 of bonds by 46 local housing authorities in 24 states and Puerto Rico.

Tax-exempt bond prices were stable yesterday as dealers awaited the sale on Wednesday of $100-million of bonds by California.

U.S. HOME LOAN OFFERING

The 6 per cent yield on a Federal agency issue was set yesterday afternoon on an offering of $590-million of Federal Home Loan Banks 5⅞ per cent debentures dated Aug. 25, 1966, and due Aug. 28, 1967. The bonds were priced at 99 28/32 (99.875).

Of the total, $500-million will be offered publicly today through Alan C. Knowles, fiscal agent of the banks, and a nationwide group of securities dealers. Government investment accounts will purchase $90-million.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to refund $369-million of 4.95 per cent notes maturing Aug. 25 and to make additional credit available to members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which acts as a credit reserve for savings and loan associations.

The National League of Insured Savings Associations called the sale to Government trust funds an unprecedented historic action.

HOUSE PASSES BILL

It said, however, the new Home Loan Bank obligations would not provide additional funds to institutions to make mortgage loans and it added that savings associations could expect no major change in the Home Loan Bank Board's "restrictive point on advances for loan expansion."

In Washington yesterday, the House passed a bill to pump more than $3.75-billion into the home financing market. The legislation would step up the financial ability of the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase existing mortgages.

Fanny May's issue of 2-year and 17-day secondary market operations debentures, offered last week at 99 30–32 to yield 5.91 per cent, was quoted yesterday at 99 25–32 bid, 99 27–32 asked, where it yielded a little more than 5.96 per cent.

The interest rate was the highest ever paid by the agency.

Treasury bill rates were pushed upward yesterday by the fact that the Government will auction on Thursday $3-billion of tax-anticipation bills, $2-billion to mature March 22, 1967, and $1-billion to come due April 21, 1967.

The prospect of an increased supply of bills raised bill rates above 5 per cent, topping the recent high of 4.996 per cent average rate on three-month bills auctioned July 18.

The three-month Treasury bills were auctioned yesterday at an average rate of 5.048 per cent, up sharply from 4.826 per cent the preceding week. It was a record.

The six-month bill showed an even more spectacular jump, rising in rate to 5.315 per cent from 5.050 per cent a week ago and topping the previous high of 5.099 per cent set in 1960.

Dealers noted that the six-month bill rate, figured on a bond-yield equivalent basis, was 5.54 per cent, making these bills virtually competitive with commercial bank certificates of deposit and finance company commercial paper.

Walter E. Heller & Co. yesterday, in a move that was described as "probably an interim measure only," reduced the interest rate it quotes on 30-to-270-day commercial paper to 5.625 per cent, down from 5.75 per cent on 60-to-270 day paper and 5.65 per cent on 30-to-59-day paper.

The decline in Government notes, certificates and bonds raised the highest yield on a Treasury security to 5.51 per cent, the return on the 4s of February, 1970. Several issues showed a yield of 5.49 per cent.

The new 5¼ per cent certificates of Aug. 15, 1967, slipped 3/32 to a level where they yielded 5.45 per cent. The new 5¼ per cent notes coming due May 15, 1971, also declined 2/32 and at the close yielded 5.31 per cent.

Dealers, in commenting on the bond and money market's action yesterday, cited no new developments to explain the rise in interest rates.

"It was a continuation of the same market forces that have been at work all summer," one remarked.

Another pointed to recent testimony by J. L. Robertson, vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that the "dangers of inflation are much greater than the dangers of high interest rates."

The comment seemed to carry the implication of a further tightening of credit if taxes are not raised, the dealer said.

To Stimulate Flow of Mortgage Credit for Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of accomplishment that I participate today in our discussion of a proposal to relieve the dangerously tight home mortgage market. It was only a short time ago that this urgent situation was brought to the attention of this body. Our action today will demonstrate the responsiveness of Congress to urgent requests for help from important segments of our economy.

As the sponsor of H.R. 16587, a bill to broaden the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, I am convinced that we cannot sit idly by while prosperity in most segments of the economy chokes off the growth and the stability of our vital homebuilding industry. In an era when we are planning for the ordered growth of our cities and suburbs, and working to provide all Americans with adequate and pleasant living surroundings, the housing industry becomes an even more crucial part of our economy.

The bill now before us wisely confines the loosening of credit to home financing—where the very life of an essential industry is dependent on this action.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to share with my colleagues excerpts from some of the correspondence I have received on this issue, which will demonstrate the importance of our affirmative action on this proposal today:

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS,
Fairport, N.Y., August 11, 1966.

The Honorable FRANK HORTON,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORTON: I have received your proposed legislation as stated in HR–16587 and feel that this would definitely be beneficial to the home building industry. I have had many inquiries from private developers as to my analysis of solutions to their financial problems in the obtaining of guaranteed mortgage money for the development of realty subdivisions.

I believe that the passage of this bill, coupled with the relaxation of some of the existing federal requirements regarding savings and loan institutions, would be a great step in revitalizing the home building industry.

With kindest regards,

JOHN C. FULLER.

WARREN COBB REALTORS,
Rochester, N.Y., August 12, 1966.

Hon. FRANK HORTON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORTON: Thank you for your letter together with copy of the news release announcing your introduction of bill (H.R. 16587) to increase mortgage funds, through the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Certainly anything that presently might be done to ease the tight money situation will aid both the home owner and building, resulting in a more stable economy.

Sincerely,

WARREN COBB, *Realtor.*

RALPH KLONICK SONS, INC.,
Rochester, N.Y., August 12, 1966.

Rep. FRANK HORTON,
36th District of New York, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HORTON: Your letter relative to H.R. 16587 received and noted. It is indeed a pleasure for you to have taken note of the tight money situation that has prevailed these past few months on our behalf.

I am pleased to give you my full support in your quest to relieve this pressing condition. In this regard, I believe it is also important to realize that those whose homes have been appropriated for urban renewal and for the highway program are most unfortunate. They have difficulty getting mortgages and must usually pay higher interest in order to replace their homes.

I do considerable appraisal work for the State of New York, and I find that the older residents of Dutchtown (Western Expressway) are perhaps the most affected people by the tight money market.

Anything you can do to aid the people in respect to home mortgages will certainly be appreciated by Realtors everywhere and myself.

Yours very truly,

RALPH KLONICK SONS, INC.,
ALLAN S. KLONICK, *President.*

AMELIA NUGENT, REALTOR,
Rochester, N.Y., August 12, 1966.

The Honorable FRANK HORTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HORTON: Thank you for your letter regarding a bill to release mortgage money. Your quick action in this matter is highly commendable.

I fail to see how a Great Society can allow a limited mortgage market, because this kind of market essentially hurts the very people that the Great Society is interested in.

A friend of mine and I recently bought a little house, which we are hoping to sell to a poor but deserving family. They will do some painting and make repairs to work up their down payment. As it stands now we will be stymied on getting mortgage money for them, but your news release spells out some hope.

Homeownership should be one of the strongest of Great Society's ideas, for from this can come all the other good attitudes which we look for in our citizens. When people are homeowners, they think twice before they throw rocks at someone else's windows. They take care of their property because it is theirs, and in turn gain a respect for other people's property. If we could inspire poor people with homeownership, they would be more inclined to find good jobs, because they would have something to work for. They would also watch their credit, because it would be purposeful to do so.

So much that the Great Society is striving for is spelled out in homeownership, but of course to get homes for those in the lower brackets, we must have a good mortgage market.

Thank you for your interest in the problem. It is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

AMELIA NUGENT.

NATIONAL GYPSUM CO.,
Buffalo, N.Y., July 26, 1966.

The Honorable FRANK HORTON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HORTON: The recent trend in availability of money for home mortgages is very alarming. The siphoning off of the money usually available for home mortgages into the commercial field is making it increasingly difficult for homeowners to purchase homes. We can appreciate the desire and need for the government to curtail inflationary activities but it would seem that the current monetary policies of the government and the Federal Reserve Board are making money available for the short-term purchases rather than the long-term purchases such as housing.

Therefore the money being used for credit which tends to be inflationary as differentiated from money used for housing mortgages which is far more stable and long-term in character and less inflationary.

In addition to the lack of availability of money for mortgages, the current practices of qualification of buyers makes it increasingly difficult for people to purchase homes particularly those in the low and middle income brackets, due to lack of mortgage money.

It would seem therefore that the current policies of the government are seriously injuring a basic industry at a time when all other industries appear to be running away in an inflationary trend.

We hear daily of builders going broke and withdrawing from the business of building houses because of their inability to finance the sale of the finished homes. In addition, there is a serious problem of obtaining the interim financing necessary for builders to continue their programs and a lack of money available for land development, which must precede by several years the actual construction of homes.

Government statistics do not reveal the sharp declines which are actually taking place in the market due to the lag of tabulation of information. It is apparent to us that this decline is proceeding at an extremely rapid rate.

With the decline in residential building, it will mean that the labor forces normally devoted to this, will be put out of work and will seek employment in other industries; thus losing to the home-building industry a substantial amount of talent which will be difficult to regain, especially in view of the present labor shortage in the construction industry.

It is our belief that only prompt action on the part of Congress to alleviate the shortage of money for home mortgages and for home construction industry can prevent a chaotic result in the home-building industry. We are hopeful that the Banking and Currency Committees will interest themselves in this subject.

Your cooperation and support of any activities to improve this situation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A. H. FAY.

VAN SLOOTEN REAL ESTATE,
August 11, 1966.

Congressman FRANK HORTON
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HORTON: I am an independent associate real estate broker with Van Slooten Real Estate, Rochester, New York. On the night of August 10, 1966, I was asked to attend a meeting held by the Monroe County Real Estate Board to sign a letter in support of your bill to channel more funds from "Fannie Mae" into the mortgage market thus making more funds available to help allieveate the "tight money" situation. I wholeheartedly support this bill.

If it is possible may I be sent a copy of your bill.

Yours very truly,

SAM J. PIAZZA,
Van Slooten Real Estate, Sales Manager.

Mr. Speaker, as you will note, from the selection of occupations represented in these letters: Realtors, builders, builders' suppliers, and construction consultants—there is a wide segment of our society which has been adversely affected by the present condition of home mortgage credit. I am pleased to report that in addition to these and many other letters from individuals, I have received a letter endorsing my bill from the Monroe County Real Estate Board, Inc., Homer W. Burbank, president.

Earlier this summer, in fact on the day I introduced H.R. 16587, I met with representatives of the Rochester Home Builders Association, including Mr. Anthony Comparato, president. My discussions with Mr. Comparato and other builders, and with people in every segment of this industry have confirmed for me, the urgency of enacting this legislation.

I know that my colleagues are equally aware of the need for this legislation, and of the benefits that it will bring for the indiivdual homebuyer and homebuilder. With all of these citizens in mind, as well as the health of our national economy, I urge prompt passage of this bill.

The AHEPA Family

SPEECH
OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the American Hellenic Education Progressive Association is composed of 46,000 members, with 1,125 local chapters. This great philanthropic and educational organization is holding its 44th annual convention in Washington this week. Made up, as it is, principally of those of Greek origin, the AHEPA family has for years been a most valuable agency in behalf of improvement in citizenship, charity, and other worthy causes.

AHEPA maintains a close relationship with Greece and the people who live there. It has been of great help to those in this country of Greek origin who seek American citizenship. In addition, through fundraising drives it has been able to contribute to many causes, including victims of flood, hurricane, and earthquakes. Its record, since it began back in 1922, has been most commendable.

I join in paying tribute to the AHEPA family. Such concerted activities contribute greatly to the public interest and community betterment.

When War Has To Be the Price of Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 27, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Sunday Independent, a highly respected newspaper published in Dublin, Ireland, carried a lead editorial on Vietnam in its issue of July 31, 1966. The title of that editorial was "When War Has To Be the Price of Freedom."

Mr. Hector Legge, editor of the Sunday Independent presents in this editorial a realistic historical perspective on the why of our involvement in the struggle for freedom in Vietnam together with an equally realistic assessment of our Government's efforts to bring about a peace settlement in Vietnam. It is both refreshing and encouraging to read the views of such a distinguished European editor on this vital issue.

There is an old saying that the lasting quality of friendship is proven best in time of severe test and trial. This applies to the affairs of nations as well as the affairs of men. While we need no further proof of the quality of friendship which has long existed between the Irish nation and our own, we certainly welcome the initiative of the Dublin Sunday Independent.

I include, as part of my remarks, the fine editorial which appeared in the July 31, 1966, issue of that paper:

WHEN WAR HAS TO BE THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

War is terrible. It is brutal, savage. Human beings are killed. Families are plunged into sorrow and mourning. Nobody but a madman wants war. But war is sometimes necessary to resist invaders, to destroy would-be world dictators. Witness the case of Hitler.

Other European countires went to great lengths to preserve peace. Their crime was, if we can apply that word to the then leaders in Great Britain and France, that they went too far, suffered too much, in their efforts to keep peace. to prevent war. In the end they had to go to war. The freedom of the world had to be saved.

It was saved at a great price. Millions of lives were sacrificed. Cities were laid in ruins. But right triumphed over bestial Hitlerism.

Today, the free world is faced by another challenge, the challenge of Communism. No free country escapes the propaganda of the Communists. Ireland is subject to it, its agents are at work here. The aim of the Communists is to destroy democratic government, to wipe out religion. Pressing towards their goal, they glory in industrial unrest and do all they can to magnify it, to make it a war between worker and employer.

The fate of leading Churchmen in Communist countries in Europe is an indication of the freedom granted to religious worship. Even in Catholic Poland the Cardinal is subjected to a form of persecution by the Communist Government. Nobody knows the hour when, in a Communist police State, there is going to be a knock on his door in the dead of night. A man may be wrenched from his family and never heard of again.

One country in particular is, through its strength, forced to resist the Communists, to fight them where necessary. We refer to the United States of America. Readers will recall Berlin and the airlift that saved the city. The Communist (Russian) challenge was accepted and beaten. That was why the Berliners gave President Kennedy such a memorable welcome. They recognized in him, head of the U.S.A. Government, their saviour.

Cuba was to present the world with another example of Communist craft, deceit, lying. Historians will recall that it was John Fitzgerald Kennedy who accepted this challenge and brought the world to the brink of another war. But Khrushchev climbed down.

Today the United States of America is engaged on another front, in Vietnam. Who is so foolish as to represent the position that America is fighting there, losing thousands of her young men, for just the fun of it? Who will dare to say she is trying to conquer another nation, trying to subjugate its people?

The U.S. Government called off its air raids for a while and made strenuous efforts to bring about negotiations, to have a conference held that might bring about peace. The reply they got was, in common parlance: Go to hell.

The British Government has tried hard to bring the Communists to the conference table. All their efforts have been in vain.

How ironic it is then, to read about speakers at a meeting held in Dublin talking about American black-and-tan methods in Vietnam! Remarks made about President Johnson would make a cat laugh. Some of the boys in Dublin know far more about the Vietnam issues than he does. They could teach him a thing or two. Do they really expect to be treated seriously?

An unfortunate aspect of this Dublin meeting is that the Communists will hail it in their propaganda as representing the Irish people. The truth is that the people who organized it represent nobody but themselves.

How Much Longer for Real Gun Control?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker it has become increasingly obvious that we must have Federal legislation to control firearms, particularly the selling of firearms through the mails.

I am the sponsor of H.R. 6782 and H.R. 6783, both of which would impose sensible restrictions on the sale and ownership of guns without infringing on the constitutional right to bear arms. I hope that we will see some action on these proposals in the near future.

An excellent editorial supporting this view was broadcast by radio station WINS in New York on August 10, 1966, and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

HOW MUCH LONGER FOR REAL GUN CONTROL?

(By Joel Chaseman, WINS general manager)

Would strong restrictions on the sale of firearms have prevented the massacre in Austin, Texas last week? Probably not. The deranged marksman who dragged his arsenal to the top of that tower was, to all outward appearances, qualified to own as many guns as he wanted. Then why have we been calling for tougher gun controls?

Because we believe that when fewer guns are in circulation, fewer people will be shot accidentally or on purpose. That's why we favor laws that will keep firearms away from everyone except people who can prove they have legitimate reasons to own them and are qualified to do so.

Such laws should not conflict with the constitutional right to bear arms. They should not hinder members of gun clubs, collectors or sportsmen. They should provide one more safeguard to discourage criminals, the mentally ill and other dangerous people from arming themselves with rifles or shotguns. New York and New Jersey have comparatively tough firearms laws, but it is still surprisingly easy to get a gun through the mail. Now Federal Laws are being proposed that would impose tighter controls on these mail order sales. Even so, a few guns would still fall into the wrong hands, but the law would offer some additional prevention that doesn't exist today.

Gun control will not take guns out of circulation. It will be one more barrier between deadly weapons and people who are not qualified to use them. We urge every legislator in this area to work for tougher gun control. And we urge sportsmen, householders and rifle club members to participate in the planning of these laws so that the constitutional right to bear arms remains intact even while society is protected against the deadly sniper. Thank you.

Disillusions in the War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, a very interesting editorial about the war on poverty appeared in the Morristown, Tenn., Daily Gazette-Mail.

Before we begin consideration of this year's poverty bill, I think it would be helpful for this situation to be taken note of, and I am including the article here in the RECORD:

A POVERTY WAR

Much of the criticism of the federal government's multibillion dollar war on poverty has zeroed in on what the war has failed to accomplish. But the voices which are more concerned with what the poverty programs are accomplishing are becoming louder.

Some see the greatest danger in the poverty program as its unerring ability to obliterate progress already chalked up. Bryce Porter of Harlem is such a critic who can cite chapter and verse.

Mr. Porter is a longtime resident of Harlem, a shop owner, a man who is concerned about his neighborhood and has tried to do something about it, and a Negro.

His opinion of the Johnson war on poverty:

"Things are worse than ever in Harlem, and getting worse all the time. The poverty program does far more harm than good."

As long ago as 20 years, Mr. Porter started his own poverty war. It consisted of such seemingly insignificant battles as teaching neighborhood boys how to open savings accounts. He learned early in his personal crusade that the more directly the boys participated in their own self-help, the more satisfaction they derived from it. Help which came from too far afield lost much of its attraction.

Then Mr. Porter and some of his friends tried their most ambitious undertaking. Why not get several hundred of the boys out of their environment for a while by establishing a summer camp in the country? That is when they first ran into the federal poverty octopus.

Bankers, businessmen and others who normally would have donated the relatively small finances required refused to come across. Wasn't this the responsibility of the Poverty Corps, they wanted to know, and weren't they already donating to the project through taxes?

The idea was dropped, the summer camp was never developed, the boys remained in their familiar haunts and the community as a whole succumbed to the concept that only the federal government can help the poor. But Mr. Porter, who doesn't succumb easily, has begun once again to promote his camp.

What success he will have still depends not on those who would benefit by it; but by how seriously self-help has been undermined by the failure of a bureaucratic crutch.

The 44th Supreme Convention of Order of AHEPA

SPEECH
OF
HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have the opportunity to join with my fellow colleagues and Americans everywhere in expressing my sincere appreciation for the contributions rendered our Nation and the world by the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—the Order of AHEPA—and our Greek-American citizens. Sunday the 44th Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA commenced in Washington, D.C. I would like to welcome all members to the city and extend my best wishes for a successful meeting. More than that, however, I wish to offer my continuing support for the activities and high ideals of the order.

During its 44 years of existence the Order of AHEPA and its three auxiliary organizations—Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles, and Maids of Athena—have contributed financially to many worthy causes. These contributions do not take account of the many local activities of the chapters in the field of their local governments.

The local chapters of AHEPA have always given unselfishly and actively supported local community projects in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement. The national and international projects and contributions of the Order of AHEPA include relief for Florida hurricane victims, Mississippi flood victims, Corinth, Greece, earthquake victims, and for the Greek War Orphans; local, national, and international scholarships for needy and deserving students; support of the Greek Orthodox Theological Seminaries in Connecticut and Massachusetts; funds for the Greek Orthodox Patriarchates in Jerusalem and in Constaninople; Greek war relief program during and after World War II; construction of AHEPA hospitals and health centers in Greece after World War II; sale of $500 million in U.S. War Bonds during World War II as an official agency of the U.S. Treasury Department; contributions to the Dr. George Papanicolaou Research Cancer Institute; AHEPA Medals for Scholastic Excellence for studies in the Greek language to students; AHEPA Refugee Relief Committee, to aid war refugees of World War II.

For these and innumerable unlisted other reasons, I am proud to have this opportunity to express my gratitude and encouragement for the ideals and activities of the Order of AHEPA.

Address by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was among those privileged to attend the 45th National Convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers held in Detroit, Mich.

Yesterday the Postmaster General of the United States addressed the convention. His frank talk, which bodes only good for the future of our postal service and the postal worker, deserves the attention of every Member of Congress.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include Postmaster General O'Brien's address at this point in the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN, AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS, COBO HALL ARENA, DETROIT, MICH., AUGUST 15, 1966

I am happy to be with you today. This is the first of what I hope will be many appearances before your organization.

I view employee conventions as highly important to our postal service. This organization is right up at the front of the line when it comes to devotion to the job of getting our mail through, when it comes to efficient service, when it comes to a Post Office Department this Country can be proud of. And let me say right here, you have a great gentleman as your President. I knew of the reputation of Jerome Keating long before I came to the Post Office Department. His voice on Capitol Hill and in the White House is listened to with respect. He is looked upon as an unfailing source of advice and guidance—a voice that has always been lifted in behalf of the letter carriers and better mail service. And the same goes for Jim Rademacher, your effective and hard working Vice President.

The day that President Kennedy issued Executive Order 10988 providing the framework for real government employee-management cooperation marked the beginning of a new and progressive era in postal history. It signalled the start of a new era because that Executive Order greatly increased the stature and the importance of employee organizations. I discussed the Executive Order with President Kennedy when it was on his desk for signature and I know he realized how significant it was.

Before this Order, you were living more or less on the fringe of influence . . . but beginning that January day of 1962 your voice and your influence were channeled directly to the source of decisions.

I believe this new role has had an enormously beneficial effect on the postal service. Let me tell you why. The Post Office Department, unlike many private organizations, is not free in many areas to set its own policy, to chart its own course. The voice of Congress looms large in all our decisions and policies. And this is as it should be. We are a public service. And Congress has not only the right, but a duty, to see that the public is being served.

But there are times, there have been times, as you well know, when policies were devised that might well have been modified, given more information, given more data from influential, respected sources.

Certainly, this organization is such a source. I am one hundred per cent with you in your efforts to make this a better postal system.

I know from my dealings with this Association that you are characterized by a deep feeling of responsibility for improving postal service. In the context of this spirit of freely accepted responsibility I wish to discuss for a moment a misconception that is causing some unnecessary concern. That misconception arises from a statement of mine that appeared in the May issue of the *Postal Bulletin*. In that message I said that "shoddy service would not be tolerated."

If an election on postal service were to be held, I doubt if anyone would run on a platform of shoddy service. With the exception of a patron in Vermont who recently condemned the Post Office Department for delivering mail too rapidly—I don't think there is a man in the country who favors shoddy mail service.

Why then all the furor? Why the angry editorials? What's all the noise about?

The only conclusion that I can possibly draw is that some crafts, some individuals, some groups, some elements felt that I was directing criticism only at them. In fact, as a close look at my statement will clearly show, I was directing criticism at no one. What I asked for is the same thing that you have been working to achieve for many years: improved mail service. I said in my statement that "I intend to reduce to the absolute minimum the number of Americans who feel that their Government has let them down through shoddy postal service."

In achieving this goal, all of us, from the Postmaster General to the Regional Director to the Postmaster, the Supervisor, the Carrier or the Clerk, must pull together, must feel, as I know you do feel, a sense of dedication and devotion to our important area of communication.

There is a saying that a misconception is flying around the world, while the truth is still putting on its shoes. I hope, however, that my discussion with you today will help to translate shoes into seven league boots so that you know and understand the truth behind my statement: that it rested on no other purpose than illuminating the need for working together toward a common end.

Let me make it clear to you today that I reaffirm my statement on "shoddy service." There is no segment of the Postal Service that can absolve itself from the *responsibility* to do a better job for the American people. That includes me and it includes you.

And in that task of working together, I can assure you that I fully support progressive employee-management programs.

I am fully behind the merit promotion program. The only kind of postal politics that I favor is the politics of good service.

I want you to know that I believe in cooperation with employee organizations in the determination of postal policy. The opinions of this organization are important to me—and not merely after a decision has been reached. I want your advice during the decision-making process.

I want you to know that we will continue to work toward full salary comparability. You are doing a first-class job—and you shouldn't be paid as second class citizens.

And I think we should look at the positive, the very decidedly positive aspects of recent pay legislation. Certainly the opportunity of securing full retirement pay at age 55 with 30 years service is a landmark. Employee groups have ben working toward that end for a long, long time. And now, with a major assist from the National Association of Letter Carriers, it is a reality. In addition, there is the provision for retirement at age 60 with 20 years service, another long time goal. These, and other fringe benefits, added to the 26.5 per cent average increase in carrier pay during the past five years, undoubtedly make this the most significant period in the history of Federal employee legislation. And I don't think any of us should overlook the fact that President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson asked for more pay increases for Federal employees than any Presidents in history.

Of course, legislation is not the only instrument of postal progress. Most recently, we have achieved a new milestone on the road of postal employee progress: next year the exclusive unions and the Post Office Department will use mediation to settle bargaining impasses at the national level. President Keating made a hard-hitting and convincing case and I was pleased to make this decision which I fully believe will prove to be an historic one.

In addition, I have told President Keating of another significant impasse decision: notification to employees not later than the Wednesday preceding the week in which a work schedule is to be changed temporarily, rather than Thursday.

Concerning another impasse, wash-up time, I have emphasized that postmasters must take a reasonable attitude on this within the scope of available funds, so the employees who need this time are given every consideration.

In addition, I have urged Postmasters to extend local contracts for another year in the absence of any overwhelming service reason to the contrary. Decisions not to renew local contracts will be reviewed at appropriate levels in the Department.

I know that I have been speaking to you this afternoon as if your life was bounded by your jobs, as if your craft was the only significant element in your lives, as if your day began and ended with the Post Office Department.

But, of course, the Post Office Department is not your entire life. Your concern should, and I know does, reach far beyond matters of retirement pay, working hours, and working conditions, as important as these are. You are first, and foremost, citizens of this great country.

Hence, I would like to devote a few moments to discussing what I consider to be some of the basic issues facing us today as citizens.

As President Johnson pointed out in his Budget Message, "Over the past five years we have faced very different economic problems." And he added:

"We have learned how to achieve prosperity. Now we must sustain it, deal with its problems, and make the most of the opportunities it presents."

My friends, while we face the unprecedented challenge of operating an economy of abundance, rather than struggling with the age-old problem of an economy of scarcity, some 290,000 of our fellow Americans and billions of dollars of our resources are devoted to the difficult task of defending freedom in Vietnam.

While we regret that a single American boy must risk his life to defend our national interest in Vietnam, we must not be diverted for one moment from pressing tasks at home by the cost of the conflict abroad.

With our gross national product increasing at a rate that is almost unbelievable, with more Americans employed than ever before in history, the economic cost of Vietnam, though large, is but a fraction of our resources.

There are some who would multiply and magnify that fraction in order to divert our attention from what must be done here in America.

There are some who would place the burden of this war squarely on the backs of the poor.

There are some who would let Vietnam turn our eyes from the plight of decaying cities, polluted rivers, unhealthy air.

There are some who would let a generation of children grow up without the benefit of the kind of education that we have the resources to provide.

There are some, in short, who underrate the power and capacity of this nation.

Well, I can tell you, my friends, that President Johnson is not going to let international needs divert us from what must be done here at home. He has pledged himself to improving the quality of our American civilization and enriching and elevating our national life. And he intends to continue this monumental task until it is completed.

President Johnson will not abandon the fight for social and economic justice here at home while we strive to achieve it abroad.

America is big enough to do both. America will do both.

And, the President will continue ceaselessly to search for peace.

But he will not yield to violence, he will not sacrifice the freedom of others to satisfy the voice of a few confused critics, he will not abandon those who trust us because they are people about whom we know little in a country far away. And he will not violate his oath of office to defend and protect the Constitution. As the President said recently, ". . . . let us leave clearly undisputed, without any question or doubt, these thoughts with you. This Communist aggression will not succeed in South Vietnam any more than it succeeded anywhere else in the world. We shall not ever retreat. We shall not break our word to the people of South Viet-Nam."

Once the fighting stops in Vietnam, the President sees ahead an unprecedented time of peace and prosperity, both for this nation, and for the world.

But, unless we show the world that we are determined to see this struggle through in Vietnam, this day of world peace and international cooperation will not dawn for many long years. Unless we stand firm in Vietnam, there will be thousands of American lives lost in other places, places closer to our shores, places perhaps more vital to our interests and less responsive to our arms.

We cannot, we will not, abandon our fight for freedom and democracy in Vietnam.

As President Johnson strives to convince the aggressors that their aims of conquest must be abandoned, it is our duty as citizens to show him, to show our friends, and to convince our adversaries, that he does not bear his heavy burden alone.

I know you will perform your patriotic duty; I know you will continue to give the President your active support and your prayers as he strives to secure a just peace—not only for the people in Vietnam but for all people who treasure liberty and who yearn for democracy.

House Should Reject the Rural Community Development Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL B. DAGUE
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the House is scheduled to consider S. 2934, the Community Development District Act, this week.

This bill, which cleared the Committee on Agriculture by only a four-vote margin, is one of the worst pieces of legislation considered by this Congress. The bipartisan opposition to this legislation is expressed in House Report 1661, 89th Congress, and I urge all Members of the House to study this report before voting on the bill.

There are, in brief, four good reasons for rejecting S. 2934. There are: First, it would duplicate other Federal planning programs, other bona fide activities of the Department of Agriculture, and State and local planning activities while at the same time unduly proliferating the bureaucracy of the Department of Agriculture; second, it would destroy the incentive for State and local communities to do their own planning; third, it is inflationary and completely unnecessary at this time; and, fourth, the House already this year has taken a position in opposition to an expansion of the Rural Community Development Service.

There is no one who favors this bill other than the Department of Agriculture and a few potential recipients of the anticipated largess that is to flow from the coffers of the Housing and Urban Affairs Department's annual appropriations.

On the other hand, there is considerable opposition to the bill from State and local governments, local chambers of commerce, and the business community.

In the July issue of Nation's Business there appears a very timely and interesting article on how this legislation is designed to operate. Under unanimous consent I include at this point in the Record this article entitled "How Washington Would Remake the Map of the United States."

How Washington Would Remake the Map of the United States—A New Plan Would Set up Regional Boards To Tell Communities What's Best for Them

A seemingly limited plan to upgrade rural communities may revolutionize the way Americans now govern themselves.

It's all in a proposed new law to set up regional agencies of government. They would tend to redraw the present map of the country because they would be new centers of decision-making on economic and social questions. The agencies eventually could determine where tax money would be spent for future roads, hospitals, waterworks, schools, parks and even factories and stores.

These agencies supposedly would act as planning bodies to help guide the growth and development of large hunks of territory embracing counties and towns as much as 50 miles apart. The planning bodies would be a mechanism for providing federal money to persuade communities "to reason together," one Washington official explains, to plan multicounty governmental services and facilities.

Officials interviewed by Nation's Business expect to use the planning bodies to channel all manner of federal aids and grants into these areas once the planners have dreamed up their impression of what should be built and where and how and when.

For business it could mean, for example, that a company seeking a new plant site or wanting to open a new branch might have to abide by federally guided economic development plans.

Or business leadership in a forward-looking community could find its efforts to attract new industry undercut by federal promoters striving to lure business into their subsidized "demonstration counties" elsewhere.

New "county seats" in effect could be created by setting up the new planning bodies as power centers for directing the flow of federal funds to one town rather than another.

A special dose of economic and social subsidies is planned to persuade the first batch of communities to form themselves into districts and set up their planning agencies.

Finally, it's assumed that these agencies would generate a raft of community development projects dependent on federal grants. That's where the controls came in. The legislation says administrators of federal grant programs must follow the plans of regional agencies in acting on grant applications for projects within the districts. This demonstrates the real authority these allegedly "advisory" bodies would have.

The effect could be to impose the regional agencies' development plans under the implied threat of withholding federal funds otherwise available. The program also could compete with other community development efforts and create new demands—and political support—for federal spending.

The proposed new law, called the Community District Development Act, would work like this:

Federal, state or local officials could recommend areas as possible community development districts. The size and shape of districts theoretically would depend on the trading area of—or commuting distance to—larger towns or cities within them.

All three levels of government, would need to concur in establishment of a district. But the lure of special subsidies—plus the threat of seeing them funneled elsewhere—suggests that the political pressures on local officials to go along include a lot more than devotion to coordinated planning.

Approval at the federal level would rest with the Agriculture Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The two federal agencies already are responsible for doling out funds for a broad range of local projects.

Members of the policy-making district board would represent elected governing bodies of political subdivisions within its borders.

Federal tax dollars would cover 75 percent of planning costs, including permanent staff salaries and consulting fees, plus a 10 percent bonus to allow planning undertaken individually by member jurisdictions for specific projects to be tied into district plans.

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS—JUST FOR A START

The cost for the next fiscal year would be $5 million; the program would be limited to roughly two dozen districts. But that's just the start. Assistant Agriculture Secretary John A. Baker tells Nation's Business that the program, if successful, will blanket all non-metropolitan areas of the country with development districts.

The costs would mount up as federally financed projects were generated by the planners under the development program. To begin with, Agriculture Secretary Freeman has pledged that the first districts will receive "special concerted services in resource development, health care, and training and education."

"The first ones in the water find out whether it's cold or hot," explains Robert G. Lewis, administrator of the department's Rural Community Development Service which would run the program.

"It might take a little extra urging to get the first districts to jump in."

It's worth emphasizing that most projects undertaken under regional planning would need federal subsidy. In fact, a basic purpose of the legislation is to spread grant programs around the countryside.

A major critic of the bill is Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, a largely agricultural state. He wrote Chairman Allen J. Ellender of the Senate Agriculture Committee that the measure threatened to create "an administrative tangle which would prevent any serious attempt to solve these problems by either state or federal officials."

The three-term governor and member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations added:

"It would seem to me that all of our experience at the state, local and federal levels with the programs under the Economic Opportunity Act shows that the superimposition of federally dominated administrative units between our traditional governmental units does more to confound the problems we are all interested in solving than it does to solve them."

During an interview with Nation's Business, Gov. Smylie added: "This will be totally destructive of the capacity—and the will—of the small towns to work out their own problems. . . . And they're just not that hard up."

BUREAUCRATIC EMPIRE-BUILDING

He views the legislation as a scheme to perpetuate the Agriculture Department's bureaucracy in a nation predicted to be nearly urbanized by the end of the century.

"Out there in the boondocks it just looks like empire-building."

The main dispute is over the real function of the regional planning agencies.

Supporters insist that they would be purely advisory, that their plans would serve as informal agreements—recommendations to the governments they serve and to administrators of operating government grant programs that finance various facilities.

In acting on the Administration's bill, however, a Senate committee declared that a regional plan must "lay out a clear course of action to be followed by the development district."

Leaving no doubt that they must be followed, the committee asked heads of HUD and the Agriculture Department to report back on how communities were following development board plans and—if necessary—how they could be forced to do so.

The bill itself tells administrators of federal grant programs which carry planning requirements to "give consideration" to district plans in acting on applications for projects in development districts.

Mr. Lewis says: "We expect that the plans will be followed." Any official who ignores a district plan in acting on an application "ought to have a pretty convincing argument."

HELP ALREADY AT HAND

There's a further tip-off that more than mere planning is expected if the proposal becomes law.

Existing planning programs already are available to rural communities on an individual or multicounty basis.

Victor Fischer, director of HUD's Office of Metropolitan Development, told the Senate that his agency, which actually would provide community district planning funds from its own budget, already can assist small towns and cities, counties, groups of counties or any other type of region.

Half of the grants made through fiscal 1965 ($43 million) have gone to 4,500 small communities and counties. Of the remainder, $23 million has gone to 130 metropolitan and regional planning areas, and $15 million to 30 states for state-wide and interstate planning.

Significantly, the original Administration bill gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to carve out districts, with HUD concurring, where it would not conflict with state action.

The Senate trimmed this power and House lawmakers sought to insure greater local initiative in designation of Community Development Districts.

A former Agriculture Department official observes privately that the authority originally sought would have by-passed the states. This is further evidence of the bias toward federal dominance in the program.

Look at a few programs that already require local governments to submit plans to Washington to get approval of federal aid projects. It gives some idea of the size of the carrot and stick:

Highway programs in metropolitan areas; grants and loans for public facilities and subsidies for business in depressed areas; a large array of community development projects run by HUD, which require a federally approved "workable program" of local action; sewer and water facilities and outdoor recreation.

Opposition on quite different grounds is expressed by one federal official—who can't be publicly named. He is thoroughly familiar with the legislation.

"This whole program is preposterous," he declared privately to Nation's Business.

"There are some fuzzy notions in this legislation that the community development districts, backed up by the Agriculture Department, can function as a supercoordinator."

This official views the program as an attempt by the Agriculture Department to find another job as farming declines and believes the planning that will result will be no better than the product under the now defunct Area Redevelopment Administration. This was an agency set up to aid high unemployment, economically depressed areas.

CARVING UP THE STATES

"There is a big danger today that the states will be so divided, redivided and subdivided" that the efforts of local, state and federal governments will be dissipated, he adds.

Scarce leadership talent at the local level may be spread thin among antipoverty boards, economic development committees, planning groups under various programs. "It's a real potential problem."

One are of possible overlap is the program of Commerce Department's Economic Development Agency, which restricts its development districts to regions containing areas with high unemployment or low income.

EDA provides planning, too, as well as facilities grants and loans, but stresses private effort—while the Agriculture Department stresses government. Yet their programs are similar.

You could have an Economic Development District (EDD) overlapping a Community Development District (CDD). Or a CDD in an EDD. Or a CDD and an EDD with identical area and boundaries.

No conflict, says the Economic Development Agency. If the districts were identical, one agency could handle both programs at the local level. For planning, the Agriculture Department could furnish funds. Or the Commerce Department (EDA). Or they could share the bill.

There is the difference that EDD's are vulnerable to economic progress. A big batch of formerly eligible areas were scratched last month because of reduced unemployment.

CDD's, by contrast, aren't affected by economic conditions even though the legislation was backed up by a presidential message reciting high incidence of poverty in rural areas.

Nor do they have to be especially rural. Nothing in the legislation limits the program to the countryside or sets maximum size for cities participating.

Business implications of the Community District Act lie in its combination with another program of the Rural Community Development Service—the Rural Industrialization Service announced this spring by Agriculture Secretary Freeman.

Mr. Freeman describes new moves to put industry in the countryside so that "meadowlarks (will) fly over manufacturing plants, and the call of the whippoorwill will blend with the cry of the factory whistle."

His department recently was working up brochures touting its expert ability to help business locate in the country.

The brochures cover rural labor supply, government training programs, state, local and federal financing for industry, industrial sites, water and other resources and transportation.

RCDS staff will contact the businessman seeking a site, says Mr. Lewis, and will "help him pick the site that best suits his needs."

How does this tie in with community development districts ?

Mr. Lewis explains that the planning and resulting improvement in government facilities and services should make an area more attractive to industry.

Then the rural industrialization staff will do the promotion work.

RCDS has already tried to become a broker for all government programs applicable to nonmetropolitan areas.

A GUIDE TO THE HANDOUTS

Discussing a range of programs before a group of small-town officials, Mr. Baker once said the agency would be "an extra helper for you to try to pick and choose from this supermarket or cafeteria line the different parts of all these programs of the federal government that will help make sense and revitalize your rural area."

The House subcommittee on agriculture appropriations apparently isn't sold—so far. It slapped down the agency earlier this year for expanding its staff beyond its appropriation allowance, and lopped off nearly $3 million requested for expansion.

The appeal of federal program-peddling can be hard to beat, however, as Vice President Humphrey once recalled in an exuberant speech to a group of small-town officials.

"I used to feel that my number one assignment as United States Senator was being able to shepherd the people through Washington who came in from Minnesota. You would be surprised how much good politics there is in that. . . .

"If you can get them there fast enough, to the right fellow, who has got the 'mostest' to offer at the right time, you have done quite well for everybody."

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 11, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14359) to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Chairman, while I listened with interest to the colloquy between my colleagues from Ohio [Mr. Bow and Mr. HARSHA], here on the floor of the House today with respect to the Interstate Highway System in Ohio, it brought to my mind a road-paving project in my own district. The project to which I refer is the paving of Dorothy Lane, Dayton, Ohio, which was begun several months ago.

I am a property owner on Dorothy Lane and at first suffered along with my neighbors the inconvenience of not being able to get into my driveway. The 3-week period the driveway was supposed to be blocked extended to several months so I decided to inquire from the Bureau of Public Roads as to the cause of the unreasonable delay.

I asked about the roadbed which permitted a dropoff of from 2 to 3 feet which was left open to traffic and thereby created a hazard. I had had complaints from residents and businessmen, not only about the inconvenience, but the money lost by business. I feel sure this situation could have been planned with greater efficiency. In light of the intent to keep the road open to traffic, the length of the paving plans on the north side of Dorothy Lane was most unreasonable.

In response to my letter to the Bureau of Public Roads, Mr. Rex M. Whitton, Federal Highway Administrator, replied:

> Secondary Road Plan projects are not routinely inspected by the Bureau of Public Roads. During the investigation of this situation, our division office noted one aspect of the work which should be improved. *
>
> Neither the construction plans nor the specifications specifically limited the length of highway which could be closed to abutting property at any one time. Consequently the contractor excavated approximately three miles along the north side of Dorothy Lane with the intent of paving that entire length at one time.
>
> Weather and utility delays unfortunately set back the contractor's operations.
>
> Our division office will refer this matter to the State and ask that they establish a more thorough review of traffic maintenance procedures for urban secondary projects. This should result in a minimum period of delay to the abutting properties.

Mr. Chairman, I bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues to keep the record straight and in the hope that it may serve to prevent residents and businessmen in other cities from suffering the same inconveniences and financial losses to businesses.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I hope my colleagues will join with me in supporting the Federal-Aid Highway Act, H.R. 14359, the measure we have before us today.

Public Opinion Mounts on Grand Canyon Question

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, public sentiment against the wasteful plan to build two power dams in Grand Canyon continues to grow. In particular, letters to the editors of major newspapers in Washington and throughout the country, expressing opposition to the dam-building scheme, are becoming an almost daily occurrence.

For example, Monday's Evening Star carried a letter by Mr. Benjamin Krinsky which points out simply but eloquently the pressing claim for an unspoiled Grand Canyon. I commend it to all.

Tuesday's Washington Post likewise contained a letter on the "cash register" dams. It reports some good news: the Colorado Young Democrats at their State convention went on record as unanimously opposing "any avoidable encroachment on our national parks and national monuments." Such a solid expression of opinion by a group of intelligent young citizens is certainly significant.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I hereby include the letters to the editors of the Evening Star and Washington Post of August 15 and 16, respectively.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Aug. 15, 1966]

WONDERS OF GRAND CANYON

SIR: If dams are built at either end of the Grand Canyon, history will record it as one of the most insensitive deeds ever perpetrated by the human species.

The Grand Canyon is more than size, shape and color. When one stands at the top and looks at the river far below, he is likely to appreciate that this small force must have been flowing for thousands of years to have evolved this mighty gorge. But the scene should be viewed in much broader perspective, for here in a setting of great beauty is a simple example of nature using prolonged time as a dimension; a process involved in the formation of the stars, the planets and life on earth. Arriving at this understanding is a profound experience.

Such feeling, however, can only occur if the river flows in its natural state. Changing its characteristics artificially would destroy its authenticity as an example and its validity as a process still going on. To do this would render the canyon a static museum piece—a beautiful, immense monument, but its link to the fundamental dynamics of nature broken. A treasure that affords a glimpse into the structuring of the Universe can be ours only on the basis of a trust—for all the people, of the present and of the future.

Those who will not see must not be permitted to set policy where breadth of vision is essential.

BENJAMIN KRINSKY.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Aug. 16, 1966]

"Cash Register" Dams

The Colorado Young Democrats meeting in State Convention this last May unanimously went on record against the proposal to build Bridge and Marble Dams in the Grand Canyon. Meeting on July 23, the Colorado State Democratic Convention went on record to "vigorously oppose any avoidable encroachment on our national parks and monuments. . ." It is unfortunate that Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall doesn't share the feelings of his party in Colorado.

We feel the proposal to build two such dams in the Grand Canyon is both surface and symbol. On its own merits, it is inconceivable that America should irretreivably molest such an important part of its natural resources to build dams, not for water storage or diversion, but as "cash registers." In a day when we stand on the threshold of atomic power, even the untutored can perceive that these dams will never even pay for themselves.

If this society can place "cash registers" in the Grand Canyon, then there is truly no stopping those who would pollute, plow and pave over our remaining natural resources. Mankind in the year 2000, doubled in number, will find that man has everywhere "improved upon" nature, till there is no nature.

Richard L. Lamm,
State Issue Chairman,
Young Democrats of Colorado.

Denver.

Congress and Campaign Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, there is widespread support for election reform legislation.

The Los Angeles Times is one of the major national newspapers which is urging that Congress act now on this legislation.

I submit for inclusion in the Record the latest Times editorial on this subject, dated August 8, 1966. I believe the editorial will be of interest to the membership of the Congress:

Congress and Campaign Financing

Congress continues to display a cynical lack of interest in any meaningful reforms of political campaign financing.

Senate Rules Committee members last week approved a weak set of controls without even bothering to hold hearings on legislation proposed by President Johnson.

The reason, no doubt, was that the President had recommended extending controls on contributions to primary campaigns and to state political committees—and to require members of Congress to disclose gifts of more than $100 and other sources of outside income.

Instead, the Rules Committee reported out a bill that is virtually identical with the modest legislation approved by the Senate in 1961. That bill died in the House, and the same fate apparently awaits any such proposals this session.

Present federal controls on campaign spending are all but useless, and the President's proposals could have been much stronger. Nevertheless they represented a start on plugging loopholes that have allowed the political financing situation to worsen with every campaign.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act has been on the books for 40 years without any significant effort by Congress to improve it. Somehow the members don't seem to agree that the people deserve to know who contributes to campaigns and how much.

Constituents, however, may want to ask their congressmen directly in the coming campaign just why they are so reluctant to put their houses in order.

Congressman Moss Asks for Eavesdropping Ban

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter today which indicates that George Orwell's "1984" may have arrived 18 years soon than scheduled. This letter, from a Washington-based security firm, offered to electronically sweep my congressional offices and telephones to make certain they were not being bugged or monitored by persons wishing to eavesdrop on me. This service was offered to me on "a regular monthly basis" for $25.

The letter said:

> This preventative program will provide you with the most modern defensive measures, techniques, and equipment for the preservation of your privacy and security.

I assume the same shocking letter was sent to other Members of Congress.

In my view, no American, including Congressmen, should have to labor under the burden of a special security check to insure his privacy. If we have reached that point, then our free society is on the verge of extinction.

Upon checking into this matter further, I discovered that although Americans are allegedly protected by FCC regulation and law from telephone wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping utilizing radio transmitters, there is no statute protecting them from privacy-invading devices which do not fall in this category.

This means a person cannot legally put a radio transmitting "bug" in my office, but he could place a sensitive sound device against the wall, or aim a parobolic microphone into my office window, or secrete a tiny recording device on my desk with virtually complete immunity.

This is absolutely ridiculous. Therefore, I am asking the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study possible legislation which would make it a Federal crime to use any kind of an eavesdropping device against our citizens, whether they be Government officials or not. I am requesting also that this study include the need for appropriate penalties to enforce such a law.

It is unfortunate that this step has to be taken to make certain that a Member of Congress can conduct private conversations with his constituents and others during the course of his official day.

But the need for such legislation is clearly evident when a private firm considers it feasible and profitable to offer this sort of protection to Members of Congress for $25 a month or $300 a year.

At the same time, I am requesting the chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to expedite consideration of a Senate-passed bill (S. 1015) which would authorize the Federal Communications Commission to regulate the manufacture and sale of radio transmission devices. Presumably, greater protection against invasion of privacy then would be available to American citizens in this particular area.

The letter, which I received, follows:

International Security Services, Inc.,
Washington, D.C., August 10, 1966.

Dear Congressman: International Security Services, Inc., is providing to Members of Congress a special monthly security check to help protect your privacy and maintain the security of your confidential matters.

International Security Services will electronically "sweep" your offices, and check your telephones to assure your privacy, and to discover any attempts at penetration, and will personally consult with you on any special security problems you may have, on a regular monthly basis for a fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00).

This preventative program will provide you with the most modern defensive measures, techniques and equipment for the preservation of your privacy and security.

Be assured this matter will be handled in the strictest confidence and I will be pleased to work directly with you.

Appointments will be arranged at your convenience by telephoning me. Service to begin prior to your return to Washington in December.

Respectfully yours,
Albert P. Senteio,
President.

Order of AHEPA

SPEECH
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in welcoming the Order of AHEPA, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, as its members convene in the Nation's Capital for the 44th supreme convention.

Since its founding in Atlanta, Ga., in 1922, AHEPA has assisted numerous worthwhile causes. Such contributions as scholarships for needy and worthy students, aid to disaster areas, and assistance to victims of war have shown that the members of AHEPA remain true to their stated objectives: to promote loyalty of its members to the country of which they are citizens; to instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government; to instill appreciation of the privileges of citizenship; to encourage activity in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor; to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; to promote good fellowship and education.

I welcome all AHEPA delegates to Washington, especially those representing chapter 30 of Baltimore: Chris George, Arthur Thomas, Louis Constantinides, Euripides Papachristou, Michael Tricoglou, and Alex Zades.

Congressman Horton Honors Rochester AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to join with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, Congressman JOHN BRADEMAS, in noting the 44th anual convention of the 46,000-member family of the AHEPA in Washington this week.

It is fitting that a group incorporating the patriotic ideals of the Hellenic nation which enriched this country and the world with its heritage of democracy should meet in this world's capital of democracy.

My 36th Congressional District, including the city of Rochester, is one of the hundreds of communities in the United States which profits daily from the presence of a viable, active Greek community.

I am proud and pleased to welcome to Washington the delegates from Flower City Chapter No. 67 of the Order of the AHEPA: Mr. Dennis Livadas, Mr. George Yioulos, Mr. John J. Mirras, Mr. Gus Matheos, Mr. James Rappas, Mr. Xenofon Harisis, and Mr. Sam A. Carrousos.

Mr. Elias Tonias is president of the AHEPA chapter in my district, which includes 133 members. It is an organization which represents the true spirit of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Each year, the group pools its resources to award a $400 scholarship to a deserving student. That scholarship, in 1966, was awarded for the 16th time.

The Daughters of Penelope, Chapter No. 44, and the Sons of Pericles, Chapter No. 77, carry into the youthful Greek community the spirit of Hellenic ancestry in education and patriotism.

Rochester can consider itself fortunate to have a 2,000-member Greek community. Its fine spiritual focus is the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, 962 East Avenue, where the Reverend Peter C. Remoundos guides a congregation of 470 families.

The loyalty of the Ahepans and the entire Greek community to the American way of life, while also providing a bridge to the rich past, is a genuine asset and resource of the entire country.

We can justly be proud that they have chosen our Nation's Capital city as the site of the 1966 AHEPA convention. We wish them success and enjoyment during their stay here.

AHEPA and the Glories of Greece

SPEECH

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and high privilege for me to join my brilliant friend, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS] in the order granted today by our great Speaker to memorialize the monumental contributions of the Hellenic world and to focus attention upon the 44th supreme convention of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, a patriotic group dedicated to perpetuating the cherished ideals and principles of Greek civilization, so inseparably linked with the liberties, freedoms, and aspirations of our own beloved country.

My personal ties with this vital organization of devoted, dedicated Americans of Greek origin and descent are very close and enduring. Since my earliest youth, I have been intimately associated and identified with the activities of AHEPA.

Together with my esteemed friend, great patriot and statesman, the late Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, under whose wise counsel and generous tutelage I came into public life, it was my most unusual privilege to have attended the early organizational meetings of this group in my home State of Massachusetts. I can vividly recall the zealous, loyal inspired early leaders who blazed the trail, so to speak, in the early stages of struggle, who, by their allegiance, perseverance and hard work, established the most impressive AHEPA organization which now graces and enriches the governmental, civic, business, social, economic and professional life of the old Bay State and the Nation.

In every community where AHEPA exists, its membership comprises the idealistic and the loyal, the truly inspired leaders and faithful members whose idealism, devotion to the traditions and glories of Greece, lofty principles, patriotic zeal and profound love of truth and justice cannot be excelled by any other group in the Nation.

Many of these great leaders and these proud, loyal people are among my closest friends, too numerous to mention here to be sure, but invaluable leaders in the very best sense of the word, men and women of whom we all may be proud, who admirably exemplify the glorious history of the Greek people and the classic, superb attributes of Greek culture and the passionate attachment to noble values and to God and country for which the Greeks have always been noted throughout the centuries, and for which they are lauded, admired and loved today.

I suppose, in a sense, it would not be possible for me to refer to these valued and cherished associations of mine with my own dear, beloved Greek friends in any impartial and dispassionate way, because many of them have been lifelong friends and neighbors, who are, indeed, like members of my own family to me in Clinton, Mass., my native home, and in the broader regions of Massachusetts and the Nation.

These sons and daughters of Hellenes in whose veins flow the blood of the golden age of Greece, have forged a peerless record of courageous, devoted leadership in every walk of life that no group could hope to surpass in this or any other country.

In the church, in the professions, in the marts of trade, in political life, in all the callings and occupations to which Americans are committed, our Greek friends and neighbors have set the loftiest, finest example of adherence to the honored fountainhead of their great heritage, commingled today in America with the choicest, most exalted concepts, practices and beliefs that we regard to be best in our civilization.

Greek Americans have immeasurably enriched American life. They have brought to us the strength, the power and the beauty of the Hellenic ideal, the golden mean of their great philosophers, the deep, unyielding faith of their religious and group leaders, the sweep and grace of the culture and humane living that have become the hallmark, as well as the precious possession, of so many peoples throughout the world who drew from the rich, bountiful fountainhead of Grecian thought, the nourishment and inspiration of freedom, personal liberty, and enlightened living, predicated on the loftiest, ethical concepts of which the human being is capable.

I cannot in this short space of time adequately deal with the glories of the Greeks that are manifest to all of us. They have been fittingly extolled in the lyrical language of the poets, the deft, heaven-sent strokes of artists and sculptors and in the ritual and legacy of the great Hellenic heritage.

Great Greek thinkers throughout the centuries have given philosophy to the world which is one of the very basic foundations of modern civilization as well as a noteworthy source of free government. Plato, Aristotle, Epictetus and many other great Greek thinkers nourished and developed democratic ideals, high ethical concepts and the culture of freedom. Greek philosophy is concerned with personal values and flatly rejects materialistic concepts of life.

Among the greatest orators in history were the Greeks. The philippics of Demosthenes rank among the great orations of history.

The inspiring family life of the Greeks has enabled them throughout history to retain strong racial solidarity. Their zeal to sacrifice for their nation, loyalty to spiritual values, love of religion and belief in God which they have practiced for centuries, typify a truly great people. The Greeks have felt, as civilized Americans have felt throughout history, that worthwhile human progress and belief in God Almighty are inseparable. The doctrine that without faith in the Divine Master no nation can long survive is a basic feature of Greek civilization—a doctrine which must be recognized more fully by all peoples.

The achievements of Pericles, the leader of the Golden Age, are indelibly inscribed upon world history. There is probably no period in all time where the fine arts, cultural life, and individual development in political and artistic values flowered in such a favorable climate as under his regime. Pericles and his contemporaries have long since gone, but the ideals they stood for, and the lessons they taught, the culture and civilizing influences they nurtured, will remain forever as an inspiration for mankind.

The famed Acropolis is a great monument which symbolizes a culture that has profoundly influenced human beings throughout the ages. It was the inspirational center of glorious olden Greece. It was the place where Christianity took new and vigorous root. It still inspires the Greek people and the free world.

Aphrodite, the Goddess of Beauty, typifies the magnificent art of the Greeks, not only beauty in the physical sense, but beauty of the soul, of ideals, of thought and culture.

Sculptors, artists, writers, musicians, the drama, the stage, the harp and lyre in the past sounded a song of hope, strength and courage which united the Greeks of ancient time.

The logic, the rhetoric, the aesthetics of Aristotle are as realistic and vital today as when first written. The ideals of Plato still beckon those pledged to scholarship and freedom of thought. If you should subtract Greek culture from civilization, there would be no civilization as we know it today because it is a primary cornerstone of our modern political, social, and ethical life.

It is pertinent to note that the Greeks of old were not materialists. They were profoundly spiritual in their approach. They did not embrace mechanistic philosophies. They were idealists. For that reason despite their many contributions to the material world, their greatest triumphs will be found, not in the world of matter, but in the world of thought and the world of the spirit.

Realizing these things, it is easy to understand why, with unquenchable purpose, the modern Greeks have gallantly protected their free way of life.

Hail to the great AHEPA, may it endure always as a great force for progress and good and a sanctuary of freedom and justice.

The 44th Supreme Convention of AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join my colleagues in welcoming AHEPA, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, to the Nation's Capital this week on the occasion of its 44th supreme convention.

As an organization, AHEPA is dedicated to charity, education, benevolence, religion, and liberty, be it civil, religious, or intellectual. It stresses obedience to law and loyalty to the democratic way of life. It encourages individual judgment in accordance with the dictates of one's conscience. It has among its principal objectives a fusion of American and Hellenic cultures. And, for many years it has been a source of strength and help to new immigrants.

The members of AHEPA, and its auxiliaries, are energetically urged to take an active, responsible part in community affairs, to keep in mind the exhortation of Pericles. Speaking to the youth of Athens, the great statesman said:

> Strive to leave our city not only as good, but even better than we found it.

Our Greek community in America, the sons and daughters of the land which first thrust mankind toward the flowering of civilization, are reminding us of the great challenge and promise which is ours to expand knowledge, music, culture, education, and individual freedom, and to create another goldern age for civilization.

We are proud of the citizens among us of Greek descent. We are thankful for the enrichment they have been to American culture, and we are most happy to have them here as guests this year in our Capital City.

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It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

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Bass, Ross, *Tenn*	
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Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
Bible, Alan, *Nev*	
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Brewster, Daniel B., *Md*	1327 33d St.
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Fong, Hiram L., *Hawaii*	5519 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, Md.
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Gruening, Ernest, *Alaska*	
Harris, Fred R., *Okla*	
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Jackson, Henry M., *Wash*	
Javits, Jacob K., *N.Y*	
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Jordan, Len B., *Idaho*	
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Kennedy, Robert F., *N.Y*	
Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif*	
Lausche, Frank J., *Ohio*	
Long, Edward V., *Mo*	
Long, Russell B., *La*	
McCarthy, Eugene J., *Minn.*	5916 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md.
McClellan, John L., *Ark*	
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McGovern, George, *S. Dak*	
McIntyre, Thomas J., *N.H*	
Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*	The Shoreham
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*	
Metcalf, Lee, *Mont*	453 First St. SE.
Miller, Jack R., *Iowa*	5417 Kirkwood Dr., Bethesda, Md.
Mondale, Walter F., *Minn*	
Monroney, A. S. Mike, *Okla.*	
Montoya, Joseph M., *N. Mex.*	
Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*	
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*	
Moss, Frank E., *Utah*	
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*	122 Schotts Court NE.
Murphy, George, *Calif*	
Muskie, Edmund S., *Maine*	
Nelson, Gaylord, *Wis*	
Neuberger, Maurine B., *Oreg.*	
Pastore, John O., *R.I*	
Pearson, James B., *Kans*	
Pell, Claiborne, *R.I*	3425 Prospect St.
Prouty, Winston L., *Vt*	
Proxmire, William, *Wis*	
Randolph, Jennings, *W. Va*	4608 Reservoir Rd.
Ribicoff, Abraham A., *Conn*	
Robertson, A. Willis, *Va*	
Russell, Donald S., *S.C*	
Russell, Richard B., *Ga*	
Saltonstall, Leverett, *Mass*	2320 Tracy Pl.
Scott, Hugh, *Pa*	
Simpson, Milward L., *Wyo*	
Smathers, George A., *Fla*	
Smith, Margaret Chase (Mrs.), *Maine.*	
Sparkman, John, *Ala*	4928 Indian Lane
Stennis, John, *Miss*	
Symington, Stuart, *Mo*	
Talmadge, Herman E., *Ga*	
Thurmond, Strom, *S.C*	
Tower, John G., *Tex*	
Tydings, Joseph D., *Md*	
Williams, Harrison A., Jr., *N.J.*	
Williams, John J., *Del*	
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Young, Stephen M., *Ohio*	

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STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Messrs. Anderson (chairman), Russell of Georgia, Magnuson, Symington, Stennis, Young of Ohio, Dodd, Cannon, Holland, Mondale, Byrd of Virginia, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Hickenlooper, Curtis, Jordan of Idaho, and Aiken.

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Messrs. Ellender (chairman), Holland, Eastland, Talmadge, Jordan of North Carolina, McGovern, Bass, Montoya, Mondale, Russell of South Carolina, Aiken, Young of North Dakota, Cooper, Boggs, and Miller.

Committee on Appropriations

Messrs. Hayden (chairman), Russell of Georgia, Ellender, Hill, McClellan, Robertson, Magnuson, Holland, Stennis, Pastore, Monroney, Bible, Byrd of West Virginia, McGee, Mansfield, Bartlett, Proxmire, Yarborough, Saltonstall, Young of North Dakota, Mundt, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Kuchel, Hruska, Allott, Cotton, and Case.

Committee on Armed Services

Messrs. Russell of Georgia (chairman), Stennis, Symington, Jackson, Ervin, Cannon, Byrd of West Virginia, Young of Ohio, Inouye, McIntyre, Brewster, Byrd of Virginia, Saltonstall, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Thurmond, Miller, and Tower.

Committee on Banking and Currency

Messrs. Robertson (chairman), Sparkman, Douglas, Proxmire, Williams of New Jersey, Muskie, Long of Missouri, Mrs. Neuberger, Messrs. McIntyre, Mondale, Bennett, Tower, Thurmond, and Hickenlooper.

Committee on Commerce

Messrs. Magnuson (chairman), Pastore, Monroney, Lausche, Bartlett, Hartke, Hart, Cannon, Brewster, Mrs. Neuberger, Messrs. Bass, Long of Louisiana, Cotton, Morton, Scott, Prouty, Pearson, and Dominick.

Committee on the District of Columbia

Messrs. Bible (chairman), Morse, McIntyre, Kennedy of New York, Tydings, Prouty, and Dominick.

Committee on Finance

Messrs. Long of Louisiana (chairman), Smathers, Anderson, Douglas, Gore, Talmadge, McCarthy, Hartke, Fulbright, Ribicoff, Metcalf, Williams of Delaware, Carlson, Bennett, Curtis, Morton, and Dirksen.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Messrs. Fulbright (chairman), Sparkman, Mansfield, Morse, Gore, Lausche, Church, Symington, Dodd, Clark, Pell, McCarthy, McGee, Hickenlooper, Aiken, Carlson, Williams of Delaware, Mundt, and Case.

Committee on Government Operations

Messrs. McClellan (chairman), Jackson, Ervin, Gruening, Muskie, Ribicoff, Harris, Kennedy of New York, Metcalf, Montoya, Mundt, Curtis, Javits, and Simpson.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Messrs. Jackson (chairman), Anderson, Bible, Church, Gruening, Moss, Burdick, Hayden, McGovern, Nelson, Metcalf, Kuchel, Allott, Jordan of Idaho, Simpson, and Fannin.

Committee on the Judiciary

Messrs. Eastland (chairman), McClellan, Ervin, Dodd, Hart, Long of Missouri, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Bayh, Burdick, Tydings, Smathers, Dirksen, Hruska, Fong, Scott, and Javits.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Messrs. Hill (chairman), Morse, Yarborough, Clark, Randolph, Williams of New Jersey, Pell, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Nelson, Kennedy of New York, Javits, Prouty, Dominick, Murphy, Fannin, and Griffin.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Messrs. Monroney (chairman), Yarborough, Randolph, McGee, Brewster, Hartke, Burdick, Russell of South Carolina, Carlson, Fong, Boggs, and Simpson.

Committee on Public Works

Messrs. Randolph (chairman), Young of Ohio, Muskie, Gruening, Moss, Jordan of North Carolina, Inouye, Bayh, Montoya, Harris, Tydings, Cooper, Fong, Boggs, Pearson, Murphy, and Griffin.

Committee on Rules and Administration

Messrs. Jordan of North Carolina (chairman), Hayden, Cannon, Pell, Clark, Byrd of West Virginia, Curtis, Cooper, and Scott.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Clerk—John F. Davis, 4704 River Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Edmund P. Cullinan, 4823 Reservoir Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Michael Rodak, 6311 Joslyn Pl., Cheverly, Md.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Rd.
Reporter—Henry Putzel, Jr., 3703 33d St.
Librarian—H. C. Hallam, Jr., 113 Normandy Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

JUSTICES ASSIGNED

TERRITORY EMBRACED

District of Columbia judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. District of Columbia.

First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Fortas. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Sylvia Porter Discusses Representative Bingham's Warranties and Guarantees Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, of New York, has introduced a bill (H.R. 12860) to provide for the standardization of warranties and guarantees. In this period of rising prices, which places such sharp pressures on low- and middle-income families, we are all obliged to give even more scrupulous attention to programs helping the consumer get maximum value for every dollar spent. Sylvia Porter, a nationally syndicated columnist, has written an excellent article analyzing the problem and Congressman BINGHAM's proposed solution. I insert it herewith and recommend it to our colleagues:

[From the New York Post, Aug. 15, 1966]

WHAT GUARANTEE?

(By Sylvia Porter)

If you buy a new TV set from a neighborhood store and the set is "guaranteed," who is responsible for repairs if it breaks down within the guarantee's time limit—the store or the manufacturer?

Will the entire set be replaced, or will it simply be repaired? Will the entire cost of repairs be covered by the guarantee or just the parts? Will you have to pay labor costs and other charges which could amount to the bulk of the repair bill?

If you are assured "satisfaction or your money back," how dissatisfied do you have to be to get a refund and how much rigmarole do you have to go through before you get it?

If an appliance is guaranteed only for "normal" use, how do you know how much and what kind of use is "normal"?

A bill that almost surely won't pass at this session of Congress was recently introduced in the House by Rep. BINGHAM (D-N.Y.) to clarify and simplify the whole fuzzy business of guarantees and warranties on a burgeoning range of consumer products.

But just because it has been introduced, it is stimulating a new look at warranty policies by many of the nation's manufacturers and retailers, particularly electrical appliance makers and dealers. It also is encouraging stores to make instant replacement of defective products at the store counter.

Moreover, the details of the Bingham bill help guide us to what we should find out, on our own, about any guarantee or warranty of any product. Specifically:

The exact duration of the guarantee.

The exact name and address of whoever is making the guarantee.

The conditions of the guarantee—e.g., whether it provides for replacement or repairs; whether the entire product is guaranteed or only certain parts; whether the buyer must mail in a special warranty card before the warranty is valid; whether he must keep the original box if the product is to be replaced through the guarantee; whether the product is to be used only for certain purposes under the guarantee; whether it must undergo special inspections to make the guarantee good.

Exactly how much the buyer would be expected to pay for parts, labor, handling, shipping costs, etc.

Even assuming a major clarification in this area of guarantees and warranties, though, let's face the cold facts:

No law will relieve us of the enormous nuisance of rewrapping a "guaranteed" gizmo, trundling it across town to a repair agency, filling out special forms, waiting weeks or months before the product is returned.

None will eliminate the mumbo-jumbo in many instruction booklets attempting to define the "proper" operation of a product upon which the guarantee depends, or to define such vague terms as "normal" use.

None will touch the problem of the appliance which fizzles out the day after its warranty expires.

Finally, let's never forget the coldest fact of all: the guarantee is only as good as its guarantor.

The 44th International Convention of the Order of AHEPA

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, as the delegates to the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association meet here in Washington this week for their 44th supreme convention, I would like to take this occasion to extend my best wishes, congratulations, and admiration to an organization noted for its fine service to both the United States as well as to the land of its forebears, Greece.

AHEPA, consisting of the Order of AHEPA, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena was founded in 1922 in an effort to create a spirit of Anglo-Hellenism and to convey these feelings and ideas to the American people. The organization has long been a leader through its educational action in the instruction of countless citizens everywhere in the objects and purposes of AHEPA: First, to instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government; second, to promote and encourage the loyalty of its members to the country in which they are citizens; third, to instill a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship; fourth, to encourage interest and active participation in political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor; fifth, to pledge its members to oppose political corruption and tyranny; sixth, to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; seventh to promote good fellowship, and endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence, and helpfulness to their fellow man; eighth, to endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense; and ninth, to promote education and maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

Since its founding, this Hellenic-American organization has gone to great lengths to establish firm bases of mutual understanding between men, a belief arising from their Greek heritage. With much of our American architecture, as well as our fundamental concepts in religion, ethics, philosophy, and science stemming from the golden age of Greece, it is only natural that the America of today should be so heavily indebted to the civilization that flourished in Greece better than two millenniums ago. Likewise, we are also indebted to the countless contributions being made by latter day Greeks to the 20th century and its civilization and culture. Such contributions have kept Greece prominent as the bastion of freedom and democracy in the Balkans, an area under the domination of the Soviet Union and not well acquainted with the blessings of democracy.

Equally as important, as a charitable force in the countries where AHEPA has roots—in the United States, Canada, Australia, Bahama Islands, and in Greece—the role of this fine organization is only too well known. Whether it be to relieve the flood or earthquake-stricken areas of Italy, or to provide food, clothing, and medical aid to the needy in our own American South, AHEPA stands ready to do its part in any emergency or help any worthy cause. Such direct humanitarian assistance is just one of the many services of this Greek-American society. It is, indeed, a brotherhood of good will, building understanding in the world at a very vital time.

Educational and civic responsibility are then still a viable part of the Greek spirit, much as they were in the days of the Agora, the School of Athens, and the days of Pericles.

Mr. Speaker, these United States are rightly proud of the tireless and unselfish efforts and actions of its Greek-American citizens working under the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association to foster humanitarianism in the world. We are also proud that so many Greeks have chosen to adopt America as their new homeland, for the democracy kindled as a spark of freedom so long ago on the plains of Greece has grown into the light of liberty and democracy here in America. It is indeed this common heritage of democracy which serves to unite Americans of Greek ancestry under the banner of AHEPA. This organization and its associated societies are indeed workshops in understanding and in brotherhood, and are to be highly complimented and praised by all Americans for the fine work which they are performing.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

AHEPA Convention

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in the House this week in extending a warm welcome to the 25,000 members of the Order of AHEPA who are holding their 44th annual supreme convention in the Nation's Capital this week. I especially welcome the delegates from Seattle and their families: Tom T. Tolias, Arthur Saradakis, Gus Zarkades, James Manus, Nick Carras, George Varser, Jr., and Steve Sourapas.

Since its founding in 1922, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association has promoted the attributes and ideals of Hellenic culture, and encouraged lively and constructive community efforts among the 46,000 Americans of Greek ancestry who are its members.

Every schoolboy knows how great is the debt of Western Civilization to fifth century Greece in art, letters, and government. In the 2,500 years which have passed since then, the Greek contribution to civilization has not diminished. From the struggle for Greek independence, and the hardships suffered by Greek immigrants to the United States in the 19th century, to their brave resistance to oppression in World War II, we have as much to learn from our modern Greek compatriots as from the ancient Greek forebears of learning and culture and democracy.

The Order of AHEPA embodies the finest of the Greek tradition to which we are thus indebted, and represents it to us in 20th century America. It represents American and Canadian citizens of Greek descent, and it is open to people from all backrounds and all walks of life. The AHEPA creed emphasizes the values of family and church, community and nation, for its 43,000 members in 1,125 local chapters throughout the Nation. The objects and purposes of the Order of AHEPA are to promote and encourage loyalty of its members to the country of which they are citizens; to encourage interest and active participation in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor; to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; and to promote education and maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

In light of this, the Order of AHEPA has consistently supported charitable work projects, relief drives, and educational programs. It supports libraries, hospitals, and orphanages, from Kansas City to Corinth, and Ecuador to the Ionians.

The many forms which AHEPA's planned civic activity takes are inspiration to us all, and an accomplishment of which its members can well be proud. I extend sincerest congratulations to the 25,000 delegates here in Washington this week, and wish them much success in the continuation of their fine work.

Resolutions by Unitarian Universalist Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in May 1966, the Unitarian Univeralist Association of Churches and Fellowships in North America met in general assembly in Hollywood, Fla. Eight hundred and twenty-one delegates from 306 churches and fellowships in 42 States adopted resolutions on a variety of issues which concern America and the world. The Unitarian Universalist Association has consistently distinguished itself in adopting resolutions which propose progressive, realistic approaches to these issues. The association has been a leader in seeking to better the lives of each individual and the general society.

Included in the 1966 resolutions are these three regarding agricultural employment, nonintervention, and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. I ask unanimous consent for their insertion in the RECORD and I urge their careful consideration and study:

NONINTERVENTION

The Unitarian Universalist Association urges the United States to abide by the spirit of this United Nations resolution on nonintervention; and

Urges the United States to take the initiative to propose improved or new machinery for peace-making and peace-keeping by the United Nations, including a permanent peace force; and

Urges that our churches and fellowships study the United Nations resolution on nonintervention and relate it to past, present and future actions of their governments.

And instruct the United Nations office of the Department of Social Responsibility to develop materials for this study, including study on the question of how the United States and Canada can legitimately support social, economic and political reform toward participatory democracy throughout the world.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Whereas, the United States has made consistent progress in the past decade in promoting the welfare of its people by passage of labor and social legislation, such as collective bargaining, minimum wage, social security, workmen's compensation and child labor regulations, but has generally excluded certain categories of workers, including agricultural workers; and

Whereas, the poverty of agricultural workers is well documented and among the most severe of any group deserving of aid in the national war against poverty; and

Whereas, the degraded impoverishment of these "excepted" workers disgraces the richest of nations, drains welfare funds and impairs the economic and social health of the community; and

Whereas, competitive disadvantages hinder each state from independently correcting this evil,

Be It Therefore Resolved: that the Unitarian Universalist Association reaffirms its 1961 resolution on Migratory Workers asking for collective bargaining rights for agricultural workers, extension of the minimum wage and hours legislation to cover male and female agricultural workers, extension of the protection of child labor laws to children working in agriculture, and creation of a voluntary farm employment service under the United States Employment Service; and now further urges Federal and State legislation to:

1. Broaden the coverage of farm workers under the Social Security insurance programs;
2. Extend and expand the Migrant Health Act;
3. Further restrict programs providing for the temporary importation of foreign contract farm workers and the so-called green card immigration system;
4. Extend state unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation to include agricultural workers, together with the establishment of an interstate system to maintain up-to-date records of all payments made, and to pool contributions made by employers in different states.

NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Resolved: The Unitarian Universalist Association urges the government of the United States to take the following steps to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons:

1. Continue negotiation in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference, with the addition of the People's Republic of China, for the People's Republic of China, for the completion of a nonproliferation treaty.
2. Encourage the accession to the partial test-ban treaty of all nations not now signatories.
3. Work for the extension of the partial test-ban treaty to include underground tests.
4. Encourage and approve the creation of additional "nuclear-free zones" in various parts of the world.
5. Continue efforts to halt and reverse the growth of the nuclear weaponry of all nations.
6. Insist that all power and research reactors and separation plants be subject to International Atomic Energy Agency inspection.

That the Unitarian Universalist Association through the proper department urge upon the individual members of all member churches and fellowships to communicate this position to their senators and representatives in national and dominion bodies.

The Shopper and Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, James P. Behnke, a constitutent of mine and a

Michigan State University College of Agriculture graduate, sent me the following letter he submitted to the House Agriculture Committee. With food costs squeezing the pocketbook of the shopper, I feel his remarks on prices and the effect of new marketing procedures deserve careful attention.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOOD PRICE RISES,
U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN: I think an investigation of food price rises and the consequential shrinking of the dollar's purchasing power is necessary. Current news reports have indicated that your efforts will be concentrated primarily on the recent price increases of bread and milk. I would like to point out another area that requires investigation.

Not long ago a shopper could buy produce items on a bulk basis out of a large 50 or 100 pound bag or a loose bin. He or she could choose the exact items and quantities desired. The cost on a per pound basis was quite nominal as compared with the type of merchandising practiced today. Today there are several extra middlemen who bring the large bags of produce to an extra handling center or warehouse; do a very modest or minimal job of cleaning the commodity and removing an odd spoiled specimen here and there; prepack items in 1, 2, 3 (etc.) pound poly-packs; repack the poly-packs in new boxes or crates; send them on to other warehouses, wholesalers, brokerages, etc. Finally, at much increased cost to the consumer, they arrive at the super market where the gullible housewife has her pocketbook unknowingly "robbed." This type of merchandising is now common with onions, celery, tomatoes, potatoes, apples, citrus, and other fruits and vegetables.

As an example of how exorbitant the price rises on these items have been, consider the following. Yellow globe onions (the standard cooking onion in the United States) a year or two ago, when sold by bulk were commonly priced at 3, 4, or 5 cents per pound, depending upon availability. A five or ten pound sack sold for approximately 15 to 25 cents for five pounds or 30 to 50 cents for ten pounds. Lately, in my area of the country a prepacked poly bag weighing 3 pounds and graded U.S. No. 1 (which is no better quality than the experienced shopped used to pick out for himself from the bulk bin) sells for 59 cents. This is about 20 cents per pound, a ridiculous price for a staple food item which, not long ago, sold for one-fourth to one-sixth of this price, without the extra-superfluous-middelman-handling. This is an increase in price of 400 to 500 percent. Needless to say, we do not have many onions at our house any more.

Please look into this matter and indicate, if you have time to reply, what measures can be taken to give the shopper an equitable or fair share for his hard earned dollar.

Yours in the interest of better government.

JAMES P. BEHNKE.

Statement From the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, I have received an excellent statement from the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China which is addressed to the Members of this body.

Some 377 members of the legislative body on Taiwan signed this statement which sets forth, factually and reasonably, the major reasons why the United States should not modify its longstanding policy of nonrecognition of the murderous Red Chinese regime and nonadmission of it in the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, the great majority of my colleagues—indeed, the overwhelming majority of the people of this Nation—agree with present U.S. policy in this regard. We cannot, however, relax our vigilence. We must always keep in mind the compelling reasons that prevent our Nation from bargaining with these butchers. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I commend the following statement to the attention of all of my colleagues:

LEGISLATIVE YUAN,
REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
Taipei, Taiwan, China, May 17, 1966.
The Representatives, House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C., United States of America.

SIRS: We have read with deep admiration the earnest opinions honestly expressed by a number of witnesses invited to testify at the hearings on China recently held by The Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. However, there were also certain witnesses at the Senate hearings who, lacking a complete understanding of the historical traditions and social characteristics of China, have misread the true nature and the realities of the Chinese Communist regime and have, as a consequence, advanced certain opinions which are not only incompatible with the realities, but which may also damage the joint efforts on the part of the Republic of China and the United States to preserve the security of Asia and the peace of the world. It is because of the possibility that these hearings may have repercussions which are inimical to the purposes for which the hearings were held that we, in the interest of the traditional friendship between our two countries and our common effort to stem the tide of Communist aggression, venture to address ourselves jointly to you, and to express some of our views.

Some of those who took part in the Senate hearings are of the opinion that there should be a change in the United States China policy. They have variously proposed that, in its relations with the Chinese Communist regime, the United States should adopt a policy of "containment without isolation," "no containment and no isolation," or "waiting for the next generation of Communist rulers to evolve a peaceful policy." Although these proposals are based on different interpretations of the situation, they are all guided by the principle which has grown out of the "Two China" idea, an idea which, in our opinion, is the product of certain misconceptions.

First, those who favor a change in the United States China policy claim that the Peiping regime is in firm control of the Chinese mainland, that the same regime, far from being a passing phenomenon, is likely to develop into a permanent and stable government and that, therefore, the United States should establish diplomatic relations with that regime and admit it to the United Nations.

These views, we submit, were advanced without regard to such incontrovertible facts as the prevalence of resistance movements on the Chinese mainland and the numerous attempts on the part of the people in mainland China to escape to freedom. In their continuing campaign to purge the Chinese mainland of anti-Communist elements, the Chinese Communists instituted four years ago a new persecution campaign euphemistically referred to as a "Socialist education movement." Originally scheduled to be completed within two years, this movement, according to a recent proclamation, will be extended to 1970 so that all anti-Communist elements may be completely eradicated. If it were not for the extensive and formidable opposition to the Communists and if such opposition did not pose a dire threat to the very existence of the Communist regime, what reasons would the said regime have to devote eight long years to the "eradication" of anti-Communist elements?

What is more, the Chinese Communists, seeking to intensify their persecution campaign against the anti-Communist elements, have some six months ago made the intellectuals their chief target of attack. Up to the moment, some 2,000,000 hapless intellectuals have been mercilessly purged. What better proof is there the Communist regime can only be maintained by force and brutal suppression? What are some of the dangers that are liable to explode in the face of the Chinese Communists? An editorial appearing in the May 4th issue of the Communist Army newspaper "Liberation Daily" admitted that the growth of anti-revolutionary ideas might lead to anti-revolutionary uprisings similar to those which occurred in Hungary in 1956. "Their anti-party, anti-Socialist activities," the editorial stated emphatically, "are deceptive in character. They present a threat that cannot be minimized. Our struggle against these elements is a life or death struggle. This is a problem basic to the intensive development of our Socialist revolutions, a problem affecting every aspect of the entire situation. It is a problem which has a vital bearing on the future destiny of our party and our country as well as on the future course of the world revolution."

Secondly, those who favor a change in the United States China policy characterized the bellicose and warlike attitude of the Chinese Communists as an outgrowth of the revival of the spirit of nationalism which in turn is the result of long years of foreign aggression and oppression. Proceeding from that premise, they have come out with the proposal that the United States should give the Chinese Communist regime its sympathetic understanding, that the United States should recognize the status of the Communist regime as a major power or that the United States should respect the aspirations of the Chinese Communist regime to establish in Asia a certain sphere of influence so that it desist from further adventures beyond its borders.

Those who advanced such views appear to have completely overlooked the wars of aggression, the infiltration and subversion activities, the creation of uprisings or the incitement of hostilities undertaken by the Chinese Communists for a period of over ten years in Asia, Africa and Latin America, not to mention the controlling influence exercised by the Chinese Communist regime over the invasion of South Vietnam by the North Vietnamese Communists. The Chinese Communist appetite for aggression cannot be so easily satiated. Lin Piao, the Chinese Communist Defense Minister, has made public the Chinese Communist blueprint for world revolution. He made no secret of the Chinese Communist objective to complete the encirclement of North America and Europe, which he termed "the cities of the world," by Asia, Africa and Latin America which, in his view, represent "the rural areas of the world." In fact, short of total surrender by the United States, there is no way to divert the Chinese Communists from their policy of aggression.

Thirdly, citing the "peaceful coexistence" strategy adopted by Khrushchev as a precedent and pinning their hopes on the possibility that the next generation of Chinese Communists might turn their attention to domestic affairs and evolve a peaceful policy in foreign affairs, those who favor a change in the United States China policy have proposed that the United States should adopt a wait-and-see policy, that the United States should take a patient and conciliatory attitude and that every effort should be made to improve its relations with the Chinese Communist regime through a program of cultural exchange and the establishment of trade relations.

This proposal, so far entirely unilateral, is born of an illusion unsupported by cold realities. Without delving into the dissimilarities between Soviet Russia and Communist China which preclude any meaningful comparison, let us see what the Chinese Communists have been up to. They have in recent years speeded up their training program for "revolutionary successors." They have subjected these future leaders to rigid training and rigorous tests so that they may emerge as worthy successors. These candidates for future leadership are even more provincial in their outlook and more ignorant of the outside world than the present leaders. Once placed in a position of power, it is entirely possible that these future leaders may prove even more rabid in embarking on adventures beyond the Chinese borders. Any policy that is not based on a correct appraisal of the actual situation will only give the aggressors more time to develop their nuclear capability. Once the Chinese Communists have successfully developed a delivery system, the United States will be made their primary target and efforts to avert a nuclear war will then be too late. In saying this, it is not our intention "to cry wolf." The Chinese Communists themselves have made it known to Khrushchev that they were prepared to face the prospect of a nuclear war and that they would then build a Communist world order on the ruins of a nuclear holocaust.

Please be assured that we have no wish to question the motives of those who favor the adoption of a conciliatory attitude towards the Chinese Communists. Our only concern is that these people might be instrumental in influencing the American people into an unrealistic appraisal of the Chinese Communists and thus weakening the moral position of the United States in the preservation of world peace. The serious consequences resulting from a faulty appraisal is something which the representatives of our two peoples would do well to take into account before it is too late.

For a period of over ten years, the majority of the members of the House have won our abiding admiration with their wise and farsighted statements based on what is right and just. It is because of our deep concern over the possibility that the Chinese Communists might derive further encouragement in pursuing their policy of aggression from the appeasing statements made by certain individuals in the United States and that, as a consequence, Asia and the free world might be faced with a greater threat that we are moved to present the facts as we see them for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,
HUANG KUO-SHU, NIEH WEN-YA
(And the other 375 signatories),
Members of the Legislative Yuan Republic of China.

A Citation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include copies of a citation, a press release, and biography. The said copies are as follows:

AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAS CONFERRED UPON THOMAS G. ABERNETHY THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

For a notable voting record in the Congress of the United States (during the period from 1957 to 1964) in support of those legislative measures which would serve to sustain, strengthen and defend the spirit and principles of the Constitution of the United States as these were defended by the Founding Fathers of our Republic.

Third Biennal Awards,

Given at Washington, District of Columbia.

On the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year Nineteen Hundred and Sixty Five.

THOMAS A. LANE,
President.
BONNER FELLERS,
Recording Secretary.
BEN MOREEL,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

[News release, Americans for Constitutional Action, May 26, 1965]

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Honorable THOMAS G. ABERNETHY, United States Representative from the First District of Mississippi and a senior member of the House Agriculture Committee, was one of a group of distinguished National legislators honored last night at a formal reception in Washington. The occasion was the biennial presentation of the Distinguished Service Awards of Americans for Constitutional Action, whose Board of Trustees was the host. Among the Board of Trustees are such distinguished Americans as Admiral Ben Moreell, retired; Major General Thomas A. Lane, Corps of Engineers, retired; and Charles Edison, former Governor of the State of New Jersey and Secretary of the Navy under Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA) is a non-partisan, non-profit, nationwide organization, dedicated to the preservation of the spirit and principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States as these were enunciated and promulgated by the Founders of our Republic.

ACA's Distinguished Service Awards are conferred every two years upon those Senators and Representatives whose officially recorded votes on crucial measures in the Congress indicate their devotion to the spirit and principles of the Constitution.

In presenting the award to Representative ABERNETHY, Admiral Moreell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, stated: "It gives me great pleasure to confer this honor upon you. Over the years you have shown your devotion to those fundamental principles of government which serve to promote individual rights and responsibilities; a sound currency; the free market economy for goods and services; States Rights; private ownership of the means of production and distribution; and National Defense and Sovereignty; as opposed to the concentration of powers in a centralized, socialized State; abdication of control of our destiny to international organizations; and appeasement of international Communism.

"Our purpose is to honor you for your dedication to the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I present to you this Distinguished Service Award of Americans for Constitutional Action."

Representative ABERNETHY, in accepting the award, stated: "The Constitution is the bedrock of our Republic. Its destruction is the objective of leftists and subversives from within and without our country. In recent years they have met with considerable success. Unless the extremist liberals, in and out of government, join conservatives in coming to grips with this situation, our Constitution will soon be only a memory consigned to the trash dump. It is tremendously satisfying that this great organization, Americans for Constitutional Action, in measuring my activities and voting record in the Congress with a yardstick forged by our forebears, the Constitution, has found that I have measured up. I am proud and honored to be the recipient of this enviable award."

CONGRESSMAN ABERNETHY

THOMAS GERSTLE ABERNETHY was born May 16, 1903, and reared in Eupora, Webster County, Mississippi. He received his elementary and high school education in the Eupora schools and his higher education at the University of Alabama, Cumberland University School of Law and the Law School of the University of Mississippi. He holds a Bachelor of Laws Degree and has been a very successful attorney.

He is married to the former Alice Margaret Lamb of Mississippi State University, a native of Attala County and for five years a resident of Cleveland, Mississippi. He has two daughters, and one son who is now in the U.S. Army overseas. He is a Methodist and Past Chairman of his Church Board, Member and Past President of the Okolona Chamber of Commerce, Mason, Shriner and member of numerous other fraternal and civic organizations. He entered the practice of law at Eupora in June, 1925, served as Mayor of Eupora one term, moved to Okolona in 1929 where he continued the practice of law; was elected District Attorney of the 3rd Juridical District in 1935, carrying five of seven counties, and re-elected in 1939 without opposition.

He resigned the office of District Attorney in January, 1943, to take his seat in the United States Congress as a Representative of the old Fourth District to which he had been elected after carrying all but one county and losing it by only forty-eight votes. In 1952 he was re-elected from the First District, carrying 12 counties and losing 4 by very narrow margins. He is now serving his twelfth term.

He is the 5th ranking Senior Member of the 35-man Committee on Agriculture, to which he has been assigned for the past 22 years; Member of the Subcommittee on Cotton, Legislative Oversight, Foreign Agricultural Relations and is Chairman of Subcommittee on Research and Extension. He has authored numerous pieces of legislation, particularly in the fields of Agricultural Research, Extension and Marketing.

He persistently sponsored and after a long unrelenting effort victoriously passed through Congress and into law, over the third successive veto and obstinate opposition of President Eisenhower, the first and only flood control program for the water ravaged Tombigbee Valley. This brought into reality a positive program against devastating floods to which the federal government is obligated to contribute more than 30-million dollars. Construction is underway in several areas. A few years ago he revived the Tennessee-Tombigbee Inland Waterway project after it had been shelved by a biased committee. Prospects are now exceedingly bright for this project to move forward.

ABERNETHY is a solid conservative. Last year he was rated by the Americans for Constitutional Action as having a 100-percent conservative voting record against President Johnson's liberal Great Society. The left-wing Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) rated him as a "Zero Liberal." He was awarded a special citation by Americans for Constitutional Action, "for his support of constitutional government." In 1964 ABERNETHY was a recipient of the National Commander's Award of the Disabled American Veterans for "his long years of dedicated service in behalf of America's war disabled veterans." In 1962 he was the recipient of the award of Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation "for outstanding and meritorious service to agriculture." In 1960 he was cited by the National Civic Affairs Associates for his record as "an advocate of economy and free enterprise." He has received numerous other citations.

He puts in long hours and follows the rule of answering every letter on the day it is received. Visitors are welcome and shown every courtesy.

If you need him, write, wire or telephone him at the Post Office Building, Okolona, Mississippi, when Congress is not in session; or any time at Room 2371 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C., telephone 225-5876.

Inflation and Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent to insert this editorial that appeared in the Peoria Journal Star on August 13, 1966, entitled "Inflation and Trade":

INFLATION AND TRADE

Every nation in Europe has gone through alternating periods of intense development and government "austerity programs" since World War II while the nearest thing to "austerity" we've had in the U.S. in that time was the gentle "slows" of the Eisenhower administration.

Why this unique difference between Europe economies and the U.S.?

It is simple. The European nations have been through periods of intense inflation before and the catastrophe is not just theoretical. They know it is playing with fire.

Another factor is the parliamentary system, for series of "austerity programs" have been instituted in Britain, for example, by the Labor party—never by the Conservatives.

Labor has had the power and the courage there to face the necessity, and when it IS Labor that recognizes the economic necessity, it is believed. If the Conservatives tried it, they'd be accused of other motives!

Meanwhile, we go happily along regarding inflation as generally only mildly painful, and out of the new spin of the wheel each figures he might be the gainer.

We have already inflated ourselves finally to the point where we tipped the balance of payments situation in world trade over to where it has long been going the wrong way.

However, that doesn't bother us either.

Here again, it was the European nations that fought the long uphill struggle to save and preserve their own exchange values, not us. They finally succeeded.

But we have never "been there," and as we skid along down the same chute they were on and from which they painfully crawled back—we act as if this is really no problem. Besides, we finally slowed the skid down a good deal.

One more major round of inflation, however, may have a drastic effect on our gold reserves, our balance of payments, and the dollar itself in the international market place.

We may then have an opportunity to learn something of the harsh and unpleasant realities of inflation and the failure of international exchange.

We may rediscover the premise that productivity can be reflected in the dollar "going farther" and that this is sometimes more real than having more dollars of less value.

But it seems clear that now we prefer the "numbers game" of inflation, and are blind to the consequences that are then visited on us at home if that is disrupted seriously.

We simply haven't had a government with either the courage or the responsibility to face facts, instead of peddle attractive myths.

We insist on "managing our economy" on the pretense that the U.S. lives in a vacuum, and can juggle its economy without paying any attention to the total economic situation of the world of trade.

It seems we are apt to discover that economics is an international environment, whether we like it or not, and whether we recognize it or not.

In the process, we are gambling with the survival of a free world.

Watts a Year Later: Disparate Remedies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, our cities are in a crisis. The riots last summer in Watts and this year in Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities across the Nation demonstrate the urgency and the gravity of this crisis. Disturbances such as those which occurred yesterday here in Washington serve as constant reminders that this crisis is not curing itself. They also remind us that a lot of our existing government programs—particularly in the fields of welfare and housing—simply are not reaching the people they are supposed to help.

We need imaginative new programs that deal with the causes of the social unrest in our cities, programs that make full use of the talents and abilities of private enterprise, of individual citizens, and of government, all working together for a common goal. Just such a cooperative effort is now being made in the riot-scarred Watts area.

I include in these remarks an article by W. Stewart Pinkerton which describes this effort in Watts. This article appeared in the Wall Street Journal of August 12, 1966:

WATTS A YEAR LATER: DISPARATE REMEDIES

(By W. Stewart Pinkerton)

LOS ANGELES.—A year after the riots that jolted this city with 34 deaths and some $40 million worth of property damage, one phenomenon is clear: "It's not the most expensive public efforts that are producing the most impressive results in treating the underlying ills but rather smaller, less costly ventures, many of them privately funded and directed.

By sheer magnitude, big money may well prove the most effective over the long haul, but right now the measure of success of social efforts among the people of the Watts area is taken in terms of immediate results they can see and understand. Such quick, tangible achievements, moreover, are especially important, authorities agree, if tensions are to be reduced from prevailing flash points. Whether those temperatures are actually coming down or not remains to be seen.

One of the biggest problems of the widely heralded Federal efforts is simply red tape. Last December, the McCone Commission set up by California's Gov. Brown to investigate the causes of the riots stated that inadequate and costly public transportation seriously restricted the residents of the disadvantaged area. It wasn't until late May, however, before the new U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development got around to allocating money to the state to help start some of the needed services. And some of the services still haven't been provided, largely because the state is holding up funds pending a study of transit needs.

The Southern California Rapid Transit District, which operates the area's municipal system, did begin one new Watts run July 5. Under subsidy from part of the $2.7 million in Federal aid, the service links the Negro area and Los Angeles International Airport, some 10 miles away, covering a route through industrial employment centers. However, it barely averages 600 round trip passengers a day—less than 1% of the Watts' working adults (and not enough to cover one-fourth of the service's operating costs). Transit officials agree several other proposed runs, as yet not offered, would probably generate considerably more traffic.

SOME SPEEDY SUCCESS

By contrast, a nonprofit corporation known as the Management Council for Merit Employment, Training and Research, originally a committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, has scored some notable successes rather speedily in a much tougher area: Finding jobs for the unemployed who comprise an estimated 25% of Watts' male adults.

Less than one month after the riots the group contacted top officials of some 100 aerospace and industrial corporations in the area to interest them in hiring Watts Negroes. Working closely with a state job placement center in Watts, the council used personal contact, follow-up letters and phone calls. The response was immediate: by December over 2,000 Negroes had been placed in training programs and by March the total had reached 4,900. The council recently launched a research project with the University of Southern California to determine how the trainees are doing in their new jobs.

To be sure, Watts' private aid endeavors are by no means trouble free, nor are all of the larger public programs entirely ineffective. But the bus plan's slow start, contrasted with the Management Council's rapid success in finding jobs is illustrative of a large proportion of the many private and public programs that have been showered in bewildering array on this 45-square-mile area.

There are no fewer than a dozen massive Federal projects under way in the area at present. They include a $10 million Neighborhood Youth Corps project, which provides employment help for potential high school dropouts as well as for those who already have quit school; $3 million for Project Head Start, the pre-school program stressing vocabulary building and sentence structuring; a $1.5 million system of 150 teen centers, which offer recreation, craft training and tutorial help under the Office of Economic Opportunity; and four skill centers, which provide basic, remedial and vocational education under a $4.5 million Labor Department program. There are also a Youth Training and Employment Project under the Labor Department and the Office of Economic Opportunity, a local Job Corps effort and a delinquency prevention clinic.

PRIVATE ENDEAVORS ABOUND

Private endeavors are no less numerous. There's a movie theater (admission: 25 cents) set up July 16 in the auditorium of

Markham Junior High School by Los Angeles-based National General Corp. and a number of movie companies. It gives Watts its first "moviet house" in some 20 years. Attendance has been only moderate, but peaceful. There are various types of training and job-seeking organizations, such as the Opportunities Industrialization Center, originally a church-supported program that since has received a $450,000 grant from the Ford Foundation for its basic and vocational education program. Operation Bootstrap, Inc., a private corporation formed by two Negroes, one an employee of a civil rights organization and the other a former car salesman, concentrates largely on imparting basic skills for specific jobs.

Others include a one-man writing clinic initiated by novelist-playwright Budd Schulberg, and two gasoline stations contributed by a pair of big oil companies. One of the stations, put up by Humble Oil & Refining Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), is earmarking all its profits for a community organization that will support various youth and other charity programs. The other, leased to a community group by Standard Oil Co. of California, is to be operated as a co-op.

The most effective program, by all accounts, is conducted by the Westminster Neighborhood Association, Inc., originally created by the Presbyterian Church just before the riots, it is now partially funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Labor Department. This summer it has involved some 650 of the area's youths in a series of field trips to museums, ball games and recreation spots.

There's a danger, of course, in raising aspirations that won't soon be realized. Says Louis Smith, an employe of CORE who helped start Operation Bootstrap: "When levels of expectation are raised and bureaucratic or other obstacles keep those expectations from being realized, the net effect is often worse than if the encouragement hadn't been provided, in the first place."

Unfortunately, that's exactly what has been happening in connection with many of the Federal programs launched so far. Just last week, for instance, the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency, the local poverty board, learned it was to get a $300,000 grant from Washington to institute a summer swimming project for poverty area youngsters called "Operation Cool It." With only a few weeks of summer vacation left, the local board got nothing from Washington except the name of the project, the amount of the grant and some vague directions that it should involve taking youngsters to pools at nearby military bases or "other" facilities. What's more, the board is not sure whether the money will be coming from a separate grant or from existing programs. Until it finds out, the project can't proceed, officials here contend.

Earlier this year, the board was told by Washington that it would receive $3.5 million from the Office of Economic Opportunity to provide summertime employment and recreation projects in Watts. After eight weeks of working up proposals and hiring staff members, the board learned there had "been a mistake" and no money would be available for the summer program after all. Faced with shutting down some projects already under way, the board decided to take the $3.5 million from unexpended funds of other programs instead.

"Banner headlines of massive aid often aren't felt in the streets," says Budd Schulberg. "The longer funds are held up, the more inflammatory feelings become."

On the other hand, a good many smaller self-help community projects such as Operation Bootstrap have accomplished objectives by cutting corners. Bootstrap was founded in October 1965, by 35-year-old Robert Hall and the 37-year-old Mr. Smith on $1,000 borrowed from "various friends." It immediately rented a former retail auto parts building and began writing letters to local businessmen seeking financial assistance and donations of training equipment. At the same time, they organized a volunteer teaching force, consisting mostly of Negroes, and early this year began holding classes in speech, spelling, arithmetic and Negro history. In June, vocational courses were started and by August Bootstrap had placed 14 of its students without waiting for some of them to complete minimum 10-week courses. In addition, Bootstrap has found another 80 jobs for people who came to it for help.

BOOTSTRAP ON A SHOESTRING

The Messrs. Hall and Smith believe Operation Bootstrap may have benefited from having to operate on a shoestring. "If we got a big chunk of money," says Mr. Smith, "we might not be hungry enough to keep writing as many letters as we do. It's the challenge that gives us the motivation to continue."

Mr. Shulberg's writing clinic, another minuscule undertaking (it has only 14 students so far), is apparently also benefiting from its intimate dimension. The clinic meets weekly in the basement of the Watts Happening Coffee House, a church-supported institution created after the riots. The purpose of the clinic is not at all suspect among members of the community and its impact, in terms of publicity and leadership, has been significant. In Mr. Schulberg's view, it is also proving a valuable professional exercise. "It's the best class I ever had," the former Columbia University writing instructor recently told a television audience.

While attendance at the 25-cent movies (including such recent runs as "Thunderball") was disappointing at first, forcing a cutback to one show a night from two, it has now grown to about 350 a night. Moreover, comments in the community suggest the movies have had a heartening effect far beyond the attendance.

Many observers believe the effectiveness of some of the larger projects, on the other hand, is reduced both by lack of rapport between administrators and community residents and by formalistic procedures that smack of authority the Negroes neither understand nor trust.

"It's an old complaint," says one local Negro social worker, "but the way some of the present poverty programs are set up, the ones who know least about the community are the ones running the show." Negro leaders cite the 23-man board of directors that runs the poverty board. Sixteen of them are appointed (three each by the county, the city, county schools and city schools, plus one each by four welfare groups); only seven are elected, and even they can hardly be considered representative of the poverty community since barely 2% of the eligible voters turned out for their election last March. One possible reason for the poor turnout: To vote, an individual has to establish the fact that he earned less than $4,000 the year before and he had to do so in the public voting place. Comments one observer: "Not many people like to admit how poor they are."

Another factor in the apparent disinterest, some believe, was the feeling among the poor that the seven members would be outnumbered on the board by appointees of agencies representing interests other than those of Watts residents. Most Watts residents are extremely skeptical of any undertaking in which they are not intimately involved. "The ones who know how to raise a family on $100 a month—that's the kind of people that can get through and motivate," insists a Negro welfare worker.

Nowhere does the ability to be in touch with the poor show up more clearly than in various teaching programs. And nowhere, perhaps, is the difference in flexibility between the big public and the smaller private approach more clearly highlighted. Many Negroes contend the big poverty projects are too regimented and frequently exclude teachers best qualified to communicate with them simply because they don't meet technical requirements.

COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING

At the four U.S. Department of Labor skill centers in Los Angeles, an unusual undertaking established since the riots to provide the area's residents with a comprehensive three-phase program of basic, remedial and vocational training, basic educational instructors must have state teaching credentials to be eligible. In contrast, the Opportunities Industrialization Center has no fixed requirements—only about three-fourths of the basic education teachers have credentials. "We'll take a highly motivated person over one with merely the proper certificates," said an OIC official. "If the person happens to have a credential too, that's fine, but we don't require it."

At Bootstrap, "the best instructors are Negroes," asserts Mr. Hall. "Many of them couldn't qualify to teach in Federal programs, but we think they do a lot better. They get through."

The Westminster Neighborhood Association retains many of the qualities of a private program, and is considered to be one of the most successful ventures in Watts by nearly all observers: About 75% of the more than 150 individuals graduated from Westminster's programs and placed in full-time jobs in the past six months or more are still in those positions, according to Westminster officials. This is a 10% to 15% increase over normal retention rates for the area's comparable age and economic groups, the officials assert. And attendance by the some 200 youths at the youth training programs—which admittedly include a large dose of recreational pursuits—is near 100% this summer, they report.

Behind the success, in the view of many observers, is Westminster's determination to get through to as many individuals in the community as possible. For example, it even hires former members of street gangs, many with police records, to work as recruiters in the area. It also has 21 field workers out calling door to door on some 3,000 residents a month in its community action program, distributing donated clothing and furniture and offering advice on everything from finding a better place to live to planning nutritious, low-cost meals.

Westminster programs, though they're now paid for largely by Washington, are designed on the scene by Westminster officials "hand in hand with the community itself. We try to see what the people want and not what the professionals think they want," asserts Archie Hardwick, a Westminster executive. Another important feature is the fact that all 20 of the teachers Westminster employs are Negro, 60% of them from Watts itself. Westminster also encourages a spectrum of Negro groups to assist in its programs—everyone from the Black Nationalists to the NAACP. "If we're going to help the whole community, then we have to deal with the whole community," says Booker Griffen, a Westminster official. "You just can't put militancy in the corner and forget it."

No one is claiming great success in dealing with the Watts situations. But at the one year mark, the Davids are leading the Goliaths by a wide margin.

Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KEN W. DYAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, in May I mailed an opinion questionnaire to my constituents in the 33d Congressional District, of California. Today I wish to thank the 10,836 persons who were sufficiently concerned to take the time to complete and return this questionnaire.

The responses were immediate and enthusiastic. I am very gratified with the number of persons who elaborated their views, either with notes on the questionnaire or with letters. It has been both enlightening and helpful to hear from so many good citizens.

This questionnaire was not printed at Government expense. It was mailed to postal patrons to obtain a cross-section of opinion on important, current issues.

As I insert the results of this questionnaire in the RECORD, for my colleagues and the Nation to see, I wish to mention that the 33d Congressional District comprises all of San Bernardino County. In area, it is the largest county in the United States, with 20,160 square miles, and a population of more than 670,000. This second fastest growing county in California is extremely diverse, with mountains, desert, and valleys combining spectacular scenery, yet we have large cities as well as agriculture, industry, and fine tourist attractions. My congressional district is as diversified as the United States itself, in many ways, and our people's opinions are worth noting.

Mr. Speaker, I insert, at this point, the tabulation of my questionnaire responses:

[Answers in percent]

1. What do you think the United States should do in Vietnam? (Check one.)

Expand the war, including the use of nuclear weapons	10.3
Expand the war by conventional means without using nuclear weapons	28.3
Continue current policy of military support	15.8
Withdraw our military troops immediately	16.6
Other	29.0

2. Do you favor negotiations for peace in Vietnam?

Yes	70.3
No	26.2
No opinion	3.5

3. If Congress determines that we must reduce spending, in what areas do you think cuts should be made? (Indicate first, second, and third preference.)

Agricultural subsidies	21.5
The space program	13.6
Defense spending	5.0
War on poverty	20.0
Veterans' benefits	4.0
Foreign aid	31.9
Public works programs (including construction of dams and highways)	4.0

4. If Congress determines that additional funds are needed for fiscal 1967, how should they be raised? (Indicate first, second, and third preference.)

Increase corporate income taxes	35.9
Increase personal income taxes	21.9
Increase excise taxes	33.1
Increase borrowing	9.1

5. Interest rates: The Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives may consider legislation to make the Federal Reserve Board more responsive to the fiscal and monetary policies established by the administration. Renewed interest in this program has been sparked by the Board's recent decision to increase interest rates in opposition to the position of the President and his economic advisors. Would you favor such a change?

Yes	29.6
No	50.4
No opinion	20.0

6. Do you believe changes are needed in our foreign assistance program?

Yes	97.6
No	.8
No opinion	1.6

If yes, please indicate what changes are needed:

Increase military aid	1.2
Increase economic aid	5.0
Decrease military aid	21.1
Decrease economic aid	20.5
Be more selective in nations receiving aid	44.7
Cut off all aid	7.5

7. Do you feel that Federal expenditures for space exploration should: (Check one.)

Be increased	13.3
Be reduced	40.2
Remain the same	46.5

8. Do you favor greater Federal effort (including higher costs) to control air and water pollution?

Yes	73.0
No	23.8
No opinion	3.2

9. Do you favor Federal control over aspects of the unemployment compensation system now handled by the States, removing the requirement that employers be taxed according to their employment record?

Yes	15.8
No	68.5
No opinion	15.7

10. Do you favor legislation to require sellers to give accurate estimates of total interest charges to purchasers (truth in lending)?

Yes	92.4
No	6.7
No opinion	.9

11. Do you favor legislation regulating packaging and labeling of consumer goods (truth in packaging)?

Yes	91.6
No	6.3
No opinion	2.1

12. Please check what you favor doing with the following programs in the war on poverty.

Project Headstart:	
Increasing	34.7
Reducing	31.8
Keeping same	33.5
Domestic Peace Corps:	
Increasing	22.9
Reducing	46.5
Keeping same	30.6
Job Corps:	
Increasing	33.0
Reducing	38.1
Keeping same	28.9
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Increasing	35.7
Reducing	36.3
Keeping same	28.0
Work-study grants for college students:	
Increasing	48.8
Reducing	21.8
Keeping same	29.4
Special small business loans:	
Increasing	44.4
Reducing	20.7
Keeping same	24.9

13. Do you believe the war on poverty will decrease our welfare load in:

1 year	1.9
5 years	13.0
10 years	17.1
Never	68.0

14. Do you favor legislation extending Federal safety standards to the manufacture of automobiles?

Yes	61.1
No	29.0
No opinion	4.9

15. Do you favor uniform traffic laws throughout the United States to avoid traffic accidents?

Yes	85.7
No	11.6
No opinion	2.7

16. Do you favor having your Congressman poll you for your views on important issues facing the Congress?

Yes	97.2
No	1.4
No opinion	1.4

It Can Be Done

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES F. BATTIN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, in my State of Montana, American Indians on seven reservations are making admirable efforts to better their economic plight, raise their standard of living, educate and train their youth for job opportunities, and participate in all citizen activities.

The following release by the Bureau of Indian Affairs illustrates the success of one tribe in attracting industry, furnishing and training their own people in the skills necessary for staffing and operating an industry which will undoubtedly attract other industry and offer more employment opportunities. I have unanimous consent to include the release in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

NEW COMPANY ON MONTANA'S CROW RESERVATION TO DOUBLE EMPLOYMENT

A new company that began operating only a few months ago on the Crow Indian Reservation near Hardin, Mont., plans doubling its working force in a few months to capitalize on the exceptional skill of Indian employees, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs reports.

Occupying a $68,000 Indian-owned plant building and aided by a $232,000 loan from the Crow Tribe, the firm makes battery chargers for cordless electric toothbrushes and an electronic device for disinfectant units. A third product—a battery charger for cordless electric knives—will be manufactured later this month. By year's end, Indian employees are expected to reach 80, all trained under a contract between the company and the Bureau.

The plant has only one non-Indian employee, the manager. He says that tardiness and absenteeism are lower than in any manufacturing plant with which he had been associated. Under his direction, several Indians are being readied for supervisory positions over jobs that are rated as electrical assembler, mechanical assembler, inspector, and tester.

Varying degrees of skill are required. One item in production involves 19 separate hand operations, assignments in which the patient and careful Crows are particularly adept.

The new industry, U.S. Automatics, Inc., came into being last November through a $300,000 investment by the Crow Tribe. This was approved by the tribal Industrial Development Commission and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The new building occupied by the industry is leased to the company.

At the outset, some Crows were skeptical of the industrial undertaking in view of heavy tribal investment in developing the Big Horn Recreation Area for tourism. This area, near the scene of Custer's Last Stand, is noted for the annual outdoor drama staged by the Crows in reenacting the famous battle against the 7th Cavalry.

On the drawing boards at the Crow Reservation are plans for an industrial park where the new plant building is located. The Economic Development Administration has approved a tribal request for a $241,000 grant for this purpose. The Crows will contribute an additional $60,000 to develop a 40-acre tract with all necessary accommodations, from natural gas to loading and unloading ramps. Construction may start next month.

Sixth Anniversary of Gabon's Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today the people of Gabon celebrate their sixth year of independence, and I wish to take this opportunity to extend my warmest greetings to His Excellency Leon Mba, President of Gabon; and to His Excellency Louis Owanga, Gabon's Ambassador to the United States.

The Government of Gabon has been making impressive strides in the improvement of the nation. Possessing one of the best educational systems in equatorial Africa, 85 percent of the school-age children are in school.

The economy of this former French colony has been based primarily on exports of wood. Gabon is the world's principal exporter of okoumé, a soft wood which is particularly suitable for plywood. Besides wood, Gabon has been exporting iron, oil and manganese. Of special importance are the manganese deposits at Moanda—believed to be the world's largest.

In the hope of alleviating the shortage of manpower, the government has waged an extensive battle against endemic diseases. The government has been diligent in its efforts to provide needed transportation and communication facilities for country. There are over 3,000 miles of roads and railroads being constructed in an attempt to further exploit the nation's mineral resources in the interior.

Gabon has been a member of the United Nations since 1960 and is also a member of the African and Malagasy Union, a larger grouping of twelve French-speaking nations.

So we see that Gabon is a small nation well on its way to taking its place among the more developed nations in Africa. Relations between Gabon and the United States have been friendly in the past, and I am sure will remain cordial in the future. It is a pleasure to extend my best wishes to the people of Gabon on their sixth anniversary of independence.

Order of AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, our National Capitol is again honored by being selected as the host city for the 44th Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA and its auxiliary organizations.

This great national fraternal order of Greek American citizens has made a major contribution over the years not only to its own members and the Greek community but also through its cooperation with civic, educational, and charitable projects beneficial to citizens of our local communities, State and Nation. The organization's charitable work has been outstanding and has continued for almost a half century. It has rendered a great service to immigrants of Greek descent in enabling them to become established and obtain educational advantages so as to better enjoy the freedoms and opportunities that this land of liberty extends to all its citizens regardless of race or religion.

AHEPA has been in the forefront in its aid and contribution toward aiding disaster victims regardless of nationality. This activity is not limited to the United States but extends throughout the world. The AHEPA organization has been instrumental in promoting friendships and close ties not only with Americans and their countrymen in their native land but with people in many other nations.

AHEPA and its members have cooperated in a major way in all our patriotic endeavors: the promotion of loyalty, participation in drives to eliminate poverty, and other political, social, and civic activities.

I wish to join along with other friends of the Order of AHEPA in wishing them many years of continued activity in their efforts toward peace, self-government, and freedom for all nations throughout the globe.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a column by Jack Foisie from the August 12, 1966, issue of the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Foisie, longtime Times Saigon bureau chief who is now home on leave, presents his observation about behind the scene activities with regard to reports that a manpower buildup is needed in Vietnam.

The column follows:

THE ROSE-TINTED VIETNAM VIEW

(By Jack Foisie)

The Johnson Administration seems determined to keep the public looking at the Vietnam war through rose-tinted glasses.

With Congressional elections coming up in November, neither the man in the White House, nor his Secretary of Defense, wants to read that the war, if progressing at all, is moving at a snail's pace in terms of long-range objectives.

Or that, with the present troop levels, the war cannot possibly be won in eight years. Or even with more than double the 300,000 Americans presently in Vietnam, the war cannot be won within five years.

So when a rash of stories were cabled out of Saigon to this effect early this week, a "Pentagon spokesman" denied that there was any such thinking among the generals.

The denial was artful. He said neither the Defense Department nor the Joint Chiefs of Staff has any studies which reach those pessimistic conclusions.

Maybe, it was suggested the following day, some of the individual services have made studies which are glum on progress in Vietnam. But they really aren't high level enough to count for much.

At his Tuesday press conference, President Johnson said: "We have not been able to find any of those reports in the government here."

It is more than coincidence that numerous reporters in Saigon, including The Times' William Tuohy, produced very similar stories at the same time. This is a sure tipoff that the stories were products of a "background" briefing for correspondents by someone high in the American military. He was willing to talk frankly if he wouldn't be quoted.

This may sound like a sneaky way of doing business, but "background without attribution" has been for years a device used by the administration for getting across a particular point of view without being held responsible for the thinking. And the military in Saigon was merely employing the same method.

Reporters don't enjoy being "used" in such fashion. But particularly during times of diplomatic crisis, the backgrounder appears to be a defensible practice, and a means of informing the readers of some facts-of-life which would never be revealed by authorities on an attributable basis.

The mystifying thing about the current Saigon "backgrounder" is that the information coming out of it was slapped down by the Pentagon.

Although not always is there complete agreement between the generals in the field and those in the Pentagon, there is seldom lack of coordination between them.

Particularly on how to use the press to their best advantage, there is tight control by Assistant Defense Secretary Arthur Sylvester.

The high-speed communication channels between Washington and Saigon are used during the quiet periods to fill in the press agents at either end. A press conference by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara is filed to the Saigon military "for your information and guidance." And a transcript or summary of every 5 o'clock "press briefing" in Saigon goes to the Pentagon molders of public opinion.

It is highly unlikely that whoever gave the Saigon correspondents the "backgrounder" on needing more troops in Vietnam did so on his own hook, without approval from his bosses in the Pentagon. The general in Saigon may even have known that the Pentagon would issue an oblique denial of the need for more troops.

It seems to be one more illustration of how the administration prefers to "acclimate" the public before putting into effect steps to increase our commitment in Vietnam.

A Good Industrial Neighbor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent to insert in the Record this editorial that appeared in the Peoria Journal Star on August 11, 1966, entitled "A Good Industrial Neighbor."

A Good Industrial Neighbor

When Jones & Laughlin announced their plans for a mammoth steel complex at Hennepin, one of the first questions and earliest answers was to the effect that they would NOT pollute the river.

Indeed their announcement stated that they would "put the water back in" in a bit better condition than it was when they "took it out."

Well, that's the kind of an announcement you expect, and then you wait and see if they are just saying what almost has to be said, or if they really mean it.

It seems clear already that J&L really means it.

Among the earliest activities in that huge construction and development task, we promptly discover, are very extensive works and plans for the disposal of damaging wastes.

These include extraordinary things such as burial beneath the ground at unbelievable depths where such wastes will not only be far below the river bed, and below the top soil, but below water tables or any conceivable strata affecting life on the surface.

Industry is desirable for the work it provides, the stimulus it provides for all sorts of economic activity, and, above all, for the things it manufacturers to the use, advantage and convenience of human beings

But for a community, those industries that perform those functions in such a way as to help its own locale be cleaner, healthier, and more attractive is most desirable of all.

We are clearly fortunate, and doubly fortunate, in the character of our new neighbor to the north.

Their responsibility to produce steel that will serve mankind in a thousand ways is matched by a responsibility to serve directly as a "good neighbor" at the plant site—and J&L is displaying its possession this dual responsibility.

By setting such a standard they also make themselves an example for other industries, and the downriver surge of industrial development is off on the right foot.

That is surely good news for all of us in this area.

Fly Now, Pay Later

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, on August 15 I issued a statement to the press concerning the airlines strike in which I detailed my views on the subject of congressional action in this matter. I now note that the Daily Times-Advocate in Escondido, Calif., published an editorial on the same subject on August 10. Since this editorial is in agreement with the statement I issued I would like to insert in the Record both the editorial, entitled "Fly Now, Pay Later" and my August 15 statement:

[From the Escondido (Calif.) Daily Times-Advocate, Aug. 10, 1966]

Fly Now, Pay Later

If the House follows the Senate's lead on a bill to force machinists back to work, the country may fly now and pay later.

It will pay by bringing compulsory arbitration and federal settlement of labor disputes just that much closer. If that's the price, it's too high for us.

Turning to Washington for the answer on labor deadlocks would end collective bargaining in major industries. The unions don't want this. Management doesn't want it, even though the air lines applaud and see no danger in the bill now before Congress.

The Senate has passed a measure which would make the striking machinists go back to their jobs with five major air carriers for a maximum of 180 days while negotiations continue. Representatives in the House are considering a similar bill.

Legislative expedience seldom produces good law. The issues of union power and freedom of management decision in federally regulated transportation are proper concerns of Congress. But they should be debated at leisure and with an eye on the long view, not brushed aside in a hasty effort to end a temporary crisis.

Questions arise. What happens after the 180-day cooling period if both sides are still cool to a settlement? Does Congress again act, this time empowering the Administration to dictate terms? What happens during the 180 days? Are the air lines going to get their money's worth from disgruntled "forced" labor?

An answer to this last one has been suggested by P. L. Siemiller, president of the International Association of Machinists. "Union members who return to work will be extra careful in everything they do," he says, "for they will not want to shoulder the blame for any accidents that might happen after the strike. Extra care takes extra time . . . After so many weeks on the picket line, union members will be tired after eight hours. In many instances they will not want to work overtime."

Translating Mr. Siemiller's euphemisms, a work slowdown and other obstructionism is promised.

We can't blame the machinists too much. Their present wage of $3.23 per hour, while ahead of the $2.70 average rate for all manufacturing industries, is below that of several comparable trades. Although they are warned to keep to the President's guide lines on rate raises, they have seen other unions ignore the guide lines without so much as a wrist slap from the White House.

Not only has the President looked away at this overstepping of guide lines, he has campaigned for a new minimum wage far beyond them, has failed to curb domestic spending, failed to raise taxes and generally failed to check the inflation he ostensibly deplores.

To get back to the air lines strike. Though it has caused marked public inconvenience, it has by no means brought public catastrophe. Railroads and busses are running, 40 per cent of air travel continues uninterrupted.

It is still better for Americans to be inconvenienced, for air lines to lose revenue and for union members to lose wages than to invite federal settlement of a major labor dispute. Perhaps the day is inevitable when this will happen, but if we can forestall it, we should.

[Press release of Congressman James B. Utt, Aug. 15, 1966]

Congressman James B. Utt (R-Calif.) today announced that he would oppose enactment of any bill that would cripple the system of collective bargaining in connection with the current airline strike.

In a statement released today, Representative Utt warned that enactment of proposed legislation would set a precedent that would result in Congress being forced to resolve all major labor disputes. The text of Congressman Utt's statement follows:

I am opposed to the enactment of any bill that would cripple the system of collective bargaining and infringe upon the rights of individual union members.

It should be understood that my rating with the AFL–CIO is a big fat "Zero", and that I have never had any support from labor unions. Nor have I asked for it. I am a strong supporter of the open shop provided for under the Right-to-Work Laws, and, therefore, I am a constant target of the Big Labor Barons. According to their specious reasoning, I should be among the first to want to punish labor for this uncalled-for disruption in amajor transport industry of America.

I do not believe that the pending legislation ordering the unions back to work is a proper function of either the Administration or the Congress. A law to force the machinists back to work might be temporarily expedient, but it would not resolve the problem in the long run. On the contrary, it would have the effect of completely destroying free and open collective bargaining. The interest of the public must be protected against labor monopoly, but that protection can only come from a complete overhaul of our existing labor laws and would include the placing of big labor under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The breakdown in present strike negotiations was caused by the rigid misconception of the President's so-called "guidelines" which are completely unrealistic.

In the current labor bargaining, there was a reasonable demand by the airline mechanics which would elevate their status to a higher plateau in the entire aviation field. They want recognition as an important segment of that industry. It is their job to service the planes under all conditions and to make them safe for flying. This is but one echelon below the responsibilities of the pilots who fly the aircraft and yet, I am told, the mechanics pay scale is less than that of a New York City garbage collector.

The President and his advisors refused to recognize this all-important prestige point. This fouled up the negotiations and the President, having failed utterly to bring about a settlement, tossed the whole mess into the lap of the Congress.

There are a dozen labor contracts expiring next year and they are all big ones. If Congress sets this dangerous precedent, it will find itself resolving every labor dispute that arises; it will find itself a legislative National Labor Relations Board; and it will have no time left over to fulfill its constitutional duties.

Let it be clearly understood that both labor and management will be quick to take advantage of the precedent that would be set, should the proposed legislation become law. One party or the other would always be tempted to "hold out" just a little bit longer if they knew that sooner or later the President or the Congress would step in.

The President failed to recognize that his absurd guidelines had been completely sabotaged before he went to conference, although that fact was known by all of the labor leaders, most of the Members of Congress and much of the public. While the airline strike has been in progress, the West Coast Maritime Union negotiated a five-year contract with the shippers on the basis of an 8% annual increase, or a total of 40% over a five-year period. The shippers were happy to sign this contract because in return the unions gave up some obsolete work rules so that increased efficiency will increase productivity commensurate with the increase in wages.

If the President and the Congress would make it clear that they will not intervene in the airline strike and will withdraw from the matter, thus permitting free collective bargaining, the planes would be flying almost as soon as they could get them off the ground. But, as long as the two parties to the dispute feel that they can shunt the responsibility for a settlement off on the Government, the strike will continue.

Welcome and Continued Success

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I join with many other Members of the House of Representatives in welcoming to our Nation's Capital many representatives of the Order of AHEPA, currently conducting their 44th supreme convention.

It is with particular pleasure that I greet four outstanding citizens from my own hometown of Saginaw, Mich., who are participating in the AHEPA convention. They are Tom Demetriou, a senior at Wayne State University Law School in Detroit; Christ A. Anagnost and Achilles J. "Kelly" Tarachas, two outstanding young attorneys in Saginaw; and John Tarachas, pharmaceutical representative. They represent the Saginaw Valley Chapter No. 216.

The objects and purposes of this fraternal order of some 46,000 Greek-Americans clearly illustrates its dedication to the promotion of good citizenship and educated, informed government; to the appreciation of Hellenic culture; and to good fellowship and good moral conduct.

I have always been particularly impressed by the number one object and purpose of the AHEPA. It is, and I quote:

> To promote and encourage loyalty of its members to the country of which they are citizens.

AHEPA's contributions to worthy and charitable causes; citizenship; civic participation; sports; and international relations have been widely hailed and rightfully so.

I wish all members of the Order of the AHEPA continued success and good health.

Peking Exposes Itself

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there really should be no doubt as to Red China's designs on the rest of Asia.

Peking itself has once again exposed the Communist's expansionist aims in rejecting Thailand's proposal of an all-Asian peace conference on Vietnam.

The Chicago Daily News refers to China's genuine objectives in an editorial saying that although Peking wants U.S. troops out of Vietnam, its goal is not peace but a clear-cut Communist victory.

We may collect the benefits of China's action, however, the newspaper suggests. Since the proposed conference would have included uncommitted nations, Peking's charge that it would serve "U.S. policies of aggression" should strike all but out-and-out Communists as ridiculous.

By inserting this editorial in the RECORD, I hope to call attention once more to the actual motives of the Communists in Asia.

The editorial follows:

PEKING HANGS UP AGAIN

Red China has made it plain it will have no part of a proposed all-Asian peace conference on Viet Nam. The parley was suggested by Thailand at a meeting of the Assn. of Southeast Asia in Bangkok. Word of the proposal had scarcely been made public when Peking blasted it as another "peace talks fraud" inspired by the United States. Without Red Chinese participation such a parley would have little meaning.

At this time Peking has nothing to gain in going alone with the "Peace for Asia Committee" proposed by Thailand. China's expansionist aims in Asia are hardly peaceful, and the military phase of the Viet Nam war, having now turned in favor of the allied forces, would allow Peking little or no bargaining leeway. Though it wants American troops and planes out of Viet Nam, its goal is not peace but a clearcut Communist victory.

North Viet Nam, inevitably, followed Peking's lead and rejected the plan.

It may be, however, that the West will emerge as a net beneficiary of the proposal and its outcome.

While the projected conference would have included Asian nations basically friendly to the United States, it also would have had as participants some of the "neutral" or "uncommitted" countries that tend to lean more to the East than to the West. To suggest, as Peking did, that such a parley might serve the "U.S. policies of aggression and war in Asia" should strike all but the out-and-out Communist countries as ridiculous in the face of China's own aggressive record.

When Peking speaks of peace in Asia, it means peace on its own terms—imposition of Red Chinese hegemony over the continent. In rejecting the Thailand plan it has made this clearer than ever to a bigger-than-ever Asian audience.

The Smear Boys Crank Up Again

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the San Francisco Chronicle recently ran an editorial entitled "The Smear Boys Crank Up Again."

This thoughtful editorial by the San Francisco Chronicle, which has the largest daily circulation in northern California, warrants our reading and consideration:

THE SMEAR BOYS CRANK UP AGAIN

A catch-all bill to punish American citizens who send blood, medical aid or any "thing" to a "hostile foreign power" has been drummed up by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a pretext for holding hearings beginning tomorrow in Washington. Nine anti-Vietnam activists from the Bay Area have been subpoenaed, some of whom are reported to be looking forward to the publicity exposure.

The Berkeley Vietnam Day Committee's former chairman, Jerry Rubin, has rented a uniform of the American Revolutionary War period in which he says he intends to appear. He probably will be lucky to escape arrest for impersonating General Washington, but he is an odds-on bet to make the Tuesday evening news telecasts, and that is what seems to matter.

This planned keynote performance on the witnesses' side is preposterous enough, but the objective of the Un-American Committee is a danger to the freedom to dissent and a transparent effort to smear the protest movement against the Vietnam war.

Blood collections were taken on the Stanford and other Bay Area campuses last spring for shipment to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong. The bill before the committee, by Representative JOE POOL of Texas, would punish such an act with 20 years imprisonment. Under present Federal law, criminal penalties can be invoked against citizens providing "tangible assistance" to a hostile power or group only after Congress formally declared war. The Vietnam war is undeclared.

Another section of the Pool bill is more justifiable. It would establish the same penalty for obstructing or interfering with a troop train or other movement of the armed forces. In our opinion such a measure has validity without regard to whether the country is in a declared or undeclared war. The only mystery surrounding it is why it comes up before the Un-American Committee, instead of the Armed Services or the Judiciary Committee, where jurisdiction over offenses against the military properly belongs.

The Un-American Committee should have been abolished long ago, and might have been had it not been for the actions of various activists—Communists and others—who have given it timely pretexts for retaining its lease on life. This week's hearings promise to give the committee still another lease, and that will be much to our disappointment, to that of the various committees to abolish HUAC, and to nearly 70 Congressmen who have gone on the record with votes to put the Un-American Committee out of business.

Amend Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL J. KREBS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize additional amounts for assistance thereunder, to authorize grants for certain technical studies, and to provide for an expedited program of research, development, and demonstration of new urban transportation system.

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966. The provisions of this act are designed to provide a coordinated approach to the problems of mass transit. The increased annual appropriation to finance grants under the 1964 act is vital; for the problems of our cities, far from disappearing, threaten to overwhelm the urban areas of our Nation if we do not redouble our efforts.

However, just as crucial in the long run as money, are the provisions of this act for research and development aimed at dealing with mass transit in a long-range comprehensively planned and rational manner. This bill deals with transportation. But in today's sprawling megalopolises the state of mass transportation affects employment, it affects the efficiency of private enterprise, the distribution of goods and services to the public, the national defense, and in short, the well-being of our people. By directing the Secretaries of HUD and of Commerce to prepare a program of development which will consider all the ramifications of the transit problem, and by emphasizing the necessity for including transit planning in a comprehensively planned program of urban development, this act goes a long way toward providing urgently needed technical information and coordination.

If the day ever existed when it was possible to say that cities could muddle through without method or design, allowing vital services and institutions to shift for themselves in a sea of pressure groups, politicking, and ignorance, that day is long gone. This body has already demonstrated its foresight and wisdom by its approval of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 and by the overwhelming support which the Committee on Banking and Currency has given to the present bill. These are difficult times when many complex problems vie for our attention and for funds; but as I have no doubt of the urgency and wide extent of our urban problems, I also have no doubt of our determination to solve them. I give my support and I urge the House to give its support to this important bill.

Two Hundred and Sixty Professors Protest Committee on Un-American Activities Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as we all know, is now engaged in another round of hearings. The story is, unfortunately, a familiar one and all too reminiscent of past sessions. I have long opposed the operation of the committee as a violation of the first amendment, both in its mandate and procedure. I have objected to the practices of this committee which over and over impugn the character and associations of witnesses and which concentrate on exposure for the sake of exposure.

In the current case, the circumstances surrounding the subpena of Dr. Stephen Smale, a distinguished professor of mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley and a supporter of the Vietnam Day Committee, are a discredit not only to the committee but to the Congress as a whole. Two hundred and sixty professors at universities all over the country have protested the manner in which this situation was handled and the infringement on civil liberties which the case represents. At this point, I include in the RECORD the statement which has been issued and the signatories to it:

BERKELEY, CALIF., *August 12, 1966.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Enclosed is a statement endorsed by 260 professors, protesting actions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which have subjected an eminent professor of mathematics to damaging smears and innuendos.

Public release of the names of persons for whom subpoenas were issued violates the House Committee's own Rules, as well as common standards of decency and fair play. We believe that the hearings themselves violate the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and association.

In view of the discredit which these actions reflect upon the House of Representatives, we urge you to take appropriate and remedial action to cancel the hearings.

Yours sincerely,

LEON HENKIN,
Acting Chairman, Department of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley.

The attached expression of the views of individual professors does not purport to represent the official views of any university.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The Committee on Un-American Activities has issued subpoenas to several persons to appear at open hearings of the Committee in Washington, D.C. beginning August 16.

The names of 7 persons for whom subpoenas had been issued were released in articles appearing in the San Francisco Examiner August 4th and 5th. One of the persons named is Professor Stephen Smale of the Mathematics Department at the University of California, Berkeley.

The August 5th Examiner article has the headline: "UC Prof Dodges Subpena, Skips U.S. for Moscow."

The story states: "Dr. Stephen Smale, University of California professor and backer of the Vietnam Day Committee and old Free Speech Movement, is either on his way or is in Moscow, the Examiner learned today.

"In leaving the country, he has dodged a subpoena directing him to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington."

The release of the names of subpoenaed persons to the press is in violation of the House Committee's Rules of Procedure; Rule 16 states: "No member of the Committee or staff shall make public the name of any witness subpoenaed before the Committee or Subcommittee prior to the date of his appearance."

Professor Smale is a distinguished mathematician, who left the United States at the end of May to fulfill a long planned lecture series at the universities of Geneva and Bonn. At the time the subpoena was issued, he was traveling from Geneva to attend the International Congress of Mathematicians, which is being held this year in Moscow. Professor Smale has been invited to give one of the major addresses at the Congress.

We protest the unprincipled attack upon Professor Smale, which was brought about by the House Committee's violation of its own rules of conduct.

We protest also the House Committee's unconstitutional invasion of freedom of opinion and association and respectfully urge that the subpoenas be withdrawn and the hearings cancelled.

Prof. Leon Henkin, Math., University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Serge Lang, Math., Columbia University & University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. M. Loeve, Math and Statistics, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Jerzy Neyman, Statistics, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Murray H. Protter, Math, University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Julia Robinson, Lecturer in Math., University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Raphael M. Robinson, Math., University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. E. L. Scott, Statistics, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. A. H. Taub, Math, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Howard G. Tucker, Math, University of California, Riverside.

Prof. Richard M. Abrams, History, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Nesmith Ankeny, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.

Prof. E. W. Barankin, Statistics, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Harold B. Barclay, Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley. Permanent Position: Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Prof. Bruce A. Barnes, Math., University of Oregon.

Prof. Thomas G. Barnes, History, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Lawrence P. Belluge, Math, University of California, Riverside.

Prof. Bernard Berlowitz, Math, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Peter J. Bickel, Statistics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. David Blackwell, Statistics, University of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Jack Block, Psychology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Stephen Booth, English, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. W. J. Bouwsma, History, Univ. of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Robert B. Brown, math, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. S. S. Chern, Math., University of Calif., Berkeley.

Dr. Nannielou H. Dieter, Radio Astronomy Laboratory, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Stephen P. Diliberto, Math, University of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Jan E. Dizard, Sociology, University of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Ralph Emerson, Botany, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Stanley J. Eskin, English, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Carl Faith, Math, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Prof. Jacob Feldman, Math, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. George E. Forsythe, Computer Science, Stanford Univ.

Prof. Fred Galvin, Physics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Erik Geissler, Physics, University of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. R. A. Gordon, Economics, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Marvin J. Greenberg, Math, Northeastern University, Boston.

Dr. Beverly M. Guirard, Biochemistry, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. K. D. C. Haley, Statistics, Stanford.

Prof. David Handel, Math, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Robert A. Harris, Chemistry, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Robert Hartman, Art, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Melvin Henriksen, Math, Case Institute of Technology.

Prof. Eugene Herman, Math, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

Prof. Richard E. Hutson, English, University of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Leonard Interrante, Chemistry, University of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Richard Isaac, Math, Hunter College.

Prof. C. D. Jeffries, Physics, University of California, Berkeley.

Prof. Winthrop D. Jordan, History, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. F. W. Kanmber, Math, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Samuel Karlin, Math, Stanford Univ.

Prof. Jack I. Karush, Statistics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Karl Kasten, Art, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Melvin Katz, Math, Univ. of New Mexico.

Prof. Jack Kirsch, Biochemistry, University of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Martin A. Keein, History, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Richard R. Korn, Criminology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Bernard Kripke, Math, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Joseph L. La Pomtez, Zoology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Milton Lees, Math, Case Institute of Technology.

Prof. D. H. Lehmer, Math, University of Calif., Berkeley (UCB).

Prof. Daniel S. Lev, Political Science, UCB.

Prof. Lawrence Levine, History, UCB.

Prof. Hans Lwy, Math, UCB.

Prof. Leonard J. Lipkin, Math, UCB.

Prof. Charles Loewner, Math, Stanford.

Prof. Leo Lowenthal, Sociology, UCB.

Prof. Herbert MacCoby, School of Social Welfare, UCB.

Prof. David Matza, Sociology, UCB.

Prof. Davis McEntire, Social Welfare, UCB.

Prof. Andrew S. McFarland, Political Science, UCB.

Prof. Carruth McGehee, Math, UCB.

Prof. Ralph McKenzie, Math, UCB.

Prof. T. R. Mecalf, History, UCB.

Prof. W. E. Meyerhof, Physics, Stanford.

Prof. Henry Miller, Social Welfare, UCB.

Prof. Masao Miyoshi, English, UCB.

Prof. Lincoln Moses, Statistics, UCB.

Prof. J. B. Neilands, Biochemistry, UCB.

Prof. Hajimu Ogawa, Math, Univ. of Calif., Riverside.

Prof. S. K. Orgel, English, UCB.

Prof. Donald Orenstein, Math, Stanford.

Prof. Oscar H. Parris, Zoology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Roderick B. Park, Botany, UCB.

Prof. Ralph Phillips, Math, Stanford.

Prof. Irving Piliavin, Social Welfare, UCB.

Prof. George Polya, Math, Stanford.

Prof. Carroll W. Prusell, Jr., History, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Prof. Ralph W. Rader, English, UCB.

Prof. David W. Reed, Linguistics, UCB.

Prof. F. Reif, Physics, UCB.

Prof. Walter A. Rosenkrantz, Math, New York Univ., N.Y.

Prof. M. Rosenlicht, Math, UCB.

Prof. Haskell P. Prsenthal, Math, UCB.

Prof. George Ross, Math, UCB.

Prof. Hans Samelson, Math, Stanford.

Prof. Howard K. Schachman, Molecular Biology, UCB.

Prof. A. L. Schawlow, Physics, Stanford.

Prof. Irwin Scheiner, History, UCB.

Prof. L. I. Schiff, Physics, Stanford.

Prof. Mark Schorer, English, UCB.

Prof. Lawrence C. Shepley, Physics, UCB.

Prof. M. Brewster Smith, Psychology, UCB.

Prof. Ralph I. Smith, Zoology, UCB.

Prof. Robert Solovay, Math, UCB.

Prof. Jorge Sotomayor, Math, UCB.

Prof. Dore Ashton, Art History, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Albert Bharucha-Reid, Math., Wayne State Univ., Detroit.

Prof. Howard N. Boughey, Jr., Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Prof. R. Dourgin, Math., Univ. of Washington.

Prof. Walter Buckley, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Prof. Joseph Callaway, Physics, Univ. of Calif., Riverside.

Prof. Duane Carmony, Physics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley and Purdue Univ.

Prof. Douglas G. Chapman, Math., Univ. of Wash.

Prof. Aaron V. Cicourel, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Prof. Mendel F. Cohen, Philosophy, Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Prof. Harry Corson, Math, Univ. of Washington.

Prof. William R. Dennes, Philosophy, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Aaron J. Douglas, Economics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Dorian Feldman, Statistics, Michigan State Univ.

Prof. D. Floyd, Math., New Mexico State Univ.

Prof. Martin Fox, Statistics, Michigan State Univ.

Prof. Dene F. Franklin, Electrical Engineering, Stanford Univ.

Prof. David Gold, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Prof. Peter M. Hall, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Dr. Martin B. Halpern, Physics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. James F. Hannan, Statistics and Probability, Michigan State Univ.

Prof. Richard Herr, History, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Herbert Heyer, Math., Univ of Washington.

Prof. Charles Hobby, Math., Univ. of Washington.

Prof. Paul G. Hoel, Math., Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles.

Prof. Norman Hosay, Math., Univ. of Washington.

Prof. Donald Kalish, Philosophy, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles.

Prof. Sheldon J. Korchin, Psychology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Ralph M. Kramer, Social Welfare, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. E. L. Lehmann, Statistics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Herbert S. Levine, Economics, Univ. of Pennsylvania.

Prof. David Randall Luce, Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Philosophy.

Prof. M. H. McAndrew, Math, Univ. of Washington.

Prof. Albert Nijenhuis, Math, Univ. of Washington.

Prof. Ivan Niven, Math, Univ. of Oregon.

Prof. Keith Phillips, Math, Calif. Institute of Technology.

Prof. Frank A. Pitelka, Zoology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. H. E. Reinhardt, Math, Univ of Montana.

Prof. Roger W. Richardson, Jr., Math, Univ. of Washington.

Prof. Walden K. Roberts, Molecular Biology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Lewis Robertson, Math, Univ. of Washington.

Prof. William S. Robinson, Molecular Biology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Sheldon Rothblatt, History, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Harry Rubin, Molecular Biology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. C. Wade Savage, Philosophy, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles.

Prof. R. A. Schaufele, Mathematical Statistics, Columbia Univ.

Prof. Henry Scheffe, Statistics, Univ of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Herbert Sussman, English, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Eyvind H. Wichmann, Physics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Dr. Donald M. Wilson, Molecular Biology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. William B. Woolf, Math, Univ. of Washington.

Prof. Paul Wuebben, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Prof. Morton G. Wurtele, Meteorology, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles.

Prof. Larzer Ziff, English, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Don H. Zimmerman, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara.

Prof. George W. Barlow, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Walton Bean, History, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Robert Blauner, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Leo Brewer, Chemistry, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. James Cahill, Art, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Herbert Blumer, Sociology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Michael J. Chamberlin, Molecular Biology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Philip A. Cowan, Psychology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Joel Goldfarb, Criminology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Robert M. Fisher, Criminology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. G. Hochschild, Math, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Robert H. Haynes, Medical Physics, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Ingram Olkin, Statistics, Stanford Univ.

Prof. Paul Olum, Math, Cornell Univ. and Stanford Univ.

Prof. John O. Rasmussen, Chemistry, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. Donald Sarason, Math, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Prof. David T. Benhardt, Biology, Harvard Univ.

Prof. William B. Arveson, Math, Harvard Univ.

Prof. Richard M. Cameron, Theology, Boston Univ.

Prof. Philip Morrison, Physics, Mass. Institute of Technology.

Prof. Richard Cone, Biology, Harvard Univ.

Prof. Henry T. Yost, Biology, Amherst.

Prof. Mahlon B. Hoagland, Bacteriology, Harvard Medical School.

Prof. Stanley W. Thomas, Chairman, Idaho School of Religion, Univ. of Idaho.

Rev. Charles W. Doak, Univ. of Southern Calif.

Rev. Richard E. Mumma, Harvard Univ.

Prof. Richard De Bold, Social Relations, Wesleyan Univ.

Prof. Robert A. Rothstein, Slavic Languages, Harvard Univ.

Prof. Carral Bennetts, Chemical Engineering, Univ. of Conn.

Prof. Donald C. Spencer, Math, Stanford.

Prof. Kenneth M. Stampp, History, UCB.

Prof. Charles Stein, Statistics, Stanford.

Prof. George W. Stocking, Jr., History, UCB.

Prof. Dorothy Stone, Math, Univ. of Rochester, N.Y.

Prof. Herbert L. Strauss, Chemistry, UCB.

Prof. Praul Switzer, Statistics, Stanford Univ.

Prof. Gabor Szego, Math, Stanford Univ.

Prof. P. Emery Thomas, Math, UCB.

Prof. Arnold E. True, Meteorology, San Jose State College.

Prof. Francis J. Turner, Geology, UCB.

Prof. Frederick Wakeman, History, UCB.

Prof. L. J. Waldron, Soil Physica, UCB.

Prof. F. W. Warner, Math, U.C.B.

Prof. Daniel Weiner, Electrical engineering, UCB.

Prof. David W. Weiss, Bacteriology and Immunology, UCB.

Prof. Clyde D. Willson, Biochemistry, UCB.

Prof. Allan Wilson, Biochemistry, UCB.

Prof. K. T. Wiltse, School of Social Welfare, UCB.

Mr. Thomas Winnett.

Prof. Karl E. Zimmer, Linguistics, UCB.

Prof. G. C. Evans, Math, UCB.

Prof. Benjamin R. Halpern, Math, UCB.

Prof. Alex Rosenberg, Math, Cornell Univ., N.Y.

Prof. Charles G. Sellers, History, UCB.

Rev. Victor Obenhaus, Christian Ethics, Chicago Theological Seminary.

Prof. Curtis MacDougall, Journalism, Northwestern Univ.

Prof. Donald Torchiana, English, Northwestern Univ.

Pearl M. Hart, Lecturer, John Marshall Cook Law School.

Prof. Israel N. Herstein, Math, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Jesse Lemish, History, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Carl W. Condit, English, Northwestern Univ.

Naomi Weisstein, Lecturer Psychiatry, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Ogden Hannaford, Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology.

Kenneth R. Calkins, History, Lake Forest College.

Sister Mary A. Cramer, Dean of Students, Mundelein College.

Prof. J. L. Doob, Math, Univ. of Ill. (Champaign).

Prof. Wilson Zaring, Math, Univ. of Ill. (Champaign).

Prof. Ralph Shapey, Music, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. David M. Schneider, Anthropology, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Richard Flacks, Sociology, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Vere C. Campbell, Philosophy, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Merlin S. Bowen, English, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Margaret Y. George, History, Univ. of Illinois (Champaign).

Prof. Charles H. George, History, Northern Illinois Univ.

Prof. Antoni Zygmund, Math, Univ. of Chicago.

Richard A. Hunt, Instructor of Math, Univ. of Chicago.

Prof. Ruben Sandler, Math, Univ. of Illinois (Circle Campus).

Prof. Joseph Landin, Math, Univ of Illinois, (Circle Campus).

Prof. Arunas Liudevicius, Math, Univ of Chicago.

Prof. Alan McConnell, Math, Univ. of Illinois (Circle Campus).

Prof. A. Adrian Albert, Math, Univ of Chicago.

Prof. Alex Rosenberg, Chairman, Dept of Math, Cornell Univ.

Prof. J. Keifer, Math, Cornell Univ.

Prof. C. S. Herz, Math, Cornell Univ.

Prof. L. Silver, Math, Cornell Univ.

Prof. R. Greenblatt, Math, Cornell Univ.

Prof. M. Balch, Math, Cornell Univ.

Prof. G. Rinehart, Math, Cornell Univ.

Prof. Douglas Dowd, Acting Chairman Econ. Dept, 1965–1966, Cornell Univ.

Prof. Charles E. Townsend, Slavic Languages, Harvard Univ.

Prof. Joseph M. Crownin, graduate Education, Harvard Univ.

Prof. John Lamperti, Math, Dartmouth.

Prof. Frank Nardine, Graduate Education, Harvard.

Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Geology, Harvard.

Prof. Frank E. A. Sander, Harvard Law School.

Prof. Culbert G. Rutenber, Philosophy of Religion, Andover-Newton Theological School.

Prof. Salvatore Luria, Biology, MIT.

Prof. Irwin Weil, Russian, Northwestern.

Prof. Robert M. Dowsen, Biology, MIT.

Dr. Jane Fort, Graduate Education, Harvard.

Dr. Ann Forbes, Medicine, Mass. General Hospital.

Prof. Arthur Chavnick, Genetics Dept., Univ of Conn.

Prof. Norman T. Davis, Geology, Univ of Conn.

Prof. Hubert Goldstein, English, Univ of Conn.

Prof. Rufus Blandchard, English, Univ. of Conn.

Prof. William Rosen, English, Univ of Conn.

Prof. Carl Schaefer, Zoology, Univ of Conn.

Prof. Joel Kupperman, Philosophy, Univ of Conn.

Prof. Oward Roberts, Math, Univ of Conn.

Order of AHEPA

SPEECH
OF
HON. JAMES M. HANLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to commemorate the 44th International Convention of AHEPA meeting here in Washington this week.

The members of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association have been, and are a credit to their country and to their heritage. Over the years these Greek Americans have made important contributions to American life.

Greece was the founding place of the representative form of government which we have come to know as democracy. The members of AHEPA have fostered these cherished beliefs and have instilled the tenets of democracy in their families.

The preservation and the spread of Greek culture and civilization in America have not been unimportant services. To the melting pot of the United States, AHEPA has made a significant contribution, not only through the preservation of Greek heritage but also by fostering understanding and toleration in community relations. These accomplishments alone are noteworthy contributions to society.

Yet AHEPA has gone well beyond this. Their educational and charitable work is well known. They have provided relief to disaster strickened areas and have rendered their services and funds in building needed hospitals and clinics. They have provided agricultural schools in Greece and scholarship programs for needy students.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to join with my colleagues in saluting this worthy organization. Their devotion and loyalty to the United States and their work for all of humanity are indeed praiseworthy. It is an honor to have them meeting in our Nation's Capital.

Tax Deductions for Reimbursed Moving Expenses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY H. McVICKER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, ours is an unprecedentedly mobile society. Half of our population moves from the residence to another every 5 years, often clear across the country. My own area in Colorado is one of many which have benefited from migration from all parts of our Nation.

Many times when a man moves it is solely because of his job. Our people are able to better themselves through participation in a free economy in a way unknown to most of the world. Our industries are strong because they have a whole nation of talented people from which to select their personnel. Worker mobility is good for our industries and for their employees.

In light of this fact many Members of Congress have become dissatisfied with current illiberal tax deductions allowed on reimbursed moving expenses. At this time only expenses actually paid to a man to move himself and his family to his new home and job are deductible. All other reimbursements, whether for temporary quarters, house hunting trips, or meals and lodging en route, are income on which taxes must be paid.

I am today introducing a bill which would change this situation. Many additional costs necessarily incurred in moving from one job to another, and for which the employee is reimbursed, would be made deductible by this bill.

This bill would remove one large inconvenience of changing jobs from one locality to another, for it would eliminate the tax penalty on employee mobility. I strongly urge its passage.

A Letter on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON H. CLAUSEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, today one of our congressional committees is meeting to ascertain the composure of those groups and individuals who are so adamantly protesting our involvement in the Vietnam war. We have all read about them, seen them on TV and in some cases they have approached us in person in an attempt to convey their message. These people will throw themselves in front of a moving freight train, disrupt public appearances by the President and members of his Cabinet, stage disruptive, massive marches and in other ways harrass the orderly handling of this conflict.

Outside of those protesters there are many Americans who are not entirely sure of why we are in Vietnam and whether we should be there, but they are decent, law-abiding citizens who are desirous of facts and an honest explanation of what is going on. One of these Americans is the son of a newspaper publisher in Petaluma, Calif. His father, Floyd L. Wynne, took the time to spell out the answers to his son's query and published them in his paper, the Petaluma Argus-Courier.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Floyd Wynne's decision to make his letter public as I feel that it has a definite message that all Americans should read. It is beautifully written and I believe my colleagues in the Congress will appreciate the soundness of the editorial's content. I wish to have the letter printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time:

[From the Petaluma (Calif.) Argus-Courier, July 1, 1966]

LETTER FROM FATHER TO TEENAGE SON

An open letter from a father to his teenage son:

"You caught me by surprise the other night, son, when you asked me 'Why should I have to go fight in Viet Nam?'

"I didn't answer you very well, I know.

"I was angered and hurt.

"But today after second thought, on this 190th anniversary of our Independence Day, I can better understand this question that sprang from your lips.

"It was a righteous question, one fashioned by the events that surround you.

"I was angered, son, because in my day any genuine American was angered when his country was insulted, or his flag spat upon or trampled in the dirt. In my day, son, it was with willing hands that our hats came off and our heads went high when that American red, white and blue went by.

"I was angered because I fought a war, as did millions of other Americans, to preserve that flag.

"And yet, it really wasn't the flag that caused me to go willingly into battle against an enemy of this country. It was you.

"Surprising?

"Well, all the time that I was overseas during that war which history now calls World War II, I was thinking of today. I was fighting that the day might come when I could return, get married and have sons, like you.

"I wanted them to have the same brand of freedom that I had enjoyed. I didn't want some tyrant to be controlling their minds and their bodies. I wanted them to have the same opportunity, the same blessings of home, church, school, friendships and opportunity that had been mine.

"I knew that if the enemy which we were fighting were to triumph, these freedoms would not be yours. If we were to lose that war, I knew that my future sons would never know the wonderful blessings of freedom that I had known.

"So I was angered by your question. It brought to mind the friends I had known who did not return from that conflict. Some of them still sleep forever under little white crosses in fields far from home.

"I was angered for them . . . for their sacrifice.

"And yet I knew that your question sprang from an honest heart, form a solid background of home and church.

"It is now that I realize freedom cannot be guaranteed forever. It cannot be handed down from one generation to another, like a family heirloom.

"My father earned his right to freedom in World War I . . . his father before him in the Indian Wars and right back to those who may have served in that raggle-tag army 190 years ago that routed the King's best.

"I realize now that freedom can vanish in a single generation. It can perish in the outcome of a battle or be lost through fear and hesitation of a frightened or selfish people.

"Freedom belongs to your generation. The freedom which is handed to your generation has been well earned by mine. New crimson has been added to the majesty of those red stripes by the blood shed for this freedom.

"It is the gift of my generation to yours.

"The time is soon approaching, if not already here, when my generation can no longer stand up and defend this precious freedom . . . when this generation of mine can no longer take the field and preserve and defend it.

"Then will the task fall completely on your generation.

"Viet Nam is one of those battlefields of freedom. As a free people, America has warned aggressive tyrants that we will not permit our friends to be conquered and their freedoms to perish.

"This is a big responsibility . . . defending freedom all around the world.

"But, son, the freedom of a weak nation is just as important to them as the freedom of a strong nation, like ours, is to us.

"When a nation cries out to us for help in defense of that freedom, we have always responded. We have not counted the cost, nor have we asked any reward. For their freedom and ours is completely intertwined.

"America could not long survive as a free nation in a world of dictatorships and enslaved peoples. We would be surrounded, attacked and defeated.

"I pray that you will never be called on to fight for that freedom.

"But if that call comes, it would be my fervent prayer that you, too, would count such service as one of love and duty . . . to yourself, your country, and to freedom for your sons and daughters, yet unborn.

"I cannot force you to love freedom above self. You and your generation will have to honestly survey the world around you and then decide whether freedom is worth fighting for.

"We of this generation, and the generations before us over the past 190 years have felt that it was.

"Now, son, the decision is yours."

Ashmore's Amendment to Civil Rights Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished, able, and learned colleague, the Honorable ROBERT T. ASHMORE, has won the plaudits of a grateful Nation for successfully amending the 1966 Civil Rights Act. Our colleague's amendment reflects the deep feeling of respect the people of this country have for law and order. Our colleague's amendment reflects especially the deep feeling and respect the people of South Carolina have for law and order. They abhor riotous demonstrations, mob violence, lawlessness, night riders, and bigotry.

The editorial policy of the Greenville News, Greenville, S.C., has encouraged law and order. One of its distinguished editors, Wayne W. Freeman, served on a committee to promote harmony and good will during a difficult period. He served his State during this period with honor and distinction and earned the gratitude of our people.

The following editorial appeared in the Greenville News on August 12, 1966, and is a tribute to our beloved colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. ASHMORE], our State officials, and is a tribute to the people of South Carolina.

WRITING EQUALITY INTO NEW LAW

Matthew Perry of Columbia, a Negro civil rights lawyer who has demonstrated levelheadedness and unusual restraint, recently, praised South Carolina's last three Governors for their major role in the state's peaceful handling of racial problems.

Governors Hollings, Russell and McNair, he said, all have insisted on law and order and stated they would not tolerate "the kind of rowdiness that has occurred in Alabama and Mississippi," where he said the Governors had incited citizens to defy law and order.

That this praise was earned by the officials and the people they represent makes it appropriate that it was Rep. Robert T. Ashmore of Greenville who successfully amended the proposed civil rights act of 1966 in the House. On its face, Title V will afford equal protection to both civil rights workers and innocent persons who might suffer damage or be physically harmed by their activities.

Until his amendment was adopted, the provision was one-sided. In effect, it would virtually have given civil rights demonstrators immunity from local and state laws and absolve them of responsibility for violence they might provoke. The proposed law is now more evenly balanced.

Mr. Perry particularly mentioned the "desegregation" of Clemson University in early February, 1963 not long after the tragedy of Oxford, Miss. He commended Governors Hollings and Russell who in quick succession warned that disorder would not be tolerated.

Mr. Perry is quite right, as far as he went in his comments last weekend. Knowing just what went on long before and during the tense period, we can add emphasis to what he said.

Law enforcement officers headed by Chief J. P. Strom of SLED were given full authority and backing by Governor Hollings, who was leaving office, to make all necessary preparations to prevent trouble.

When assuming the office, Governor Russell took a similar position and underscored the state's determination that no disorder would be permitted to develop and that lawbreakers would be dealt with summarily.

In the General Assembly such legislative stalwarts as Sen. L. Marion Gressette calmed a few hotheads and advised acceptance of the inevitable as a means of improving the state's chances of retaining primary control of its institutions despite federal encroachment.

South Carolina newsmen prepared to handle the news of the event with complete and competent, factual but not sensational or capricious reporting. And they placed themselves squarely in the path of "foreign correspondents," more than a hundred in all, representing out-of-state and national publications who might have become "part of the story" as they did in many places.

What Mr. Perry may not know is that probable troublemakers of both races had been told in no uncertain terms that they had better not be seen where they had no business during the tense days.

Furthermore, the nearest "federal man" to the Clemson situation was in his headquarters in Greenville, where he remained with the assurance that the situation would be handled properly and he would be kept informed.

As soon as he took office, Governor McNair was beset by voting rights demonstrators, many of them from other states, in his home county of Allendale and several others where racial incidents had previously occurred despite the best efforts of law enforcement agencies. He handled the explosive situation with the same techniques and wisdom which had worked in the past.

SLED agents and other law enforcement officers were sent to the "hot spots" with instructions to keep the peace. They had to allow the civil rights "workers" to demonstrate in an orderly manner, but they told them exactly what they could not do. They were warned that they would be jailed if they caused disorder, and Whites were given similar notice not to take the law into their own hands.

For weeks Governor McNair was forced to divert his attention from other matters to keep the peace while the demonstrations went on, albeit peacefully, and the federal registrars invaded the state for no good reason. The executive offices were a veritable law enforcement command post.

But the peace was kept. It was kept because the majority of South Carolinians of both races refused to be incited or provoked by the agitators. It was kept because the responsible officials made it clear to potential troublemakers of both races that the law would be upheld—evenly and equally—and enforced—to the limit.

This is the principle that Mr. Ashmore managed to write into the pending new federal law which now goes to the Senate.

William Tsaffaras Attends AHEPA Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, among the delegates to the 1966 Convention of the Order of AHEPA, is William Tsaffaras, of Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Tsaffaras has long been active in AHEPA affairs. Currently supreme counselor, Order of AHEPA, he is a former president of Hellas Chapter 102 in Lowell and a former district governor of Bay State No. 8 District in Massachusetts. He is an official of the department of commerce in Massachusetts.

I am pleased to welcome Bill Tsaffaras to Washington.

Honduras Gets Michigan Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I join in this celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress with much enthusiasm and much hope for the future.

The Alliance for Progress has made mistakes, to be sure, as does any experiment worthy of the name.

But the Alliance has not made the ultimate mistakes of apathy and distinterest which could only lead to despair and disenchantment in a part of the world in which we are truly neighbors.

One of the noblest of the experiments underway is the Partners of the Alliance, a program which I regard as a reconnaissance-in-force into new methods and techniques of helping people help themselves.

This program, which had part of its beginnings in Oakland County, Mich., now has 30 different parts of the United States linked in ties of friendship and understanding with 30 areas in Latin America.

One of the newest of these partnerships is that of British Honduras, or Belize as it will be called after it gains its independence in the near future, and the State of Michigan.

A survey team from Michigan has already visited this Central American nation and its members were concerned about the poverty they saw but highly encouraged by the potential for development.

Already 15 Michigan universities and colleges have pledged 16 scholarships to students from British Honduras, and further additions to the program of assistance are in the offing.

For the benefit of my colleagues, an article in the Miami Herald about this Michigan-British Honduras partnership follows:

[From the Miami Herald, July 25, 1966]

PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE—HONDURAS GETS MICHIGAN AID

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDUSAS.—People in the state of Michigan have started a long-range program to help develop this tropical British possession on the Caribbean shore.

If the plans the Michigan investors are considering become reality it could mean more than $30 million for the economy, now almost entirely dependent on revenue from sugar and citrus exports.

The program, officially called Michigan Partners of the Alliance for Progress, is headed by Alvin M. Bentley, who was recently named executive director at an organization meeting in Lansing.

A counterpart committee was named here at the same time. Several businessmen already have come from Michigan to look into investment possibilities and see what the problems are.

There is no shortage of problems. British Honduras has a climate ideally suited to tourism; yet there is no tourism.

The blue-green waters around the barrier reef (nearly 200 miles long, the second largest in the world after Australia's Great Barrier Reef) are ideal for swimming, skindiving and sport fishing.

Yet there are no hotels on the keys among the reef's outcroppings. Indeed, there are only 66 tourist hotel rooms available in the entire colony.

Its land is well suited to cattle raising; yet there are very few commercial herds. Fish abound in its waters, but commercial fishing is negligible.

It has one of the highest literacy rates (90 per cent) south of the U.S. border, yet barely 50, if that many of its almost 110,000 people have university degrees.

Roads are scarce. What few there are would be classified as substandard in the U.S.

Its timber industry, mainly mahogany, once the life blood of the colony, is moribund.

U.S. economists consider the area a good place for Americans looking for overseas investment possibilities.

This confidence is made all the stronger by the fact that the U.S. and British Honduras government, headed by Prime Minister George Price, signed an investment guarantee agreement last February.

Under it, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) is authorized to insure new U.S. investments against normal commercial risks and such risks as currency inconvertibility damage or destruction by war, revolution, or insurrection, and expropriation, nationalization or confiscation.

With this umbrella over their heads American investors are expected to look favorably on British Honduras in coming years. Economists here consider the Michigan Partners program a strong beginning.

AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. GALE SCHISLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in welcoming the thousands of delegates and members of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association who have gathered in Washington for their 44th supreme convention. The Order of AHEPA—as it is most commonly known—and its three auxiliaries, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athens have a total of 1,125 chapters in 49 States, all the provinces of Canada, the Bahamas, and Greece.

The order has done much to encourage good citizenship and needed social action. Its many clinics for newly arrived immigrants and its countless philanthropic endeavors have made it one of America's truly great fraternal societies.

For the last 44 years, the Order of AHEPA has been making many significant contributions to American life. Indeed all Americans can take pride in their work and follow their example.

Indonesian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that tomorrow is independence day for the Republic of Indonesia.

It was on August 17, 1945, that Indonesian national leaders declared that the colonial period had ended in their country and that their people would shape their own destiny.

The years which have followed have not been easy ones for the people of Indonesia. The declaration of independence was the beginning of a protracted military and diplomatic struggle against the Dutch.

This period lasted until 1949 when Indonesia finally gained recognition for its sovereignty.

There followed a period of parliamentary democracy in which basic freedoms and rights of citizens were respected. Soon, however, the constitutional system began to crumble because of political and economic instability. In 1958 democracy was replaced by authoritarian "guided democracy" under President Sukarno.

During this era, Indonesia moved steadily way from the position of nonalinement to a policy of cooperation with Communist China. While the economic life of the nation stagnated, a "confrontation" was begun with the nation's neighbor, Malaysia.

This period came to a climax last October when Communists and other dissidents attempted to seize power. These elements, supported by Communist China, were effectively thwarted by the speedy and courageous actions of General Suharto who became a new figure of strength on the Indonesian scene.

As an aftermath of this abortive coup, thousands of Communists have been killed in Indonesia. Without in any way condoning this slaughter, we may note that it undoubtedly resulted from deep-seated animosities which Communist arrogance and highhanded activities had engendered in the Indonesian people.

Presently Indonesia has entered a fourth period in its history. The nation has taken encouraging steps away from the brink of communism and economic chaos.

It has ended the costly and unjustified struggle against Malaysia.

It has expressed the desire to reenter the United Nations and other international organizations.

Indonesia has indicated an interest in joining with other Asian nations in a security alliance against powers interested in subjugating the region to their hegemony.

It has taken action to being the task of rescuing the economy of the nation and to begin to build a better life for its people.

We in the United States should certainly applaud these developments. Further, commensurate always with Indonesia's own self-help efforts, we should stand ready to provide effective assistance.

In that regard, I have been pleased to read recent statements by President Johnson, Secretary of State Rusk, and other administration officials that indicate the United States is interested in redeveloping friendly relations with Indonesia and assisting in the economic progress of the nation.

Let us hope that this new era in Indonesia's history will lead the way toward a better life for the people of that country, and increased security and stability in southeast Asia. This, indeed, is our Independence Day wish for Indonesia.

An article from the August 6, 1966, issue of America magazine follows:

INDONESIA BACK TO REALISM

Though Indonesia's President Sukarno has been stripped of most of his powers and of his life-time tenure, he is not likely to be soon forgotten by his people. The full impact of what his years of one-man rule have done to the country is only now being felt as the generals succeeding him move to grapple with the nation's economic chaos.

Indonesia's foreign debt, of which every Western nation holds a piece, stands at $2.4 billion, and it is not likely to be paid off in the foreseeable future. During the past year, prices rose 500 per cent. Exports have dropped 40 per cent behind last year's low rate. Industry is functioning at 20 per cent of capacity. Distribution facilities are almost completely wrecked. Over 50 per cent of the country's trucks are broken down. Less than five per cent of railroad trackage is considered safe. The island of Sumatra, which in more prosperous years accounted for more than 70 per cent of Indonesian exports, has eight deep water ports as compared to the 37 which existed during the days of Dutch hegemony.

But there are a few bright spots in an otherwise shadowy picture. Notable is the eclipse of the Indonesian Communist party, whose deliberate sabotage of worthwhile economic enterprises is not at an end. Moreover, according to a *Wall Street Journal* correspondent, the economy is now in more reliable hands.

For a nation such as Indonesia, there is no substitute for that genuine nationalism which puts the people's welfare above all else. Sukarno fell because he allowed himself to be mesmerized by a pompous vision of the country as a world power. That vision may one day be realized. Meanwhile, the generals who now control the destiny of the nation will have to set their sights somewhat lower on the horizon.

The 44th International Convention of the Order of AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. MACKIE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. MACKIE. Mr. Speaker, this week the AHEPA, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, is holding its 44th supreme convention in Washington, D.C. The Nation's Capital is the host of 10,000 delegates representing 46,000 members from 1,125 local chapters of AHEPA and its auxiliaries from 49 States, all the Provinces in Canada, Australia, and Greece. Among those present from Flint chapter No. 141 are Elias D. Chinonis, Peter Panos, Thomas C. Yeotis, Harold N. Kallis, Nick Pappadakis, Peter K. Petro, and Andrew M. Brown.

AHEPA members come from all walks of life: business, the professions, education, and labor as well as civic and governmental leadership circles. In the short time since it has come into existence, AHEPA has contributed to many worthwhile causes at the local, national, and international levels.

Not only do we welcome this fine organization to Washington but we should also recognize the great contributions which the Order of AHEPA, in particular, and the people of Greece, in general, have made toward the development and growth of our country. We are all extremely proud of the contributions of these Americans of Greek origin.

Fifth Anniversary, Alliance for Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress, I would like to commend the progress of the Partners of the Alliance as a hemisphere movement, and, particularly, the partnership activity between my own State of Texas and the South American nation of Peru.

The partners is the private sector aspect of the alliance with Latin American countries. It is the partners program to which I direct my attention because its focus is on the people, the factor on which, I think, rests ultimately the success or failure of all foreign assistance programs. The program has served, and is serving as a channel through which private interests in our States can work directly with similar groups in Latin America who have demonstrated by self-help, their determination to achieve a better way of life.

In its brief 2½-year history, it has to show for its record partnership arrangements between 30 States in the United States and 30 areas in 15 Latin American countries. These are working partnerships in which the citizens of both areas can work together on identified self-help projects, technicol assistance programs, and educational and cultural exchanges. In monetary terms, it has accounted for over $3 million in money and materials exchanged between the private sectors of both areas.

The partners concept is not primarily one of "dollars and cents," however. If the Texas Partners raises funds for a blockmaking machine and a group of Andean villagers supplies the labor to construct the schoolhouse, the significance of the project defies measurement solely in balance-sheet terms. In the process, the self-help ambitions of the villagers have been encouraged, not smothered by a handout, while the dignity of the people participating has been preserved. Self-help and dignity, the guiding principles in the Charter of Punta del Este, have been recalled and translated into positive action.

I am especially interested in the Texas/Peru partnership, which has been one of the most active to date. I extend congratulations to the citizens of Texas who have participated in this meaningful relationship with the deserving citizens of Peru. I recall that the seed for partnership activity was planted with the formation of the Texas Partners on June 19, 1964, in San Antonio, Tex., and has now grown into a nationwide movement of private sector participation. Since that time, the citizens of Texas and Peru have implemented countless projects.

Texas electric cooperatives, for example, have provided 17 electric generators for rural educational programs—making possible evening literacy and other classes for villagers who must work all the daylight hours.

Texas high school students, through the Pan American Student Forum Clubs, have provided among other projects: hand tools for training schools; materials for roofs, doors, and windows for village schools; pumps for wells; and outboard motors for dugout canoes to enable jungle villages to market their products.

The Texas Medical Society, the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, the Texas Farmers Union, and the AFL-CIO are only a few from a list of many private sector groups who have, and are participating in the Texas Partners.

The success story of our Nation is owed largely to a reliance on individual effort. The partners reinforces this spirit of self-help, both in the United States and Latin America. For this reason, I support strongly the activities conducted under the partners, and hope they may be expanded.

Where Food Dollar Goes?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Greenfield Daily Reporter issue of August 13, 1966, in the Appendix of the RECORD:

WHERE FOOD DOLLAR GOES?

> Apparently it has been suddenly realized in Washington that something has happened to over-the-counter food prices. So Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has called for a full-blown investigation to find out what has happened and why.
>
> All of the symptoms and many of the facts have been known to American housewives for a long time—because they buy the food for their families.
>
> About all Secretary Freeman would have to do would be to come out to the midwest grass roots and talk to a bunch of housewives and farmers to get the dope.
>
> Although somewhat over a month ago, he made a statement on the subject which was interpreted as meaning that the farmers were in a considerable portion to blame. He has been trying to forget that crack ever since.
>
> The American farmer, most efficient producer of food and fiber in the world has been getting a consistently smaller portion of the consumers' dollar for years. Furthermore, he is in the most vulnerable position of all parties concerned, because he is at the mercy of the open market and its organized elements. Farmers, as both capitalists and laborers, have difficulty in maintaining an organization which can protect their position.
>
> A great portion of the food dollar is going into processing, transporting, distributing and marketing. It has to, because these elements are organized and can better their position to match inflation, while the farmer has to take what he can get.

Conservation Districts and Wyoming's Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the fact that water can no longer be treated as an inexhaustible resource comes as a shock to most people who live in the humid eastern United States where water has usually been cheap and plentiful. But our water problems are now mounting across the Nation. They are serious in most areas—critical in many. The time has arrived when we must make the best use of each drop of water and strengthen our efforts against waste and pollution.

FUTURE NEEDS FOR FOOD

Our expanding population necessitates that we plan now for future soil and water needs. It appears that improvements in farm technology are being made at such a rate that we can expect to achieve the 120 percent increase in farm production, from the same cropland acreage we had in 1960, which will be needed by the year 2000. But we will not have the same amount of cropland in 2000 as we had in 1960. Over 1 million acres of land—many of them prime cropland acres—are diverted to nonfarm uses each year. And this does not account for the possibility that even higher increases in food production will be needed for growing commitments to other nations and for insurance against natural disasters.

PROJECTED WATER USE

At the same time, our expected population growth will be at least matched by an increase in total demand for fresh water. We now use about 350 billion gallons daily. By 1980, at least 600 billion gallons per day will be needed. By the year 2000 water withdrawals for irrigation may increase by 50 percent; municipal water use may double; manufacturing water use may quadruple.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

In Wyoming we know what water scarcity is for we often live with it 12 months of the year. Farmers and ranchers throughout most of the State must get maximum use from the scant 7 to 15 inches of rain that fall on their soil annually. One way our farmers and ranchers make maximum utilization of this water is through the 35 organized soil and water conservation districts that cover 89 percent of the agricultural land in the State.

Soil and water conservation districts grew out of a need for citizen involvement in the management of land and water resources. The dust storms of the 1930's convinced the Nation that soil erosion was a problem of critical concern. Congress established the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to deal with the matter.

Out of this experience was born the soil conservation district. In 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt encouraged each of the 48 States to pass laws that would enable local people to create a new unit of government. The organization would have few governmental powers but it would provide a means for citizens to participate in the planning and installation of conservation practices.

STATE ACTION

Today every State has passed district enabling laws. Close to 3,000 districts have been organized, enthusiastically administered by almost 15,000 citizens. District organizations, governed by locally elected supervisors, receive technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service. Districts have provided conservation services to over 2 million cooperating landowners. Many others have received informal advice and services. In step with the growth of districts, State governments have strengthened their role in soil conservation.

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

In the field of water management alone, the Wyoming soil conservation districts have made tremendous progress. For example, the 1,000 miles of concrete-lined irrigation ditches installed by cooperating farmers and ranchers have resulted in a savings of 64,000 acre-feet—20.8 billion gallons—of water annually. Land leveling established on 191,000 acres saves another 40,000 acre-feet—13 billion gallons—of water each year, and the 136,000 properly designed irrigation structures save an additional 25,000 acre-feet—8 billion gallons—of water annually.

Wyoming soil conservation districts have sponsored or cosponsored 35 small watershed projects for flood prevention, erosion control, and agricultural water management on 3.9 million acres of land. Of these, seven are completed or under construction and another eight are in the planning stage.

This is but a sample of the water management and water control practices undertaken through soil conservation districts. I am proud of the districts in my State, the supervisors who govern them, and the cooperating farmers and ranchers who voluntarily establish conservation measures on their farms.

These men know the value of water and they respect it. They set an example for all of us to follow. I commend them for their fine work and pledge my support to them and their organization.

Reapportionment Unnecessarily Hurts All of California

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, millions of words have been spoken in support of the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision. While I did not join in the praise of this historic verdict, I listened intently to the arguments presented. Perhaps the most puzzling was the theory that urban areas like Los Angeles County were being mistreated and unfairly hampered by the rurally composed State senate. The inference was that only by dominating both houses of the State legislature, could an urban area adequately solve its problems. This theory was, of course, fallacious as evidenced by a recent editorial in the Los Angeles Times. The editorial to which I refer concerns one of my distinguished constituents, State Senator Joseph A. Rattigan, of Sonoma County. For those of you who may not be familiar with Sonoma County, it is approximately 500 miles north of Los Angeles and has an estimated population of 178,400 compared with Los Angeles' estimated population of 6,878,200.

Senator Rattigan is to be commended for his outstanding efforts throughout his 8 years in the State legislature on behalf of all the people of California. It is indeed tragic that such an outstanding legislator must be forcibly retired by the Supreme Court's decision that will ultimately destroy the inherent and successful system of checks and balances that has permitted California to advance. The editorial spells out very effectively a contention many of us have made ever the years—Los Angeles County asked for the services of a northern California senator to fill the vacancy created by the election of their Senator to Congress, proving conclusively the genuine confidence and respect that existed between northern and southern California legislators.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include the aforementioned editorial commending Senator Rattigan in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time. I concur fully in its contents and proudly bring it to attention of my colleagues:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SENATOR

Sen. Joseph A. Rattigan (D-Santa Rosa) was both the official senator from Sonoma County and the acting senator from Los Angeles County in the 1966 session of the Legislature. And he distinguished himself in both roles.

A scroll presented Tuesday by the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors lauded the job he did in filling the void created when Sen. Thomas Rees went to Congress. It also praised the "exceptional intelligence and sincere dedication" shown by Rattigan since his election in 1958.

If the 14-plus senators who will represent this county next year as a result of reapportionment approach him in ability we will be most fortunate indeed.

Rattigan is due to doff the figurative senatorial toga in favor of judicial robes. When that occurs the Legislature will be a loser, but the stature of the bench will be enhanced.

Impact of Aeronautics on Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, the aviation industry of this Nation is making remarkable strides forward. Amid the progress being made, however, there appears to be a widespread lack of public understanding that aeronautical and space developments might have a profound effect in further transformation of society.

Calling attention to this lack of public understanding, Dr. Raymond L. Bisplinghoff, head of the department of aeronautics and astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently cited effectively and comprehensively the full potential impact of aeronautics on society. In a speech before the Aviation/Space Writers Association at New York City, he called for greater public understanding of the airplane's promise as a social tool. I submit for inclusion in the RECORD the text of his speech as reprinted in the August issue of Space Digest magazine:

I cannot escape the feeling that the enormous potential of the airplane is still not fully appreciated; that aeronautical technology now available is not being exploited to the fullest in the solution of our transportation problems. The capability of the flight vehicle to provide point-to-point, high-speed transportation—independent of roadway, waterway, railway, and tunnel—is still not fully comprehended.

How many of us give serious thought to the influences which air transportation could exert on the social patterns of our nation? For example, shorthaul air transportation can be an enormous factor in freeing our populace from seacoasts, railways, highways, and rivers and allowing them to spread more uniformly over the land. Innovations are needed to bring aeronautical technology to bear more effectively on short-range transportation requirements. I have a feeling that we can do better.

Are the innovations technical, political, or economic? I have a feeling that they are mostly the latter. The deflected-slipstream technology of STOL aircraft is in our hands and could be applied today for city center to city center air transportation. What is lacking is not a lack of aeronautical technology, but the political and economic motivation to make the step.

A tragic example is now before us of how political naivete, public apathy, and a professional society aloof from public affairs and policies have all contributed to the moribund position of the aerospace industry in Great Britain. The Royal Aeronautical Society, during its century-long history, rarely involved itself in affairs of public policy. Now it has been awakened to the necessity for involvement.

There is a rather pathetic letter from Sir Roy Fedden to the President of the Royal Aeronautical Society in [a recent] issue of the [Society's] Journal (April 1966). He congratulates the Royal Aeronautical Society for having a discussion of the now-famous Plowden Report, which seems likely to accelerate the British aerospace industry's demise.

He says, "I believe this [discussion] could be a momentous occasion, but we must be realistic and realize this is a 'five minutes to midnight' affair. It will either go down in our history as a determined last stand to help save the country and our profession, or else fade out as a useless academic debate which accomplished nothing worthwhile to meet the desperate practical needs of British aeronautics."

He says further that "frustration and vacillation have led to our losing the proud position we held in aeronautics only twenty years ago, as the culmination of a natural progression during which our engineers had led in every field of transport for the last 100 years."

An indication of Sir Roy's zeal is suggested by his remarks that the Royal Aeronautical Society Council "should approach the Prime Minister himself with a request for a session with him. . . . I do not believe the Prime Minister could refuse such a request from our Society, but if he did, Council should picket Number 10 Downing Street until he agreed! I am quite serious about this, and should feel honored to take my turn with the rest of them. . . ."

Such a determined stand would capture the imagination of the British public, and indeed the public of the whole world which is informed on such matters. But I wonder how well the British public is informed of the issues relating to its aerospace industry. Indeed, I wonder how well the Plowden Committee itself was informed. It seems to me that their conclusion missed the most important concept underlying [aerospace] program expenditures—a concept not well understood in this country.

For a nation to be in the first rank in science and technology, it must set for itself a series of important and difficult objectives which transcend today's state of technology. Space objectives are ideal for this purpose, but they are not by any means the only ones. It is not so much the possession of the new technologies that are won by the process that count. Of more importance are the quickened spirits, the sharpened intellects, and the developed resources that can permeate the whole fabric of a society.

We are only in the tenth year of the space age and the sixth of the largest human enterprise ever undertaken in the history of the world—the Apollo program. Our field is the second largest employer in the United States. And, as Arthur C. Clarke [has] said, over a trillion dollars have been spent on the airplane since it first flew in 1903. There will be much more.

Research and development in aeronautics and space today have progressed from the early days of unrelated investigations of a comparatively few individuals to the organized effort of large groups on programs whose goals are set by the joint thinking of university, industry, and government staffs. It is this collaboration of scientists, designer, and user which makes our aeronautical and space research so productive. The methods by which such collaboration can take place have been refined by our experience—they are methods which are, on the whole, unique in the United States.

There was printed in a *Life* Magazine editorial in 1963 an unusually perceptive statement, which said: "Never was there so much for talented men to do whether in politics, science, art, business, or even speculations on the nature of man. The same could have been said of Europe near the end of the Fifteenth Century when the Renaissance was opening new doors to human thought and experience.

"A time of challenge always produces skeptics and naysayers; Isabella of Spain had advisers who tried to talk her out of financing Columbus' voyage. But the bold spirits of that time did venture into the unknown and they turned their age, already exciting enough, into an era of unprecedented exploration and discovery which changed the history of the world."

The progress we have made in aeronautics and space, with the support of the people and their elected representatives, is clearly visible for all to see. Continuing support of aeronautics and space is, however, dependent in the final analysis on the contributions which are made to the needs of society. If a public consensus is required to undertake large new public programs of science and technology, one may logically ask—how is a public consensus obtained?

One thing is sure—it can only come from a well-informed public. We are at the beginning of a new surge in science and technology stimulated by their interactions with each other and with social needs, nourished by the resources and needs of space exploration. It is easy to agree with Wilbur Wright's [remark that] "it is not necessary to look too far into the future, we see enough already to be certain that it will be magnificent."

Mass Transportation a Must

SPEECH

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, August 16, 1966, a majority of my colleagues and I voted for the passage of H.R. 14810, the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966, which now is in conference committee. The citizenry of Connecticut long has been interested in mass transportation, since many of our residents commute daily to their jobs in New York and Boston.

Just as recently as April 6 of this year, the U.S. Department of Commerce accepted a $500,000 contribution from the State of Connecticut to support for 1 year the operation of high-speed trains between Boston and New York. The Department's acceptance "is subject to the reservation that such trains as are operated will be capable of making the run between Boston and New York, with four intermediate stops, in 3 hours and 15 minutes." The demonstration in passenger service between New York and Boston will be initiated subsequent to the delivery and satisfactory operation testing of two three-car train sets by the United Aircraft Corp.

But, Mr. Speaker, passage of H.R. 14810 will allow communities, counties, and States, on a regional basis, to pool their resources and energies and assist in solving this acute, nationwide transportation problem.

As a Representative of the people of Connecticut I was pleased to vote for the passage of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966, for there is no doubt that all peoples—the elderly, the handicapped, the poor, the wealthy—will benefit from this legislation. When we can move our people with speed, as they select, to and from their daily jobs, they will have more time in their leisure for their families. In so doing, perhaps some of our other problems with which we are confronted, in these incipient stages of an apparent social revolution, may be overcome.

"Real" Earnings Decline Steadily

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the fact that real individual income continues its decline is a factor of great significance in making economic decisions. With her usual penetrating analysis, Sylvia Porter has detailed this trend in the article which follows. The evidence presented clearly points out that the inflationary pressures are not coming from increased individual incomes but from other sources in the economy. It further makes it clear that an across-the-board increase in income taxes is totally unjustified at this time.

If inflationary pressures are not coming from increased individual incomes, what is their source? The most flagrant inflationary causes are: First, continued expansion in consumer installment credit; second, evidence of increased corporate investment, particularly the 46-percent rate rise in machine tool orders over June 1965 and the 17-percent rise in output of business equipment above a year ago; third, the record levels of corporate profits.

With real individual income down, and when we consider that this statistic is primarily composed of wages and salaries, we are bound to have demands from labor for substantial wage increases. This is one of the great inflationary pressures we may expect in the near future.

For these reasons—the present situation of corporate overexpansion, war economy profitmaking, and consumer overextension—and the threat of wage demands in the near future—I have proposed a defense emergency tax package—H.R. 16642 and 16643.

Under these conditions, the imposition of an increase in corporate taxes is completely justified, as well as use of Presidential authority to impose restrictions on consumer installment buying.

If the new economics means anything, it means an articulate use of economic tools to control those aspects of the economy which are overinflated. Anyone who suggests that the new economics is limited to a general tax increase does not fully understand its flexibility. We have reached the point where we can tailor our fiscal and monetary actions to the varied requirements of the economic situation.

Sylvia Porter's article follows:

"REAL" EARNINGS DECLINING STEADILY

(By Sylvia Porter)

In the last 12 months, the average after-tax pay of a factory production worker with three dependents has risen about 2.3 percent. In the same period, the average cost of living has risen more than 2.5 percent, cutting his buying power by at least 0.2 percent.

During June, the average after-tax earnings of this worker didn't change, but the average cost of living rose 0.3 percent, cutting his buying power by 25-cents in one month.

These changes account for the deepening unrest among bread-winners and housewives. They explain why, despite peak gross earnings, families from coast to coast are complaining about the cost of living squeeze. The changes also explain why union leaders are so antagonistic to the guideposts for noninflationary wage raises. They underline the threat of an accelerating wage-price, price-wage spiral.

BUYING POWER DROPS

A year-to-year drop in the buying power of the average paycheck is a most extraordinary development in this era. In most recent years particularly, annual paychecks have risen at a considerably faster pace than prices. But now the situation has abruptly changed. Here are the statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Net spendable earnings" represent the factory worker's average weekly pay after deduction of Social Security and federal income taxes. In June, net spendable earnings of a worker with three dependents totaled $99.22, up $2.23 over a year earlier and those of a single worker totaled $91.35, up $2.06 over a year earlier. The increases reflected a rise in hourly earnings and a slightly longer work week. They would have been perceptibly larger had not the January increase in Social Security taxes reduced after-tax earnings.

"Real spendable earnings" represent the buying power of the worker's net spendable earnings after adjustment for changes in the Consumer Price Index. In June, real earnings of the family of four were $87.88, down 21-cents from a year earlier and those of a single worker were $80.91, down 19-cents from a year earlier.

These are just average figures. Unquestionably, many families are being squeezed more than the averages show because of steep rises in food and medical care. Obviously, the pinch is much worse on families who have not obtained pay raises equal to the average or who are retired and living on fixed incomes.

PRICE RISES MOUNT

Let there be no underestimating the fact that this is an unusual development which has interrupted a long-term trend clearly in favor of average workers. By every yardstick, real earnings of millions of workers are way up from the base period of 1957–59.

Nevertheless, it's only realistic to recognize that it is the immediate—and not the long-term—trend which matters now and that this story is dynamite.

The average worker's retreat is occurring as we enter a period of critical wage negotiations, involving many vital industries. The outlook for "peaceful" negotiations is grim indeed.

It is occurring as we enter a phase of quickening price increases. There is no doubt that price increases this year will be the steepest since the mid-1950's.

What's more, all the moves to curb inflation—higher payroll withholding, reimposition of excise taxes, a monetary policy pushing borrowing rates to historic highs—actually cut further into the average family's buying power and intensify the restlessness and antagonism.

It's a new economic "ball game." And I can't find any one who knows the rules by which it will be played.

South Dade: A Major Agricultural Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Homestead-Florida City area in south Dade, which I have the privilege of representing, is on the verge of a tremendous industrial and commercial boom. Every study indicates the fabulous economic growth potential of the area.

A significant story of growth and development which continues today has been overshadowed by the promise of a bright future and the worldwide reputation of Homestead's northern neighbors, the cities of Miami and Miami Beach. That story is the development of agriculture in Dade County. South Dade and the area around Homestead is the center of one of America's most thriving and productive agricultural areas. It is the agricultural heartland of the Nation's 72d-ranked county in the value of all foreign products sold—72d out of 3,130.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who like lime in our gin and tonics during these hot summer evenings probably know that Dade County produces more limes than any area in the United States. Few of us, however, realize how many of the fresh vegetables we enjoy each winter come from the numerous farms centered around Homestead and Florida City.

Dade County leads the State of Florida not only in the production of limes but also in the production of avocados, mangoes, tomatoes and pole beans for fresh market. Nationally, Dade ranks 4th in tomatoes and snap bean acreage, 6th in the value of all vegetables and 10th in the value of ornamentals. My friends from Idaho will be surprised to know that Dade is 37th highest in potato acreage.

The total productive value of Dade County's agriculture last year amounted to $57.4 million. More than half this amount, $34 million, was derived from vegetables. Ten million dollars came from the county's 570 nurseries and flower growers and $5.1 million from fruit sales despite serious crop damage from a hurricane.

Poultry accounted for $3.4 million, dairy farms for $2.8 million and other livestock for another $1 million.

In the last 20 years the total value of farm production in Dade County has more than doubled and present estimates indicate that today's figures will be doubled by 1975.

The value of farm production is, however, only a portion of the overall value of agriculture to Dade County's total economy. Purchases of goods and services by farmers alone amount to an additional $40 million each year. This figure does not include additional millions of dollars generated each year by the distribution and marketing of agricultural products.

Agriculture today is an important sector of Dade County's economy, and it will continue to be so. Present trends indicate that within 9 years sales in Dade agricultural products will amount to approximately $120 million.

The strength of Dade's agriculture, centered in the Homestead area, together with the predictions for immediate and long-term industrial and commercial growth in south Dade, have resulted in predictions for decades ahead that are nothing short of spectacular.

By 1985, six times as many people will live in south Dade as live there today. Wages are expected to approach $2 billion. Indeed, by 1985, one-quarter of Dade County's population will live in what is sure to become the Metropolitan Homestead area.

FBI's Remarkable Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, has become the finest law enforcement agency in the world, with a remarkable record of service in peacetime and war.

The FBI has worked brilliantly and hard to secure its reputation for nearly always closing a case successfully. Followed through to its logical conclusion, this means conviction of the apprehended person, and here the painstaking effectiveness of the bureau is most apparent. Almost 97 percent of all FBI cases in fiscal year 1966 resulted in convictions.

I call the attention of my colleagues to a recent article in the San Antonio Express and News which certainly calls for the commendation of this Congress for a job well done by the Bureau:

> FBI'S RECORD IS VERY GOOD
>
> The Federal Bureau of Investigation almost always gets its man, and when it does a conviction is virtually assured. In the fiscal year just ended, FBI cases ended in convictions for 96.7 per cent of the defendants.
>
> This masterful display of detective work should result in a lower crime rate, but it doesn't. The trend is upward—a development that must frustrate the nearly perfect FBI.

One possible explanation is that the 3.3 per cent of defendants who got away shows there is only a slight chance to beat the system.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Signing of the Charter of Punta del Este

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a moment to call attention to the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of Punta del Este, initiating the Alliance for Progress.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy announcing the new American policy said:

> If we are going to meet a problem so staggering in its dimensions, our approach must itself be equally bold, an approach consistent with the majestic concept of Operation Pan America. Therefore, I have called on all the people of the hemisphere to join in a new Alliance for Progress—Alianza para el Progreso—a vast co-operative effort unparalleled in attitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools—techo, trabajo y tierra, salud y escuela.

The people of the United States have pursued this effort to satisfy the basic needs of all the American people. In the first 4½ years of the Alliance for Progress, Latin America has received $4.6 billion in food, equipment, and technical assistance from the United States. This is the sum total of U.S. resources channeled to our southern neighbors through the Agency for International Development, the Export-Import Bank, food for peace, the Peace Corps, and the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

There have been some disappointments in our joint efforts in the American Hemisphere; but, the large picture has been one of great friendliness and courtesy among all cooperators and I support wholeheartedly President Johnson's personal message to the Second Special Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, recognizing that fulfillment of our goals will require the continuation of the joint effort beyond 1971. President Johnson said further:

> The United States will be prepared to extend a mutual commitment beyond the time period foreseen in the Charter of Punta del Este. In determining the scope of the U.S. effort, we will want to examine carefully with you at that time the requirements of the hemisphere, in the light of progress made through self-help measures and the contributions, which by then some of your countries will be able to make to one another to further the common effort.

The leaders of the Alliance demonstrated their commitment to progress by adopting the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro at the Second Special Inter-American Conference last November. This act was part of a continuing commitment by all members of the Alliance to help to achieve economic and social objectives.

Harold A. Lifton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Harold A. Lifton and I attended the City College of the City of New York, now part of the City University.

Although we graduated at different times, we had the college in common. He was president of the alumni association.

We fought together to preserve the principle in New York City of free higher education, and he labored mightily for the city college fund, which he also served as president.

Now Harold Lifton is dead, but his service to his community and his college cannot be forgotten.

There follows his obituary in the New York Times of Tuesday, August 16, but words, although fulsome, cannot really live up to the measure of the man:

HAROLD A. LIFTON, LED C.C.N.Y. FUND—MEMBER OF CLASS OF 1918 WHO AIDED RESEARCH IS DEAD

NEW HAVEN, August 15.—Harold A. Lifton, president of the City College Fund, died of a cardiac arrest at the Yale-New Haven Hospital here last night. He was 69 years old and lived at 2 Fifth Avenue in New York.

Mr. Lifton was entered the hospital last Thursday for treatment of a heart ailment. His son, Dr. Robert Lifton, is an assistant professor of psychiatry at the Yale University Medical School.

SUPPORTED FREE TUITION

Although a successful business executive who built several merchandising and advertising concerns, Mr. Lifton never forgot City College, from which he was graduated in 1918.

He served as president of its Alumni Association and as campaign chairman and later president of the City College Fund. Last year, the fund, which provides money for research and scholarships, raised about $500,000.

Mr. Lifton was a strong advocate of the college's traditional tuition-free policy. In 1958, he proposed that the college accept some out-of-city students on the same free basis.

It was as a student at the college at 138th Street and Convent Avenue in Manhattan that he became friendly with E. Y. Harburg. Knowing his friend's musical ambitions and recognizing his talent, Mr. Lifton borrowed several thousand dollars to lend to Mr. Harburg so that they could enter business together. Mr. Lifton hoped they would make enough money to enable Mr. Harburg to write song lyrics.

LOST BUSINESS IN 1929

They founded an appliance business but the stock market crash in 1929 wiped it out. Mr. Harburg then launched his musical career, writing such songs as "April in Paris," "It's Only a Paper Moon" and the film score for the "Wizard of Oz."

Mr. Lifton provided financial backing for several of Mr. Harburg's theatrical ventures, including "Finian's Rainbow."

The two men remained friends over the years. "I never knew there could be such lifelong loyalty as the friendship he showed to me," said Mr. Harburg yesterday.

After the 1929 crash, Mr. Lifton built up his business career. He founded the Harold A. Lifton Company, an advertising and appliance merchandising concern; Harold A. Lifton Associates, an advertising agency that became Lifton, Gold & Asher; the Halbro Trading Corporation and L.W.G. Products, Inc., importing concerns, and Halton Industries, another merchandising concern. His businesses are all situated in 461 Park Avenue South, near 32d Street.

Mr. Lifton also founded the Associated Retail Merchants (ARM) and served as its president.

He was a member of the board of directors of the New York Clinic for Mental Health, 150 Fifth Avenue.

Surviving, besides his son, are his widow, Edith; a daughter, Mrs. Ellen Shaw; a brother, Irving; a sister, Mrs. Ethel Levine, and three grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held at 2 P.M. today at the Riverside Memorial Chapel, Amsterdam Avenue and 76th Street.

Amendment to Medicare Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, as one of the sponsors of the original medicare bill enacted by Congress last year, I am pleased to introduce a bill which provides for a minor amendment of the Medicare Act, but one which is of major importance.

This bill provides for a much-needed improvement of the present program. It would amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act, to permit the reimbursement of medicare patients for their costs of transportation to and from a hospital or rehabilitation center where health services are provided.

Enactment of this bill will help prevent the growth of the already critical shortage of therapists. It is reported that there are many more requests for the services of therapists than there are therapists to fill them. If the limited supply of therapists is utilized only for in-home treatment, rather than having the patient come to the treatment center, three or four times as many trained personnel will be required. In addition, many therapists are being lured away from existing medical facilities by nursing homes in order that these homes may qualify for rehabilitation services under the medicare program. This creates a greater shortage and greater need for such therapists.

The out-of-hospital plan has been defended on the ground that it is necessary to conserve hospital rooms and beds. However, medical authorities maintain that there is less critical need for hospital beds than for therapists, that bringing the patient to the therapist is more efficient and less expensive than sending the therapist to the patient, and that it would conserve the time of needed personnel, and in fact would not require more hospital beds.

Thus, the shortage of therapists make it necessary that we amend the Medicare Act. It will be of direct help to our elderly citizens who are in need of health services. It will make possible for more efficient use of our professional medical personnel. And it will also enable more elderly people to benefit from these health services to which they are entitled under the medicare program. I strongly urge your serious consideration and early passage of this much-needed legislation.

Remarks of Representative Florence P. Dwyer, in the House of Representatives, on the Death of Aaron G. Benesch, Former Associate Editor of the Newhouse National News Service

SPEECH

OF

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to report to the House the death this morning of a man known to many of our colleagues as one of the ablest, fairest, and most truly professional journalists who have covered Congress—Aaron G. Benesch, former associate editor of the Newhouse National News Service and Washington correspondent of the Newark Star-Ledger.

When he retired last December 31, Aaron Benesch had completed more than 50 years of service in one of the most demanding and vital of our professions—50 years that spanned every aspect of journalism, from copy boy to reporter to national correspondent to news executive.

In the course of his outstanding career, he won the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact, colleagues and public officials alike.

It was my privilege, Mr. Speaker, to know and work with Aaron Benesch during his years as correspondent for the Newark Star-Ledger. He was always fair and objective, a skillful writer, and a penetrating observer of politics and government in Washington. He was also a very good friend.

A native of St. Louis, Aaron Benesch began in the newspaper business as a $3-a-week copy boy on the old St. Louis Star. Later, he reported on the activities of the Missouri State Legislature. His coverage of national politics goes back to 1928 and the Republican National Convention in Kansas City which nominated Herbert Hoover for President. He also worked for the old St. Louis Times, where he served, among other capacities, as managing editor.

Aaron first came to Washington in 1951 as Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He returned to St. Louis in 1953 for a 4-year stint as managing editor of the Globe-Democrat. He came back to Washington in 1957 with the Newhouse National News Service as associate editor of one of the largest news bureau in the Nation's Capital and as correspondent of the Newark Star-Ledger, one of the principal members of the Newhouse organization.

As one who was intimately involved with New Jersey affairs at that time, Aaron very generously served in the role of historian of the New Jersey State Society.

At his retirement party late last year, Aaron Benesch was privileged to hear at firsthand how very highly he was regarded by those with whom he worked. People from every area of government and journalism in Washington attended the reception and many came from distant places to honor this fine gentleman and great reporter and editor. Many others sent messages expressing their esteem and affection.

Among the tributes paid to Aaron Benesch was this one from former President Harry Truman:

> You have put in all of 50 years in the hectic field of journalism and that is a long time even in a normal field of operation. I hope your transition from over-activity to retirement is as comfortable for you as it has been for me.

For Aaron Benesch, journalism was a demanding and rewarding world. He gave it his best. He mastered it and served it well. He brought honor to his profession.

To Eva Benesch, his wife and close companion, and to all his family, I offer my deepest sympathy at their great loss—a loss we all share.

Hibernation for Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Johnson City, Tenn., Press-Chronicle contains a speculation for the future that we all might like to look forward to:

> HIBERNATION FOR MAN
>
> What if man could hibernate the way a bear does?
>
> Would that help solve the world's problems?
>
> Dr. E. R. Chaffee of the University of Missouri's Space Science Research Center thinks it might.
>
> Addressing the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology at a meeting in Atlantic City, Dr. Chaffee described experiments on hamsters and said there is a possibility man can gain the power to hibernate.
>
> "The value of creating hibernation in man has many practical applications," he said. For example, in times of a famine, a segment of the population could go into hibernation where the amount of food energy required to remain alive drops down to as low as one-fifth of the amount used by an awake animal.
>
> "In space travel, prolonged hibernation could make a month like a day if the traveler were asleep. In many kinds of surgery, such as heart surgery, if body temperature could be dropped to about 68 degrees Fahrenheit, surgeons would have about seven times as much time to complete a critical operation."
>
> Sounds good. What a boon it would be for the fellow who just wanted to "get away from it all" for a spell!

Fifth Anniversary of Alliance for Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as the Alliance for Progress nears its fifth anniversary, there is a growing realization that what started out as a 10-year program of social and economic development should continue far beyond the original decade. Comments from all quarters—public and private—demonstrate an increasing interest in and awareness of the need to not only follow present programs with more and better ones in an effort to achieve those noble goals set forth at Punta del Este on August 17, 1961—but to breathe new life into the Alliance.

To be sure, this vast hemispheric effort has its detractors, and not all are in the ranks of communism. Any program as huge and comprehensive as the Alliance is by its very nature susceptible to periodic charges of inefficiency or slowness in achieving its objectives.

We should not be discouraged nor overly depressed by adverse commentary. The majority of the most vociferous attacks come from our enemies who fear the progress our hemispheric alliance is accomplishing. And the more success we have, the more vocal these complaints will become.

Nor must we permit ourselves to become pessimistic. No great movement ever achieved its ends in a few short years, even as "Rome was not built in one day." That we have accepted this truth in regard to the Alliance was clearly pointed out during the Second Special Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro last October where our Government officially pledged U.S. support to the Alliance beyond the original 10-year period.

What we are seeing is the coming of age of the Alliance. In its first formative years, from 1961 to 1963, a massive effort was invested in the establishment of the necessary machinery to make the Alliance function smoothly. Results during that period were not spectacular.

It was also a period of trial and error, a time during which both men and machinery had to come into a state of balance, and the principles outlined in the Charter of Punta del Este had to be reevaluated and spelled out in real terms and in action programs. It was a period for study and fixing priorities.

Although the United States and its partners in this revolutionary Alliance are still learning much about how to best achieve economic development and social justice within a free, democratic framework, the basic superstructure of the Alliance has been established and the foundations laid.

In these first 5 years of hard work and sincere dedication, much has been accomplished. U.S. economic commitments of over $5 billion have been matched by economic planning and self-help measures to achieve an astounding record of physical accomplishments. And it should be mentioned that the United States provides only one-tenth of the total—the bulk comes from the nations involved. Although it is true that the major problems of lack of production and an exploding population still hover like spectres above us, many positive steps have been taken in the right direction.

Permit me to cite just a few examples: 300,000 houses have been built or are being built; 2,000 rural wells and 1,170 potable water supply systems have been built; over 600,000 agricultural credit loans were extended involving some 3 million persons; 1,200 hospitals, health centers, and mobile medical units are in operation or will be shortly; 100 million people have been protected from malaria; 13 million schoolchildren and 3 million preschool children have participated in school lunch programs under food for peace.

These rather dry, cold statistics fail to tell the real story. A road hacked out of the jungle by humble people imbued with the spirit of community civic action; an aqueduct that will help insure a clean supply of water and add years of productivity and happiness to once stunted lives; new houses, clinics, and schools constructed by the sparetime, cooperative efforts of parents desirous of giving their children that gift they never had—a basic education—these and many other projects make up the real Alliance, a story of people and their search for a better life.

In Peru, high in the Andes, the people of the village of Navan needed a road from their town to get their products out to the highway. It was a distance of 6 miles. The villagers merely needed picks and shovels. With these tools supplied through the Texas Partners of the Alliance and a lot of back-bending work, the people of Navan achieved their link with the outside world. Now not only trucks ply the new road but two government teachers have started the first reading and writing classes in the village. Their motto, in keeping with a basic tenet of the Alliance for Progress: "We will help those who help themselves."

Not the least of the many difficulties faced by the Alliance has been the changing of old, static, complacent attitudes into the dynamic, can-do psychology required to effect the peaceful revolution so necessary. These attitude changes are coming about as new roads, literally and figuratively, are being forged.

Rapid change is the watchword. Most Latin American countries have already set goals, made comprehensive national plans, pushed for reforms in education, devised housing and health programs and modernized tax laws, and land ownership systems. Some countries are making outstanding progress in these fields. Brazil, Colombia, Chile, and others have also done much in the development of essential institutions such as credit unions, savings and loan associations, farm cooperatives and community services organizations.

In the field of credit unions alone, nearly 2,000 have been established representing almost a half million members with a cumulative value of loans reaching over $87 million. The four leaders in this field in the number of credit unions established are: Peru, 532; Colombia, 444; Ecuador, 188; and Bolivia, 156.

Similarly dramatic growth has been made in savings and loan associations and cooperatives of all kinds.

In these and many other areas, self-help constitutes the basic pervading philosophy which lends impetus to dreams and plans as our Alliance partners marshal their own internal resources. The United States could pour in millions of dollars, and unless there are corresponding steps, tough decisions, and many sacrifices on the part of the recipient country, they would go for naught.

Just what are our neighbors doing to uphold their share of the development effort? In the first place they are making a multibillion-dollar contribution, in both public and private funds, to their own development. It is estimated this contribution is in the neighborhood of $35 billion.

What other progress have they made? In the key field of taxes, collections have increased from $7.3 billion in 1960 to $9.2 billion in 1964, an increase of 26 percent in 4 years.

Budgets are earmarking more funds for education. With AID assistance, some 160,000 teachers have received training and over 25,000 classrooms have been built.

Land reform laws have been passed in 15 countries. Agricultural credit for the farmer is now available at reasonable interest rates in at least 15 countries.

Thirteen countries have established or are establishing public and private development banks or private investment funds.

In the last 2 years Latin American countries have had an average per capita gross national product increase of 2.5 percent or better, while export earnings have increased by more than than 25 percent for the region.

These and more figures can be cited to show the determination of Latin American countries in general to forge their own improved future. I cite them merely to demonstrate honest efforts which, in my opinion, merit continued U.S. support. At the same time these endeavors have not gone unnoticed by other developed nations, as well as by private investors who are making increased amounts of capital available.

There can be little doubt that the Alliance has already made a lasting impression on Latin America, its leaders and its people. We have but to refer to some recent statements by outstanding statesmen from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego to realize the impact the Alliance and its programs have had.

Recently the President of Mexico, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz said:

> The Alliance for Progress is a program which must continue. In the case of our country, we can affirm that the Alliance has operated satisfactorily.

President Guillermo Leon Valencia of Columbia stated:

> To be sure, at the beginning, there were some procedural difficulties in the Alliance, as there are in every important work in the beginning, but, with the passage of time, the efficacy of the Alliance in Colombia has been extraordinary, and I hope it has been the same in other countries of the Hemisphere.

How does Colombia's President-elect, Carlos Lleras Restrepo, feel about relations with the United States under the Alliance? In one of his first statements on the subject he said he considered "friendship with the United States" the cornerstone of Colombian foreign policy. Dr. Lleras Restrepo is an outstanding economist dedicated to social and economic reform, as are many of Latin America's executives today.

In Central America more than 5.5 million textbooks have been printed for free use in the public schools under the Alliance. This major contribution in the educational field is currently providing texts on reading, language, mathematics, social studies and science. The program, now in its third year was a first major step by the Organization of Central American States—ODECA—to standardize primary education in the region. ODECA's Secretary General, Dr. Albino Roman y Vega says the philosophy behind this program is simple and plain:

> Every child is entitled to an equal opportunity for an education—the child in the remotest hamlet of our countryside as well as the child in our capital city.

President Osvaldo Lopez Arellano of Honduras stated:

> In Honduras the Alliance for Progress has made it possible for thousands of Honduran children to obtain books for learning the ABC's; it has built schools; made an agricultrual and livestock census of the country; and built hundreds of dwellings.

The Alliance for Progress has accomplished much but it still has much to do. Dr. Jose A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States expressed his opinion recently on this matter when he declared:

> As for me, I believe the advances made already justify thinking of an Alliance not only FOR Progress, but an Alliance IN Progress. What were hopes and expectations in Punta del Este, in the face of problems of underdevelopment, have started to become positive realizations, and efforts that, in spite of inevitable contrasts, indicate that our nations are on the march, and that we are already in a progressive movement.

Indeed, there exists today in Latin America what we might call "an Alliance for Progress mentality." There is mounting evidence that governmental and other leaders are concentrating their attention and energies on development and modernization. Alliance issues have become the stuff of which politics is made in many Latin countries today. It is not surprising to see that election campaigns are now waged on platforms incorporating major Alliance principles and programs. It is encouraging to see that important elections in key Latin American areas have been accomplished in a tranquil, democratic atmosphere, with candidates dedicated to the social and economic development of their countries.

This forward looking attitude is well expressed in the words of Julio Adalberto Rivera, President of El Salvador:

> In El Salvador, we consider the Alliance for Progress not as a program of the United States, but as a multilateral plan structured by the peoples of America, to fight through practical means, against hunger, economic misery, disease, ignorance, and injustice.

President Rivera knows of what he speaks, for under his leadership El Salvador has become a leader among Latin American democracies seeking their rightful place in the modern world. He started his country's first personal income tax and has supported the active construction of houses, schools and hospitals. El Salvador's growth rate is about 8 percent a year, and reflects the general rate of growth throughout Central America, due in large part to economic integration under the Central American Common Market.

Economic integration is a prime objective of the Alliance. As you know we are strongly supporting both the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Association. The United States has authorized a $35 million loan for the Central American Economic Integration Fund to be administered by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration for financing regional infrastructure projects.

Progress has been striking. Economic integration under the Central American Common Market has accounted for a 123-percent increase in the last 2 years. On the basis of such an achievement, it would seem we can hope for some type of political union in Central America in the future.

In 1965 the Latin American Free Trade Association, which just completed 6 years of existence, more than doubled Intra-Association trade over the 1959–61 volume.

Top Latin American spokesmen in the development field are well aware of the importance of such multinational efforts in mutual cooperation. Dr. Roberto Campos, Minister of Finance of Brazil and one of Latin America's outstanding economic authorities has this to say about the Alliance and mutual assistance:

> External assistance should be temporary. It should be linked with the mobilization of internal resources. It should be a collective responsibility and not exclusively a responsibility of the United States, with new countries helping each other according to possibilities consistent with their degree of development.

This same sentiment was expressed by hemispheric leaders who demonstrated their consecration to progress in adopting the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro last October.

More recently, at the last meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Buenos Aires, the Alliance nations demonstrated their determination to carry out their plans for a better tomorrow by adopting an action program for the coming year.

Throughout Latin America a wave of rising expectations together with a real desire to help themselves is prompting Latin Americans to carry out literally thousands of self-help, cooperative, community development projects within the spirit of the Alliance. Examples are legion.

In the mountains of Ecuador, the people of the village of Sigualo spent five back-breaking months last year hauling water, sand and rock 4 miles uphill to help build the two-room Simon Bolivar school and a residence for the teacher.

In Colombia, a United States-sponsored voluntary service organization called Futures for Children, conducts a self-help demonstration program involving some 40 villages in rural areas and urban outskirts. Projects include work on pure water supplies, sewage systems, small road and bridge building, home and commercial gardens, a garment-making cooperative, electric installations, and the construction of small schools and medical centers.

In a Central American fishing village early last year men who had fished all night came ashore in the morning and went to work again, voluntarily helping to build a new elementary school and dispensary for some 240 children of their town. Materials and technical assistance were supplied by AID and the local government.

The Alliance for Progress has accomplished a great deal in these first few years. But we cannot now nor in the foreseeable future be content to rest on past achievements. Age-old problems in health, agriculture, housing, education and other areas still exist and in some cases are becoming aggravated by the rate of population growth. We cannot afford to lose the momentum gained since Punta del Este. We must stand firmly by our commitments of human and financial resources and food and fiber to continue to help spur that peaceful revolution which we all know is the only adequate and just solution to the problems of our hemispheric friends and neighbors.

President Johnson has made it clear on numerous occasions that in this frontal attack upon the root causes of hunger, ignorance, and disease—

> Those who do not fulfill their commitments to help themselves cannot expect help from us.

We have seen that our Alliance partners understand and practice this fundamental principle. President Eduardo Frei Montalva of Chile put it this way:

> The principal aim of the Alliance, as it was conceived in Punta del Este, is to assist the economic development of the countries of Latin America. But to do this, it is necessary for Latin American countries themselves to make basic changes in their economic and social orders.

A recent editorial in Ultima Hora of Lima, Peru, summed up the feelings of a great many Latin Americans in all walks of life. It stated:

> It cannot be said that the Alliance for Progress has failed. The results we are experiencing in these very moments are clear and Latin American countries are receiving assistance in many ways. Consider the works, from loans to the anonymous and the individual labor of American youth in the "barriadas" (squatter settlements). Much time is needed for the Alliance to bear fruits that will be more evident to our peoples. It is not a question, therefore, of words only * * * but of action.

We too must gear ourselves for more action in keeping with the noble phrases in which we have spelled out our hopes for a prosperous and peaceful hemisphere for ourselves and our children.

Uncommon Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, of Boston, delivered a very timely and excellent address some years ago to the FBI National Academy here in Washington. At that time I placed Cardinal Cushing's superb address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Under unanimous consent, I again place Cardinal Cushing's address in the RECORD due to a continuing demand for copies and because of a growing interest in his timely subject.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I commend this address to my colleagues in the Congress and to the people of our country:

THE NEED FOR UNCOMMON MAN

(Address by Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, at graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy, Washington, D.C., June 3, 1959)

A few years ago a capable but somewhat bewildered public servant published his campaign speeches and other addresses under the title "The Century of the Common Man." He meant by the title that we are now living in a century in which the average citizen, the ordinary person, has entered into the full enjoyment of his rights and dignity not by privilege of birth, class or talent, but simply as a man, a creature composed of body and soul and made in the image and likeness of God. His further meaning, at least by implication, was that the coming of this happy day had been and would be further hastened by the ultraliberal principles and progressive programs set forth in his speeches and his book.

Both contentions were naive and misleading. It is absurd to describe as the "century of the common man" a period of history which finds the average citizen of countries in almost two-thirds of the inhabited globe living under communism and its despotic restraints once considered the wretched lot of slaves, and which finds the ordinary person not merely despoiled of his privileges as a common man, but forbidden to proclaim himself, publicly at least, as the child, the image or even the creature of God. To style such a period of history the century of the common man was indeed confusing rhetoric; not less so was the suggestion that the way out of the 20th century plight of the common man lies in the empty pretensions of those who shared the political views of the author of "The Century of the Common Man."

And yet, you and I, and Americans generally, should face the disturbing fact that we are living in the century of the common man in an unfortunate, embarrassing sense not intended by the title of the book in question. Ours sometimes seems to be the century of the common man in a pathetic and perilous sense, a sense pathetic for mankind, perilous for America, partly because of our apathy and indifference to those twins of inequity—communism and crime; partly because of a prevailing standardization which tends to level all values, accomplishments and interests in our civilization; partly because of an emphasis on least common denominators of belief and of worth which tends to discount those differences which impel to greater virtue and more lofty vision; partly because of some of the less attractive byproducts of our honest democratic effort to lift the level of the inferior and the underprivileged, sometimes with the unnecessary but frequent reduction of the superior to a common general average, ours has become the century of the common man in a sense which no one who loves faith or freedom would possibly wish.

It is good when common men are given every means and opportunity to rise to greater heights of excellence and achievement. But it is not good when the common becomes the norm of excellence and accomplishment, when the man of uncommon ability is resented and the person of uncommon performance is perpetually cut down to size. It is best for our traditions of faith and our institutions of freedom when citizens are inspired to seek uncommon heroism and uncommon stature, to avoid the merely common and to aspire after that which is more noble, more truly humane, and more nearly divine.

A century of literally common men would be a disaster for civilization; our need, our urgent, compelling need at the moment is for uncommon men, men of uncommon devotion to the highest and best, the uncommon spiritual ideals and civic objectives.

When did Americans have it for their ambition to be common men? Which of the Hebrew prophets held out to their hearers the dull dream of becoming a common people among the nations of the earth? What Christian, mindful of the heroism of his Christ, the magnificence of his saints, the hopes of his martyrs, would settle for the mediocre dignity of a merely common man? Everything authentic and of value in our tradition, religious and political, spiritual and democratic, impels us to covet the tribute "he nothing common did or mean"; everything truly human in us prompts even the least gifted of us to seek to excel—to attain to uncommon excellence, however common the means at hand to accomplish our noblest aspirations.

We Americans would find depressing the prospect of a century of common men. However poor, however handicapped, however limited in nature or grace we may sometimes be, our ideal has always been, must always be, to achieve uncommon excellence and to lift to uncommon well-being those less fortunate than we. The common must always leave us unsatisfied, particularly in what pertains to the service and perfection of the human person; the need is for uncommon men, not common men, and our every emphasis in religion, civil life, and education must be on how to meet that need.

Our need for uncommon men—men of uncommon vision, uncommon integrity, uncommon loyalty—arises from circumstances within the national community and without. Within the national community, crime and communism are on the march and it is time for uncommon men to do something about them. The trend toward standardization in education and socialism in economic and social theory has been accompanied by a leveling away from uncommon initiative, uncommon zeal and uncommon pride in the job uncommonly well done. This has not been good for civilization; it has not been good for democracy, especially when it has all but turned mediocrity, apathy and common standards of performance into the norms of worth. It will call for uncommon courage, extraordinary boldness on the part of the generation coming up to dispel the civic indifference and moral neutralism which are comfortable enough for the common, but which prevent the uncommon greatness that America needs so badly—and expects of each of us.

But our need for uncommon men is dictated even more definitely and imperatively by circumstances outside the national community, though with dangerous influences reaching deep into the national life. The dangers which threaten faith and freedom, as Americans cherish these blessings, are by no means ordinary; our perils are uncommonly powerful and uncommonly great. They require much more than ordinary alertness to recognize them, much more than common courage to face them and to vanquish them. World communism even more than communism in America is no common nuisance, no ordinary menace. It is uncommon in the magnitude of its evil; it demands uncommon men, not men of common intelligence and loyalty, men of heroic stature and resolution to penetrate and overcome its threats.

The Communist Party in the United States is so small in its present numbers that it seems hardly visible to the naked eye. But only a fool supposed that it is merely a commonplace menace to our security. It is the greatest threat to our survival as a nation of free men. Fortunately for America and the world, the Federal Bureau of Investigation functions on the realistic premise that the danger of Communist intrigue is greater than ever, precisely because of the uncommon dedication, cunning and capacity for damage of the hardcore Communists who remain at work in America—and fortunately the FBI is prepared to offer uncommon qualities of the intellectual, moral, personal and organized kind needed to give America no ordinary, but uncommon protection against those who would destroy her.

Such uncommon devotion, in men of uncommon loyalty and discipline, is in the tradition of the FBI since the days of its reorganization in 1924. This Federal Bureau has met with uncommon diligence and uncommon might of the underworld on the front of crime within our borders; it has met with uncommon, resolute daring the extraordinary resources and ruthlessness of communism during the evil days before, during and since World War II. It has been frankly selective, unashamedly discriminating and exclusive in its selection and training of candidates for its service. It has been impatient with common motivation or common moral character in its personnel, because of an intense awareness that none but the best are adequate to defend faith and freedom against the worst, that none but the uncommonly strong can be trusted against the uncommonly brutal. The FBI represents America's uncommon response to the need for uncommon men to meet the uncommon menace of communism and crime to the national security.

The Bureau has achieved its uncommon prestige because of the uncommon character of the disciplined, dedicated, devoted Director who has just completed 35 years of uncommon service to a nation he dearly loves and the gratitude of which he so greatly deserves. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was no common man of common promise when, at the age of 29, he took charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under President Calvin Coolidge. With uncommon speed and efficiency, he cleaned out the incompetent, the men of common capacity and character—and staffed this supremely important branch of government service with men who stood out as uncommon in that "good moral character" which he made the essential qualification for his department. His career of uncommon trust under five Presidents of both parties is no common achievement, and his contribution to the good order of his country and its secure stability has been made with uncommon dignity and uncommon devotion to duty. He has given living proof that a Government agency can be run with uncommon probity and results, despite the smears of a few very common people—if an uncommon man of his caliber is given the chance to run it.

You, the latest graduates of the FBI National Academy, to whom I am privileged to speak under these solemn circumstances today, have the high vocation—the uncommon calling—of perpetuating the uncommon standards of resolute righteousness which have become the proud tradition of the FBI. As students of this academy, you have gained added knowledge of the crimes and criminals of our Nation, costing us more than $20 billion a year and constantly increasing at the appalling rate of about 8 percent annually. You have been trained to crack the stone walls that have protected organized gangsters and created an underworld of evil that seems at times to be more powerful than the Government itself. Fortified with a knowledge and training similar to that given the agents of the FBI, you are now equipped to train others, as well as to cope with the subtle methods and modern techniques of professional lawbreakers. While congratulating you on the successful completion of your courses at the national academy, I salute you as law enforcing officers of uncommon promise, uncommon importance to the American people.

Let others be content with common love for America, ordinary interest in its well-being, mediocre pride in its institutions, commonplace contributions to its goodness and its greatness. But you are not members of the age of the common man; you are the guardians, uncommon in your courage and competence, of all that our heroes, refusing to be common men, made possible—all that our sons and younger brothers need to make them not common men, but men in your pattern of uncommon manliness, patriotism, and integrity. May God, with uncommon grace and favor, bless you one and all and be with you amid all the dangers of your uncommon vocation.

The AHEPA Family

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to welcome representatives of the 46,000-member AHEPA family to Washington, where their 44th international convention is being held throughout this week. The word "AHEPA" is an acronym, derived from the first letters of the following five words:

"American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association," which has local chapters in 49 States of the United States.

It is very appropriate that these American citizens of Greek descent should convene in Washington for their annual convention. In honoring all Americans by their presence in the Federal City, they can see, in turn, how very much Americans have honored the ancient Greeks, both in the architecture of democracy and in our buildings. The membership of the Order of AHEPA is composed almost entirely of American and Canadian citizens of Hellenic origin, and all Americans to some extent share their roots in Greek culture.

The ancient Greeks considered one who took no active interest in government not merely as an idler, but as useless. The order of AHEPA carries on the great Greek devotion and dedication to government by "promoting and encouraging loyalty of its members to the country of which they are citizens, by instructing its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and by instilling a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship." I join my colleagues in honoring these fine Americans for their role as modern citizens and for their reaffirmation this week of the founding principles and model of our democracy.

The Alliance for Progress: Fifth Anniversary of a Great Cooperative Effort

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, we should remind ourselves that the Alliance for Progress is a wide-ranging, diversified effort to which the United States is but one contributor.

At Punta del Este, in August 1961, 20 of the American Republics pledged their support to a vast cooperative effort. The Charter of Punta del Este made it plain that no one nation would, or could, assume the major responsibility of carrying out the objectives of the Alliance. Indeed, that historic document made it clear that the Alliance was a common and united effort of the American nations and that only by acting as partners in this great endeavor could we succeed.

From the very beginning, however, a major obstacle facing us was the notion in the minds of many people—both in North America and Latin America—that the Alliance for Progress was just another U.S. foreign aid program.

The widespread idea was that the United States—the giant industrial power—would supply sufficient capital to Latin American governments to ease temporary economic and social tensions.

The people who held this simple notion ignored the very clear evidence that economic and social discontent in the Western Hemisphere was not a temporary phenomenon but a profound and mounting demand for social and economic justice. They ignored the truth of the words in the Charter of Punta del Este:

> The men and women of our Hemisphere are reaching for the better life which today's skills have placed within their grasp. They are determined for themselves and their children to have decent and ever more abundant lives, to gain access to knowledge and equal opportunity for all, to end those conditions which benefit the few at the expense of the needs and dignity of the many. It is our

> inescapable task to fulfill these just desires—to demonstrate to the poor and forsaken of our countries, and of all lands, that the creative powers of free men hold the key to their progress and to the progress of future generations.

Today, as you know, the notion of the Alliance as a one-way street has been largely disabused. While the U.S. Government is still the largest contributor of external capital and technical assistance, there are a host of other external sources of development assistance to Latin America.

These include the various agencies of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and its affiliates, private foundations and institutions, and private industy and business.

In additions, there are an increasing number of commitments to the Alliance from both the public and private sectors of the other industrial nations of the free world.

U.S. economic assistance under the Alliance has averaged more than $1 billion each calendar year since 1961.

Direct private investment and other private capital flows into Latin America from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development—OECD—countries, including the United States averaged $863 million in 1961, 1962, and 1963, while assistance to Latin America from the major international lending organizations has averaged $487 million yearly since 1961.

Far more important, however, is the very clear understanding today that the greatest responsibility for the success of this vast cooperative effort rests with the nations and people of Latin America itself.

For example gross investment in Latin America has increased from $10.3 billion in 1961 to $12.1 billion in 1965, while at the same time the Latin American share of this investment has grown from $9.1 billion to $11.5 billion.

These "savings" as a percentage of gross national product, have increased from 15.3 percent in 1961 to 16.3 percent in 1965, evidence that Latin America is meeting its commitment to make an increasing share of its domestic resources available for development.

Long-term self-generating economic and social progress requires each nation to reform and modernize many traditional institutions so that they can more effectively marshal a nation's own resources to meet the challenge of modern development. As President Johnson has stressed many times, self-help is a key element in the Alliance for Progress. Only through self-help can a nation or a people expect to continue on the road to progress and to survive and compete in the modern world.

And the other key element in the Alliance—Partnership—means not only a working together of the United States and the Latin American Republics, it also means that the developing nations of Latin America must themselves work together to help themselves.

It is this kind of cooperation—such as we already see in the Central American Common Market and in the Latin American Free Trade Association—that will, in the end, make for the most rapid and solid progress.

As President Johnson said during his recent visit to Mexico:

> We believe that the drawing together of the economies of Latin America is critical to this hemisphere's future. Only in this way can the hemisphere develop truly efficient industries, expanded foreign exchange earnings, and a sound foundation for a full Latin American partnership in building a peaceful world community.

Our role in the Alliance then is not only to continue contributing a diversity of resources and technical assistance, but also to encourage and support all the many multinational efforts which are essential for progress in today's world.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Pennsylvania Inventor To Lecture in Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, Dr. Robert M. Hall of Pittsburgh, Pa., the inventor of fluid-power surgical tools, is leaving today to lecture in Moscow under the auspices of the United States-Soviet health exchange program. Dr. Hall's air-driven instruments are replacing the saws, chisels, mallets, and handtools ordinarily used in bone surgery with instruments which operate at ultrahigh speeds and cut through bone and cartilage as easily as a surgeon's knife slices through ordinary tissue. One surgeon has been quoted as saying that work which used to take him 50 minutes and left him "so tired my hands were shaking" now takes him only 2 minutes. Dr. Hall's Moscow trip has particular significance at a time when most United States-Soviet exchange programs have been halted due to the war in Vietnam, and I ask unanimous consent that an article on Dr. Hall and his inventions which appeared recently in Product Engineering be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HE WANTED THE RIGHT TOOLS, SO HE DESIGNED THEM HIMSELF

The eyes of Dr. Robert M. Hall light up when he talks about how a surgeon can use his Neuairtome to remove a circular piece of skull in a single cut in less than 2 min. Prior to his development of this instrument, he says:

"Neurosurgeons had to drill four holes through the skull with a tool much like a carpenter's drill and then cut through the ½-in.-thick skull from hole to hole with a wire hand saw. It took a surgeon 40 min to do this, and immediately after he finished this hard work he began cutting into that most vital of human organs—the brain."

The Neuairtome, which weighs only 15 oz, is driven at 20,000 rpm by a ⅙-hp air motor. It is part of what some doctors have called the first basic change in the design of instruments for bone surgery since the time of Hippocrates—a family of air-driven devices that cut through bone "like butter," replacing chisels, mallets, and other relatively crude instruments still commonly wielded by surgeons.

TURN IN A CAREER

Dr. Hall has many patents in his name, but he has never taken a single course in engineering, let alone a degree in that field. By education and profession, he is a dentist who specialized in oral surgery until he turned himself into a full-time inventor.

Two events changed the course of his life. First, he had to remove a bone tumor from the jaw of a patient. "To do this," he says, "I found myself working with a hammer and chisel. Surgery should be the most delicate of all arts, yet there I was, using tools that were very gross, very primitive." Second, he himself underwent an operation—a bone graft—that didn't heal properly, requiring a second operation. "I had a firm conviction," he recalls, "that my arm would have mended properly if the surgeon's tools had been better."

"I was greatly impressed," he says, "with the speed of air drills just then coming into dentistry, and I began to wonder why this principle could not be applied to cutting and shaping bone as well."

Thus, Dr. Hall got started on a design venture that led him to create and market four new surgical instruments driven by comppressed air: the Neuairtome, the Orthairtome, the Surgairtome, and the Hall air handle for the Dermairtome. With the aid of Edsel Eady, an engineer on his staff, he is working on seven new instruments.

BREAKING NEW GROUND

This kind of design wasn't easy, Dr. Hall soon found. His original air-driven drill saw for oral surgery, put on the market in 1961, had to be made much more compact and more powerful for general surgical use.

"A suitable surgical tool had to withstand sterilization in an autoclave at 275 F, could use no electricity, and had to be designed for different cutting tools for different operations," he says, "I turned to books for a guide but could find no answers to very basic problems that confronted me. The work I did was all original art."

For example, can bone be cut at high speeds without burning or other damage? Would noise of an air-driven motor exceed tolerance? What gas can be used? Dr. Hall found the answers by conducting many tests himself and by getting help from research groups at universities. He found no coolant needed in bone surgery and nitrogen gas safe for operating-room use. Noise turned out to be no problem.

TYRO AMONG ENGINEERS

After he had leaped these hurdles, Dr. Hall ran head-on into the engineering problems. "I don't know much about engineering," he admits, "and words like Rockwell hardness, psi, and tolerances seemed strange indeed. My only choice was to go to industry for help, without really knowing what industry was all about."

He had many disappointments, such as the bearings that seized at 100,000 rpm in his Surgairtome. Other bearings worked better, but their life was a mere 10 hr. "I was really sick," Hall remembers, "but I began calling dental equipment suppliers to find out who made their bearings. I got a couple of names, including Miniature Precision Bearings of Keene, N.H. The name appealed—I needed something minature and precise for an instrument that is about pen-size."

New bearings from that source worked fine in destructive testing. "I ran the Surgairtome for 26 hr without a problem," says Hall, "and the bearings are impregnated with silicone, so do not need frequent lubrication."

COLLABORATION

In all, Dr. Hall has worked with 10 companies. Engineers at Severance Tool Co., Saginaw, Mich, have designed many of the cutting tools in collaboration with him, Says Dr. Hall:

"When I started working with them, the engineers didn't know what a bone looked like, nor did they have the necessary hardness and strength data or the knowledge of body chemistry to specify finishes. I sat down with Charles Severance and together we began cutting pieces of bone. I could tell him what the tool had to do, and he came up with the design. So far, I have designed and he has produced 43 cutting attachments for surgery."

The two-stage air turbine was developed by ARO Corp, Bryan, Ohio. Dr. Hall's father, on vacation in Florida, happened to fall into conversation with the chairman of ARO and to speak of his son's need for a compact air motor that would spin tools at 100,000 rpm. The ARO man took the challenge back to his engineers, who soon designed the two-stage 1/6-hp turbine that is in production.

NEW LIFE

"I have given up my practice completely now," says Dr. Hall. "I feel I am pioneering a new field of surgical design engineering. There is much to be done, not only by me but by surgeons who realize the deficiencies of existing equipment and can suggest improvements."

To encourage other surgeons to do this, Hall has established the Hall Surgical Design Foundation. "Few doctors would go through the difficulties I did to see their ideas transformed into hardware," he says. "Through the foundation I hope to give them the benefit of my experience."

Speed Kills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT J. CORBETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, we have all been told that speed kills, but how many of us know that we literally begin losing control of our automobiles on a wet highway at 37 miles per hour?

The phenomenon of hydroplaning begins at this speed and the front wheels start rising off the roadway. This strange behavior of wheels on a wet surface was discovered in experiments over a decade ago by the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics with wet runway landings and takeoffs. Unfortunately, the knowledge of this phenomenon has remained a kind of closed scientific secret.

One man, however, has embarked on a crusade at considerable expense to himself to stop needless slaughter on wet highways. He is Mr. Adolph Fram, owner of a taxi fleet in Pittsburgh, Pa. Many of you have already received letters from him on hydroplaning and how to prevent it.

On August 1, 1966, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette ran a feature article about hydroplaning and Mr. Fram's selfless efforts to spread public awareness of it.

In the interest of further disseminating this information, and with the hope that you may pass it along via your newsletters and other mailings and possibly save your lives and those of your constituents, under unanimous consent I include the Post-Gazette article in the RECORD:

LITTLE-KNOWN TIRE PROCESS CUTS ACCIDENT RATE: SAFETY FIRST WITH PEOPLES CAB HEAD

(By Alvin Rosensweet)

Twelve years ago a Peoples Cab driver was involved in an accident on Bigelow Boulevard. Later, explaining the reason to Adolph Fram, president of Peoples Cab Co., he said:

"It was raining, I wasn't speeding. I felt a peculiar thing. The steering became light or loose."

"Are you saying you were off the ground?" Fram asked in disbelief. "I just couldn't believe him," he said the other day, recalling the conversation.

Since that time Fram, a 52-year-old native of Baltimore who took over Peoples Cab in 1949, has had an obsession about traffic safety. This concern has involved him in a continuous exchange of correspondence with all 50 governors, senators and Congressmen. Even President Lyndon B. Johnson with Viet Nam, inflation, civil rights and yes—traffic safety—on his mind, is a regular recipient of mail from Fram.

Studying the cause of the Bigelow Boulevard accident, Fram learned about a phenomenon that has come to the attention of automobile safety experts and scientists. It is called "hydroplaning."

Here's how Fram describes "hydroplaning":

"On a wet road or a snow-slushy road, summer or winter, when an automobile reaches a speed of 37 miles per hour, the front wheels begin to raise up off the roadway.

"As the speed of the vehicle increases, the front wheels leave the roadway entirely and completely.

"The auto is now hydroplaning. A tough film of water, created by force, raises the front wheels and separates the tires from the roadway.

"The rear wheels do not hydroplane. The torque, or power exerted by the engine through the power-train, causes the rear wheels to dig through the wet surface of the road.

"To slow down or stop, the driver applies the brakes. The rear wheels respond. The front wheels must be relieved from their state of hydroplaning suspension. For a period of time, the front wheels flounder helplessly, until the rear wheels bring the vehicle speed to four-wheel roadway contact.

The result, according to Fram, is either that the auto will wind up in an accident or, by some miracle, straighten out.

What's the answer to "hydroplaning?" Obviously, the first consideration is to reduce speed. When Fram first learned about "hydroplaning" he implored his drivers to slow down when its starts to rain. As soon as a rain started the company used its two-way radio system to announce "Okeh, Peoples Cab drivers, it is now raining. Every one slow down."

"Teaching the drivers to slow down helped," Fram says, "but they didn't believe that the front wheels actually raise off the roadway.

In August, 1961, Fram read an item about Micro-Siping and that started him off on another traffic safety tangent. Invented by a New Englander, John Sipe, in 1920, the process has never come into general acceptance. But Fram swears by it and has laudatory letters from motorists and truck operators who have had their tires Micro-Siped.

The process involves a series of 25-degree angle cuts on the tire, one-seventh of an inch apart, while the wheel is under pressure corresponding to the weight of the car. It is not a regrooving or retreading process. The blade of a Micro-Sipe machine cuts through the tire, which has a tread 11/32nd of an inch. The tires, Fram says, should be Micro-Siped when they are new and again when 1/32nds of an inch or 2/32nds of an inch remains on the Sipe cut. The cuts result in a squeegee action, moving water off the road surface.

"Micro-Siping causes the tires to dig into the roadway and provides the driver with a straight-line controlled stop," Fram says. He adds that driver education, which consists mainly of instructing drivers to slow down in rainy weather, plus Micro-Siping of all tires on Peoples cabs, have cut the accident frequency rate for the company by 80 per cent.

With improved traction on wet and icy roads, cars are able to stop quicker without floundering, Fram says. The Pennsylvania State Bureau of Traffic Safety noted that a test driver had found that a car equipped with Micro-Siped tires will stop quicker than a car whose tires have not undergone the process.

In 1952 he started, at his own expense, a "Thursday Club," mailing safety bulletins each week to 2,000 persons. Fram, in fact, was talking automobile safety long before it became the "in" thing and he feels his efforts have been rewarded by current discussions in Congress about creation of a National Traffic Safety Agency.

Fram will, without even the drop of a hat, produce laudatory letters about Micro-Siping. A Skokie, Ill., cab company owner said the cabs normally had 10 to 12 accidents on expressways a year, always on wet pavement or in very light rain. In an 18-month period with Micro-Siped tires however, only one expressway accident took place, on dry pavement. The company has stopped using snow tires.

A trucking firm official credits Micro-Siped tires with sparing him and his wife from a possibly fatal accident on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. A safety engineer says Micro-Siping "eliminates any tendency to swerve or side-slip."

Fram says tire manufacturers are opposed to Micro-Siping on five counts. According to him they don't like it because: (1) it increases the life of tires 10 to 30 per cent; (2) it reduces the need for snow tires; (3) they claim that to Micro-Sipe tires at the plant would result in a heavy increase in labor costs; (4) they would be required to put thousands of Micro-Sipe machines in the field to Micro-Sipe the tires after they have been used; and (5) by accenting Micro-Siping they would be admitting that an additive is needed to their present tires for safety reasons.

The position of tire manufacturers is that they have tested Micro-Siping and have offered it to some large companies with auto or truck fleets as a national program but have dropped the plan.

The manufacturers' thesis is that the present tread pattern on a regular passenger tire offers sufficient traction in normal weather and that snow treads offer sufficient protection in winter weather.

Fram disagrees and says that Micro-Siping gives greater traction to normal and snow tires.

Fram's energy and interest in traffic safety is boundless and he can and does—talk by the hour on the subject.

"I'll go anywhere I'll buy anything for safety of operation," he says.

There isn't much doubt that he will.

Equitable Return of Portion of Federal Income Tax to Local Governments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD two resolutions and an accompanying letter, one from the city of Binghamton, N.Y., and the other from the city of Johnstown, N.Y., urging the President and the Congress to adopt legislation for an equitable return of a portion of the Federal income tax to local units of government.

There being no objection, the resolutions and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION 12

(In Council of the City of Binghamton, By Councilmen Fedourich, Libous, Capozzi Gennett, and Kelley, July 18, 1966, a resolution urging the President and Congress to adopt legislation for an equitable return of a portion of the Federal income tax to local units of government)

Whereas, the cities within the United States are in dire need of additional financial assistance to meet their ever growing responsibilities and rising costs; and

Whereas, the federal government is the only agency capable of providing this badly needed help; and

Whereas, the current methods of distributing federal funds result in the creation of a costly federal bureaucracy and cause needless delays and complications in getting the funds distributed to local units of government; and

Whereas, a per capita or percentage distribution of a portion of the federal income tax to local units of government would alleviate these problems and provide a greater measure of local control over the use of such funds; and

Whereas, such a distribution would be fair and equitable in that all cities needing assistance would get aid: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Binghamton City Council does hereby urge the President and Congress of the United States to adopt the necessary legislation to provide for an equitable return of a portion of the federal income tax to local units of government on an annual basis, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Congressman ROBISON and to Senators KENNEDY and JAVITS.

EDITH C. LISI,
Deputy City Clerk.

JULY 20, 1966.

RESOLUTION 106, 1966

Whereas, a great number of cities have proposed a nation-wide campaign to return a portion of the Federal income tax to the communities from which it was collected, and

Whereas, this proposal would help provide the needed additional funds which are absolutely necessary to insure the proper operation of local government, and

Whereas, under such a proposal distribution of the needed funds would be more equitable to the community's concern and could more economically be carried out by the elimination of excessive federal costs now occurring in the distribution, and

Whereas, the endless amount of time lost in processing applications for federal funds and in distributing such funds to local government would be eliminated and the public would benefit from the elimination of this needless delay, and

Whereas, local government leaders are in the best position to determine the needs of their own communities and to make proper usage of such funds; be it

Resolved, That this Council does hereby give its wholehearted endorsement to the proposal that a percentage of the federal income tax collected be returned to the community from which it was derived; and be it further

Resolved, That this Council hereby urges the Mayors and Councils of other New York cities and villages to join in this campaign and give their full support, and be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the Mayors and Councils of all the cities and villages in New York, as well as the Governor of the State of New York, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Congress representing this area and the Senators from the State of New York be furnished copies of this resolution and are hereby urged to introduce the appropriate legislation which would make this proposal possible; and be it further

Resolved, That this Council does hereby also urge local citizens to contact their governmental representatives and urge the adoption of this necessary legislation which will make it possible for local units of government to effectively meet the needs of their citizens and allow the money now being spent for administration of federal programs to be used productively in the areas from which it was originally derived.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Fulton, City of Johnstown,
Office of City Clerk, ss:

I, Harvey Mansfield, City Clerk of the City of Johnstown, N.Y., do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing Resolution with the original as adopted by the Common Council of said city, at Adjourned Regular meeting thereof held on the 11th day of July, 1966 and approved by Mayor Peter S. Wilson on the 12th day of July, 1966 and now on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of the City of Johnstown, N.Y., this 14th day of July, 1966.

HARVEY W. MANSFIELD,
City Clerk.

Spending More but Getting Less

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, Helen Delich Bentley, maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, is one of the most knowledgeable writers in the field of maritime affairs. In an article published on August 12, she makes some very interesting comparisons between proposed Federal expenditures for the Department of Defense's fast deployment logistics ship project and our miserly allocation for merchant ship construction.

The fast deployment logistics ship project represents a potential Government expenditure of $1 billion or more for construction alone. There also will be an expenditure of some $16 million just to develop the program, plus another $100 million for the construction of a special shipyard where these vessels are to be built. The total cost of this program is to be borne by the American taxpayer.

These fast deployment logistics ships are essentially merchant type vessels designed to be used as floating warehouses. Investment of the money needed to produce these ships under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 could result in the construction of about five times the number of ships contemplated based upon the Government's share of ship construction contracts awarded by the Maritime Administration this past June, because of the fact that under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 the Government does not bear the total cost of ship construction but rather shares such cost with private industry.

Therefore, I sincerely question whether in this instance the Secretary of Defense is quite as interested as he professes to be in "getting more bang for the buck." To paraphrase a well-known commercial, the fast deployment logistics ship project seems to hold forth the prospect of "spending more but getting less." Or, perhaps our distinguished Secretary of Defense is out to prove the validity of his frequently expressed opinion that the American merchant marine is adequate by constructing his own fleet of merchant ships. Whatever his reason, the cost of the proposed fast deployment logistics ship project certainly warrants the close scrutiny of the Congress, and I recommend the reading of Helen Delich Bentley's article by all my colleagues:

AEROSPACE WORLD INVADES U.S. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

(By Helen Delich Bentley)

WASHINGTON.—The aerospace world has invaded the nation's shipbuilding industry in full force.

The Pentagon last week awarded three "development" contracts—at sums normally spent by the Government to build entire merchant ships—to companies whose names have appeared only recently on the waterfront, although they are well known in the airplane and general manufacturing industries.

THREE NAMED

These relatively new faces on the shipbuilding horizon are General Dynamics Corporation, of Quincy, Mass.; Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, of Arlington, Va., and Seattle, Wash., and Litton Industries, Inc., of Culver City, Calif. Each was awarded a contract for $5,250,000 plus $90,000 a month for personnel just to develop a complete program for the Fast Deployment Logistic ship.

Such munificence has never before been seen in the United States maritime world. The $15,750,000 plus will about equal one fifth of the entire amount budgeted for new ship construction for the entire merchant marine for fiscal 1967—not merely research or planning, but the whole program.

When the old-line shipyards became aware of the funds to be laid out by the Defense Department, they withdrew because they knew they would never be able to compete on the same plane with firms which long have been on the receiving end of billions of dollars from Uncle Sam.

LARGE CONTRACT

They withdrew even though the amount of the final contract to the winner would be in the billion-dollar area—and could go even as much as a billion and a half.

These same old-line shipyards long have been criticized by top Government officials, who charged that they have failed to develop new methods and cost reductions, as have foreign yards.

But the critics fail to add that the modern yards in Japan, Italy, France, West Germany and elsewhere were made possible by money provided by the American taxpayers.

Never has there been any Government suggestion that the United States should make a parallel effort for the shipyards at home, rather than to reserve the handouts exclusively for the competitors.

FUNDS SOUGHT

The airplane manufacturers who are pushing full-speed ahead to grab the "golden egg" from the Pentagon are well accustomed to the subsidization of their plants and buildings.

The Federal Government has paid most of the costs of their manufacturing facilities, research and development, and then got them well started on production through large contracts for the Air Force and Navy air arm.

Therefore, when the Pentagon first unveiled its "total package concept" for building F.D.L. ships the healthy airplane industry got in line and has stayed in there pitching.

Whichever one of the three gets the final contract will really have a pot of gold.

In addition to building the ships themselves—for the sum of about $40,000,000 a vessel—the one to produce the best package concept will get an additional $100,000,000 to construct the shipyard where these floating warehouses are to be produced.

The $40,000,000 estimated cost for each vessel is solely for its construction, not for future maintenance—which means even more money is there for the shipbuilder.

SIZE NOTHING NEW

Tossing around figures like $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 for just producing a program, $40,000,000 for a single vessel, $1,000,000,000 for a fleet of 20 and $100,000,000 to provide the means to build the fleet is nothing new in the five-sided "puzzle palace," which frequently thinks in such vast sums—until it comes to the merchant marine.

In comparison to the figures associated with the F.D.L. program is the parsimonious $85,000,000 appropriated to build eleven, or fewer, ships in the merchant vessel replacement program—already 90 ships behind schedule—for fiscal 1967. This is the smallest number ever planned or provided for since the ship replacement program got fully under way.

The explanation: Money is short. The budget must be kept down. But not for $40,000,000 floating warehouses which could prove to be as useless as the obsolete ammunition the Pentagon sold to Germany.

Rudd-Melikian, Inc., Developers of First Automatic Coffee Vending Machines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, 20 years ago two young World War II veterans, Lloyd K. Rudd and K. Cyrus Melikian, invented and marketed the first automatic coffee vending machines. Today, thanks to developments by Rudd-Melikian, Inc., of Warmister, Pa., millions of Americans consume billions of cups of coffee brewed and dispensed by some 200,000 automatic coffee vending machines across the country.

The Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin recently paid tribute to these forward-looking gentlemen who have contributed so much to the American convenience and to the American economy.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD this article from the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TWO EX-GI'S BREW $1 MILLION FORTUNES WITH AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES

(By William W. Lawrence)

K. Cyrus Melikian is the son of an Armenian refugee who used to operate a grocery store at Charles st. and Princeton av., Mayfair.

Lloyd K. Rudd spent his youth in Hobart, Okla., where his father had an International Harvester franchise during The Depression when the state was a dustbowl.

Today, both are millionaires.

About all they had were ideas when they met back in 1945 at Wright Field, outside of Dayton, Ohio, where Rudd, as a captain in the Engineers Corps, was attached to the Army Air Corps as chief of the base's materiel conservation branch.

BOTH NEWLYWEDS

Melikian was an Air Corps sergeant assigned to the material testing laboratory there and tested many of the new materials that Rudd's department was developing.

Rudd held a mechanical engineering degree from UCLA and Melikian had attended the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. Later he took a few engineering courses at Rutgers University.

Each had a yen to get into business for himself after deing discharged. They were young—Rudd 24, Melikian 25. Both were newlyweds.

They spent hours discussing and investigating business possibilities, including a new type of headlight for locomotives which cast a beam for two miles and a new type of process for photoengravers.

Then one bitter cold night when they were working late they decided to take a coffee break.

NO HOT COFFEE

They walked over to a cafeteria and found it closed so they stopped at a soft drink machine instead and stood there drinking ice cold bottles of soda pop.

Melikian remarked, "It's too bad they don't have a machine that serves a hot cup of coffee."

That ended it until about a week later when Rudd and his wife, Betty went over to the Melikians for dinner. Roxie Melikian served instant coffee.

The "why not?" came out together.

In an interview last week, Rudd said, "It was at that moment we decided to go into the coffee business.

"Fortunately, we did not know enough about business to realize that it would be impossible to succeed with the less than $10,000 we were able to scrape up between us."

A DREAM

There were able to convince two brothers who operated a couple of supermarkets in Ohio that the coffee vending machine plan was sound. The brothers invested $40,000 and, with this money the two young inventors were able to move to Philadelphia.

"We came here because Philadelphia is considered the heart of the electrical appliance industry. Even then we were inexperienced enough to visualize a big factory with a lot of people working for us. We felt that the talent was here," Rudd said.

Melikian and Rudd lugged a battered soft drink machine and a pile of parts picked up at junkyards into the two-car garage behind the Mayfair grocery store.

It was here the first automatic coffee vending machine was built, and Rudd-Melikian, Inc., was born.

Melikian said that building the coffee machine was a relatively simple matter. The problem immediately after World War II was the lack of materials. There was a shortage of stainless steel, copper and refrigerator motors. But they managed to scrounge enough to ring up gross sales of $42,000 in 1946.

Last year, gross sales were about $7 million.

NEW BUILDING

Their first actual plant was a small garage in the 4200 block of N. 7th St. Later, they moved to a larger building in the 1900 block of N. Howard St., and ten years ago, they moved into a brand new building on 12 acres of land at 300 Jacksonville road, Warminster.

The building has been expanded three times since then and now has 110,000 square feet of working space, most of which smells like freshly-ground coffee.

The first machine built simply dropped powdered coffee and hot water into a container. If the customer wanted cream and sugar he pushed a couple of buttons.

The partners weren't satisfied with the coffee the machine delivered.

So they hired Dr. Stanley Segal, a coffee expert away from the Coffee Brewing Institute, of New York City.

AFTER EACH CUP

Segal came up with a frozen coffee concentrate which they called Kwif-Kafe.

And the company's engineers came up with a machine to dispense it.

Rudd said: "It was pretty funny; Segal and his team had a running battle with the engineers.

"After each cup of bad coffee, Segal would shout, 'it's the machine's fault,' and the engineers would scream back, 'it's the coffee's fault.'

"After it was all over, they came up with a good product."

LIKE A CAP PISTOL

Just recently, they came up with a machine which "produces the perfect cup of coffee," said Rudd.

The new machine actually uses fresh ground coffee. Boiling water is forced through the coffee which is fed through the machine in a tape of material similar to that used in tea bags.

The tape unrolls under the hot water like a reel of caps unrolling under the hammer of a kid's cap pistol, one "cap" for a cup of coffee. It is actually drip coffee, the same kind a housewife brews in the kitchen.

However, the Rudd-Melikian machine works a lot faster.

The hot water is forced through the tape under presure. It takes just nine seconds to produce a cup of coffee.

LESS MESSY

The firm is now leasing a smaller version of the same machine for use in offices which uses the "drip ground" method.

In the next couple of years or so they hope to come up with a machine small enough for home use. "The taste will be consistent and it will be less messy than the coffee pot," the partners explain.

Rudd is quiet-spoken and has a subtle sense of humor. Melikian is outgoing, bears a strong resemblance to TV actor Danny Thomas and wears an ear-to-ear grin.

They both like to cook and even collaborated on a cookbook entitled, "The Wonder of Food."

Both like the word "people."

"This is a people business," Melikian said. "We really bleed when someone leaves us because we know that we've done something wrong."

THREE HUNDRED WORKERS

Rudd noted, "there is no telling how big this organization can grow, but we need the people to take us there. We need good engineers and salesmen and if that chief engineer of ours doesn't soon hire some engineers, I'm going to go out and hire some myself."

The firm presently has a payroll of 300.

Both Rudd and Melikian work about 12 hours a day, but they spend much of their leisure time with their families which have grown since they left the service.

The Rudds, who lived first in an apartment in Ambler, now live in a 20-room house on Sugartown road, Berwyn, with their seven children, Kenneth, 20; Candy, 18; Terry, 16; Randy, 14; Linda, 12; Susan, 10, and Tim, 6.

The Melikians, who first lived in a Mayfair apartment, now live in a 20-room house called "Il Nido" at 1301 Lafayette road, Gladwyne with their four children, Robert, 20; Cyrus, Jr., 17; Karen Ann, 15, and Michele Lynn, 13.

Hawaii Suffers Huge Losses in Airlines Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the strike which in recent weeks has grounded five of the Nation's air carriers, appears to have affected the 50 States to varying degrees, depending on the importance of air transportation to the economy of each State. For my own State of Hawaii, separated by 2,500 miles of ocean from the mainland, the strike has produced a serious emergency.

A spokesman for the Bank of Hawaii has estimated Hawaii's losses at from $10 million to $11.5 million as a result of the first 4 weeks of the strike. Each additional week of the strike has brought further losses of from $2.5 to $3 million. Tourism, Hawaii's third largest industry, and all its related businesses have suffered from the adverse effects of the strike. While Pan American Airways, the sole nonstruck certificated domestic carrier on the Hawaii-west coast air route, has done a tremendous job, the number of visitors to Hawaii nevertheless has dropped markedly. Hawaiian exporters who rely on air transportation report similar reduction of business.

I cite these economic losses to emphasize the seriousness of any transportation stoppage to or from my Island State. To minimize the effects of any future airline strike on Hawaii, I introduced on August 9, 1966, a bill, H.R. 16929, which would authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to issue emergency operating authorizations to foreign air carriers to engage in air transportation between Hawaii and the west coast.

I submit, for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the newspaper article which reports the economic losses to

Hawaii as a result of the extended airlines strike. The article appeared in the August 5, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

Strike Losses to Hawaii's Tourism Soar

The four-week-old national airline strike continues its erosion of the State's tourist industry, with losses so far estimated at between $10 and $11.5 million.

These are direct and indirect declines on the economy. Weekly losses are still running approximately between $2.5 and $3 million, a spokesman for the Bank of Hawaii said today.

Feeling the pinch now more than ever as losses mount are Hawaii's small industries and companies engaged in the air freighting of cargo.

Hardest hit are Oahu and Neighbor Island hotels, local airlines, curio shops, restaurants, taxi firms and car rentals.

The Hawaii Visitors Bureau said there will be between 1,700 and 2,100 vacant rooms in the State by Sunday.

An industry which relies heavily on the air shipments of its product is the papaya exporter.

One of the major exporters—Calavo—reported that its approximate loss since the strike began is nearly $100,000.

Joseph Nishida, district manager, said in normal times air shipments of papaya amount to about 100,000 pounds weekly.

"It's now down to one third of this amount," he said.

Nishida said Calavo has 32 sales branches throughout the Mainland. But because of the inability to make eastbound airline connections, the firm is now shipping the fruit only to the West Coast.

The one bright note among the rubble of economic disruptions is the report from Pan American Airways that it the wiped out its list of standbys seeking transportation to the Mainland.

It carried 600 passengers yesterday in 15 flights and even had 120 empty seats at the close of operations.

Pan American also said that it would be able to accommodate all standbys who go to the airport today.

It advised persons who are unable to cut through the deluged switchboard for reservations, to go to the airport.

Neighbor Islands are the hardest hit by the strike as cancellations continue to flow in. Maui hotels will be at 68 to 74 percent of capacity during the next several days, while Kona will be at 67 to 71 percent of capacity for the same period.

Waikiki hotels are maintaining occupancy rates of almost 90 percent, but all hotels could normally expect to be near capacity at this time of year.

H.V.B. officias were also hoping for a strike settlement in time to prevent further effects on several large conventions set for August.

A Kiwanis convention, originally expected to bring about 5,000 visitors to the island this month, is now expected to yield only 2,500.

Imports Spell Need for Quota Revisions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, recent Department of Agriculture statistics reveal a 20-percent jump in beef and veal imports during the first 6 months of this year as compared with the same January–June period in 1965.

The figures show that 558 million pounds of beef and veal were imported in the period, compared with 339 million pounds in 1965.

Congress should earnestly consider revisions to the 1964 Meat Import Act which established quotas. They would not be triggered until imports reached 1.7 billion pounds, which means the quotas are not sufficiently protective unless bolstered by stern administrative action on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Unless the Department acts to curb imports and protect the domestic market, legislation is in order to revise the quotas.

Ejection of Lawyers From Committee Hearing Room

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, there has been some unfavorable comment on the action of Chairman Pool of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities now engaged in holding hearings in the Cannon Office Building for having ejected an attorney by the name of Kinoy from the hearing room where said committee proceedings are now being held. It is plain that this man, and others, created disorder in the hearings. The committee has the responsibility of maintaining order and decorum, and it is more reprehensible for an attorney to be disorderly than it is for a witness or a bystander. In this instance, the chairman of the committee was plainly right in ejecting Kinoy from the room.

In the first place, this man was not representing the witness who was then testifying and had no business whatsoever speaking up at that time. The rules of the committee are perfectly clear, and each witness is entitled to counsel of his choice. This man, Kinoy, is a partner of William Kunstler who was another attorney in the room and who stalked out of the room at the same time, protesting against the committee.

Both Kinoy and his partner, Kunstler, are notorious and infamous characters who have turned up all over the country wherever they can foment strife and discord.

Kunstler was in Danville, Va., in 1963 and created much trouble in that city at that time. In a speech which I made in the House of Representatives on February 1, 1964, I made the following reference to him:

> I have good reason to believe that title IX was inspired by none other than a character by the name of William Kunstler, who has been the leading light throughout the various legal gyrations which have gone on in the city of Danville during the year 1963. This Kunstler has been doing all he could to impede the processes of justice in Danville. But impeding justice is not new for him. He has taken a lead in the movement for the pardon and the release of the notrious conspirator and enemy of America, Morton Sobell, who is currently serving a 30-year prison sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage in 1951 in connection with the Rosenberg case. This same Kunstler was sponsor of the rally to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives held in New York City on April 21, 1961. Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson were among the contemptible speakers at this rally. Both of them were then about to begin serving sentences in prison for contempt of the Congress of the United States, extending from their refusal to answer whether or not they were or had been members of the Communist Party.
>
> Another speaker at the meeting was Pete Seeger, who had just been sentenced to a year in prison for the same reasons. This same Kunstler, who, posing as a respectable professor of law, plagued the people of the city of Danville, has been shown to be one of the signers of a petition which urged presidential clemency for Carl Braden. I have evidence also that in March 1962, after having failed in his efforts to secure a pardon for Braden, he attended a reception in New York in honor of this convicted scoundrel.
>
> Kunstler was one of the 25 of the signers of the endorsement of Justice Black's dissent from the 5-to-4 Supreme Coure decision of June 5, 1961, requiring the Communist Party to register with the Government of the United States. The signatures were sponsored by the emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and this organization had been cited by the Internal Securities Subcommittee. And I could go on and describe further distasteful activities and offenses of this individual.
>
> From that background one is led to suspect that Kunstler, who along with Carl Braden, Carl Braden's wife, and others of their ilk, was prominent in the strife which occurred in Danville, is less interested in the plight of the Negro race than he is the Communists and their causes, and that he is more interested in creating a stage for civil disobedience which will further the cause of lawlessness in this country.

In my judgment, both of these men are a discredit to the legal profession and should be disbarred.

Demonstration Cities Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the President sent us a message in which he said that American cities required a program that will concentrate the Nation's "available resources—in planning tools, in housing construction, in job training, in health facilities, in recreation, in welfare programs—in education to improve the conditions of life in urban areas."

Those of us who have studied H.R. 15890, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1966, will, I am sure, agree that the demonstration cities program which is title I of that bill will in fact concentrate our resources in the areas mentioned by the President, and, I believe, will certainly improve the conditions of life in urban areas.

I am pleased to know that the Common Council of the City of Buffalo has reached the same conclusion. In late June, the governing body of my home community went on record urging the House to support the demonstration cities program.

I certainly hope that the local officials in Buffalo will be ready to present an acceptable application for participation in this program just as soon as this legislation is passed by the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of the resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo on June 28 be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

No. 210.

(By Mr. Franczyk and Mr. Johnson, Re: "Demonstration Cities" Urban Renewal Program)

Whereas, there is pending before the House of Representatives, H.R. 12341, an urban renewal program entitled "Demonstration Cities"; and

Whereas, this program would provide a supplemental aid grant to a city amounting to 80% of the city's local contribution to any urban renewal program undertaken by the Federal government and the city; and

Whereas, this program is aimed at "social" or "human" renewal in blighted areas; and

Whereas, this supplemental aid can be used to increase municipal services, increase or improve police protection, or to help in improving anyone of a number of municipal functions in need of aid; and

Whereas, this program gives a "block grant" which the city itself can utilize as it wishes to meet its needs; and

Whereas, the inclusion of Buffalo in this program, when it is passed, could help achieve a true and meaningful urban renewal of our city from both a physical and human aspect; and

Whereas, the City of Buffalo could greatly benefit from this program and should be prepared to apply for inclusion as soon as its passage has been announced: Now be it

Resolved, That this Common Council goes on record urging the House of Representatives to pass and adopt H.R. 12341, the "Demonstration Cities" program as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk is hereby directed to certify passage of this resolution and send copies to the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Congressmen representing the City of Buffalo; and be it further

Resolved, That the Mayor's Aide on Federal Programs is hereby directed to make a complete investigation of the "Demonstration Cities" program and be ready to present a program and application, as soon as the legislation is passed, for the City of Buffalo.

Adopted.

Attest.

STANLEY NIOLIK,
City Clerk.

No Substitute for Integrity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, many of us in the House of Representatives have been calling for fiscal responsibility and fiscal integrity in the domestic policies of this administration. Generally our pleas have fallen upon deaf ears. But now an aroused public, feeling the pinch of the skyrocketing cost of living, has joined the clamor.

In addition to the public, many farsighted and progressive newspapers are now calling upon the administration to temper its fiscal binge with some commonsense.

Mr. Speaker, there was published recently a very cogent and thought-provoking editorial in the Adams County News in the Sixth District of Ohio, which so well expresses the views of many citizens in this Nation that I feel it deserves widespread distribution and attention. I include it in my remarks and commend it to my colleagues:

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR INTEGRITY

Eventually, every housewife, every wage earner, every social security pensioner, will learn that there is a direct relationship between the financial integrity of government and the price of groceries. When you read, as you do almost daily now, the cost of living hitting new records highs, it seems to be customary to include in the report an "explanation" of the latest price increase. Often it has to do with weather (crop failures), vagaries of supply and demand or some other special situation.

The blunt truth is that this is just so much nonsense. The special situations having to do with the functioning of the free market have not cut the value of the dollar by over half in the space of a generation. The depreciating value of money is directly traceable to government policies. And under present policies, our money is due to depreciate at an accelerating rate.

According to a release issued by the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, the cost of the various social welfare programs will rise sevenfold from $3.1 billion in 1965 to $21.5 billion in 1970. By 1970, unless the mood of Congress undergoes a radical change, the largest expenditure will be for the poverty program. From an actual figure of $211 million in 1965, it will increase to $3.4 billion in 1970. The figures for elementary and secondary education also indicate a staggering increase from $295 million in 1966 to $3 billion by 1970. Similar increases will take place in a long list of other government programs, including urban renewal and various community health services. This kind of federal government spending, piled on top of rising war costs, will either mean virtually confiscatory taxation or a steadily rising public debt and inflation.

If you ask what this has to do with the price of groceries and necessities, the answer is obvious. Prices will rise as your dollar declines in value. If an attempt is made to substitute price and wage controls for a free market, the dislocations and hardships will be the greater in the long run. There is no substitute for financial integrity in government any more than there is for individual integrity.

Disrespect for the Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT E. JONES
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, for some time I have been concerned with the growing trend toward crime, lawlessness, and violence—a direct manifestation of utter disrespect for our laws and constitutional authority in this Nation. From time to time I have spoken out here and elsewhere against these frightening crime trends and the calls to violence and disrespect for the law.

The problem of crime and disrespect for law has now reached such proportions as to be a national crisis. We seem to be coming to the point where it is necessary for decent law-abiding citizens in many sections of the country to barricade themselves behind locked doors in an effort to protect their property and their very lives from lawless marauders.

The skyrocketing crime rates and the increasing evidence of anarchy present a very real and constant threat to the very existence of our society. Unchecked, these trends endanger our form of government by laws designed to provide for majority rule while protecting the rights of the minority.

The most recent Uniform Crime Report issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation points out the rapid growth of crime during the past year. It saddens me to report that almost every issue of the daily newspaper documents the widespread upsurge in civil disobedience by mobs, both black and white, who have taken it upon themselves to disregard the laws which protect all citizens. These gruesome recitations of injury, violence, and death show a total and complete disregard for law and order. Each member of these mobs and each perpetrator of a criminal act determines which law he will obey and which he will break.

The FBI report shows that our crime rate is up 35 percent during the past 5 years while the population during the same period has increased only 8 percent. During this period, crimes of violence, such as murder, rape, and aggravated assault, have increased 25 percent. During this period crimes against property, such as burglaries, larceny, and auto theft, have increased 36 percent. These figures show only too clearly the growing disregard for human life as well as for property rights of others.

The report indicates that increasing crime rates effect residents of our cities, our suburbs, and our rural areas. No section has escaped this serious and widespread disregard for law and order throughout our Nation.

The riots and mob actions of recent days are the most vivid demonstration of this lawlessness. Riots and violence have erupted in Chicago; Omaha; Baltimore; Atlanta; Perth Amboy, N.J.; Philadelphia; Detroit; Minneapolis; Los Angeles; Amityville, N.J.; Providence, R.I.; New York City; Lansing, Mich.; Grenada, Miss.; and other places. Brave law officers have faced injury and death. Innocent and unsuspecting persons have been killed and injured. Property has been burned and looted. The rioters themselves have not been spared as bullets and Molotov cocktails have filled the air.

But even the severity of death, crippling injury, and loss of property diminishes when one considers the ultimate loss—the total disregard for law and order; the very breakdown in the fundamentals on which our American way of life depends.

Our ancestors, whether they fled to these shores 200 years ago or arrived on the most recent boat, have experienced the heavy hand of tyranny and have known and lived in fear of their property, their lives and their liberty. Our forefathers had a concept of freedom and individual liberty based on a government of laws rather than rule of men.

The framers of our Constitution knew of these tyrannies and wisely established our Republic which, through law, provides for rule by the majority while protesting the rights of the minority. In fact, the very reason for a government of laws is to protect the rights of minorities.

In this country we have developed the democratic tradition whereby the citizens consider many views and then arrive at and abide by a consensus. Responsible citizenship demands respect for and compliance with these laws arrived at by due process. There has been a parallel tradition and even a duty to dissent when basic convictions are contrary to governmental policy or action. But this right and obligation to dissent has been based on the willingness of the dissenter to bear the consequences of his action and keep his action and dissent responsible and orderly.

As I have warned before, much of our latter-day dissent has been either orderly nor responsible. Indeed, would-be leaders who have incited disobedience of laws for their grievances, whether real or imaginary, are directly responsible for the growing deterioration of the rule of law throughout this country. These irresponsible leaders have offered the masses a sip of the intoxicating, but false, elixir of disobedience of the law as an outlet for grievances. But one sip does not satisfy. After breaking the first law in the name of self-righteous indignation, the members of the mob can find excuse for breaking some other law. Others, not involved in the mob, then decide that they also can violate the law. They reason that disregard for the law is acceptable because government leaders, religious figures, and other community leaders condone such action.

When this philosophy is carried to its logical although destructive end and we have every citizen determining which law he will or will not obey, we will no longer have our Republic. Instead, we will have anarchy. The largest mob will rule the day as long as it can remain the largest mob.

The need for respect of the law is especially acute in our teeming cities where diverse populations live in close contact with neighbors. Without a high degree of regulation, city societies would deteriorate to lawless jungles. Without a high regard for the law and the rights of others, it becomes impossible to attack the city's real needs which are as urgent and as gnawing as hunger and as hard and as difficult to dissolve as a rock.

We who work with these problems realize there is no overnight solution, no magical word, to create a utopia. The answer is and must remain with constant and continued efforts and improvements.

Indeed, the cry of the mob and the destruction of the rioters solve nothing. They create problems. It is even an illusion when concessions are made to quiet the mob because concessions reinforce the destructive idea that disregard for law gains advancement. The real problems, the need for jobs, education, housing, moral responsibilitiy and above all respect for law and order, remain more serious after the mob has disbanded because of the destruction of individual rights and the erosion of respect for law and order.

There was a time when preachers of violence were able to keep control of their mobs. Although some of us raised our voices in protest at this disregard for law, too often, this unlawful action was encouraged. But as surely as day follows night, the time has come when their false philosophy—that every man can decide for himself which law he will obey—bears the fruit of increasing crime and anarchy which we are witnessing throughout the land.

This destruction of esteem in which the law is held has increased in recent times and concerns a relatively short span in our national life when viewed historically. Repair of the damage is likely to require some time and most assuredly will require considerable effort.

We must start this rebuilding task immediately. The task may be costly but failure to take immediate action will prove to be the most costly alternative of all—we will witness the very decay of our form of government by laws.

The riot and so-called demonstrations must be stopped. We must resist making concessions to these mobs. To make concessions which bend or break the law in an effort to quiet the mob is vivid proof to the uneducated, the ignorant, and the rowdy that violence and irresponsible mob action is the way to solve a problem.

Everyone loses as the orderly constitutional process for change is trampled by the mob.

Standing up to the mobs will be costly in terms of increased local security forces, but saving our Republic will be worth every cent.

If the inciters and leaders of the mobs would channel the time and energy involved in the riots toward constructive ends, more would be done to advance the cause of the underprivileged. Instead of instructing in the art of Molotov cocktails, real advance could be made by instruction for improved job skills.

A return to respect for the law would do much to end the air of violence which is encouraging criminal acts and vandalism.

Every citizen has a duty to actively show respect for the law and to encourage such a posture in others.

Our law-enforcement officers need active and positive support from each of us as they risk their lives in protecting our communities from lawless elements.

The dangerous trend of coddling the criminal elements in the courts also must be reversed. It's one thing to insure the constitutional rights of all but when such efforts infringe upon and disregard the rights of the victim of some crime or injustice, a mockery is made of our entire judicial system.

Our system of justice breaks down when witnesses and victims are called into court repeatedly only to find some delay in the case. Such delays work additional hardships on victims and witnesses, weakening their faith in our system of government by laws.

These weaknesses in administration of the laws contribute to the sickening spectacle of criminals attacking innocent citizens while witnesses stand by without offering aid.

The problems of restoring the proper respect for the law are great. But we must attack this many faceted problem with all the resources we can command at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Our nation has and can still abide with responsible and lawful protest. But a civilized society cannot and must not tolerate mob lawlessness and criminal acts. Willful disregard both of the law and of the lives and property of others must be dealt with firmly or we must confess an inability to govern ourselves and surrender to anarchy.

The abortion of this dangerous and frightening trend is imperative. The Nation and each individual must return to the precepts through which we have become the most advanced and enlightened society in all history. We must return to the law to save our Nation from shameful oblivion. Only through respect for the law can the rights and conditions of all men be advanced.

It Did Happen Here

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES F. BATTIN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, a young lady from Montana who is working in my office as a summer intern attended the hearings held by the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee yesterday. This morning she expressed her dismay at the account she read in the Washington Post as compared with what she saw and heard.

I asked her to write me an account of her impressions which so impresed me that I am using her report for my weekly newsletter. Even before that newsletter is printed, I would like to share the thought of Mis Eileen Shore with my colleagues.

Miss Shore is a college student and obviously of somewhat different character than some of the so-called students called before the Un-American Activities Committee.

I have unanimous consent to enter Miss Shore's impressions of the hearings of August 17 in the Record:

> Attending the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee was the most educational and shocking experience of my summer in Washington. Previously I had doubts about this committee and its expressed aims, which had been the brunt of much criticism. The constant cries of witch-hunt, coercion and character defamation seemed too loud and too constant not to be valid, at least to some degree. The meeting I attended Wednesday, August 17, vividly demonstrated to me that the anti-HUAC movement is highly organized and highly

sophisticated in the techniques they employ to discredit this Congressional Committee.

The first witness of the day was unfriendly to the Committee. Showing open contempt for the members of the Committee and their questions, he proceeded to expound the "philosophy" of the Progressive Labor Party, a Peiping-oriented organization. The witness proudly proclaimed himself a Communist and was so unresponsive to questions of the Committee that he was dismissed. As he rose from his chair, he shouted "Get out of Vietnam," setting off demonstrations from a number of spectators.

When the Committee introduced a friendly witness, the lawyers representing the unfriendly witnesses subpoenaed by the Committee, raised strenuous objection. The objections were heard by the Chairman and overruled. When Chairman Pool repeatedly requested that the lawyers take their seats, they refused and one, a Mr. Arthur Kinoy began shouting and shaking his fist at the Chairman. Again and again Mr. Pool directed Kinoy to be in order, but to no avail. Finally the Marshals were directed by the Committee to remove Kinoy and he was taken, still shouting, from the room. Immediately another lawyer, Kinoy's partner stated that unless Mr. Kinoy was returned all lawyers representing unfriendly witnesses would walk out, leaving their clients without counsel. Under the rule of the Committee, a witness does not have to testify if he is not represented by counsel. Kinoy had already been arrested; consequently the lawyers left the room.

This chain of events is remarkable for its perfect organization. Before Kinoy's partner had left the Committee room, after delivering his protest statement, his statement had already been mimeographed and was being distributed. Seated among the gallery of spectators, made up partly of Congressional staff but in the majority by a large group of bearded, studiously disheveled young men and women, I and another member of Mr. Battin's staff watched and heard the carefully laid plans of the demonstrators. The outbursts were timed to give maximum publicity and affect in the Committee room. These were no spontaneous outbursts of outrage, The people involved were tightly organized and disciplined. They exhibited contempt and disregard for Congress, the Committee and its members, and the law.

Another facet of the hearing, the press coverage, shocked me only slightly less than the hearing itself. The Washington Post, while reporting facts, also neglected facts that would expose the organization and purpose of the demonstrators and the lack of spontaneity, such as the statement printed prior to delivery or the incident that allegedly prompted it.

From observing these demonstrations, it seems to me that they reveal a danger that must be dealt with immediately.

These organizations are highly organized. They are not hindered by law, for which they show contempt. They have no moral system that prevents them from employing any method to achieve their ends, which are ultimately the overthrow of the government as we know it today. Demonstrations against involvement in Vietnam are but a small part of the activities for the Progressive Labor Party and other similar organizations. They will take part in any action that will weaken the law of the United States and the foundations upon which these laws are laid. They lend active support to the Vietcong by sending blood, food and other supplies to North Vietnam. The House Un-American Activities Committee has called hearings to investigate these movements and to ascertain the danger they represent. And they are dangerous, because they are determined. They will take advantage of any loophole, and weakness in the law and turn it to their advantage.

Witnessing this Committee in action has removed the doubts which I had about its function. The witnesses and demonstrators I saw in one morning of hearings are the best testimony for the need of such a Committee. At this time, organizations such as the Progressive Labor Party, are aiding enemies of the United States with impunity. Their openly expressed aims are to overthrow the United States as a democratic society. The Congress and the people of the United States cannot tolerate such a menace to their country. I think the House Un-American Activities Committee is a most valuable deterrent to these organizations and must be allowed to function as a duly appointed Committee of Congress.

Existing Laws Affecting Congressional Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, during the recent deliberations of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, considerable testimony was presented in connection with the problem of standards and conduct of Members of both Houses of Congress.

The joint committee report, filed on July 28, 1966, recommends the creation of a House Committee on Standards and Conduct similar to the committee now in existence in the U.S. Senate.

In connection with that recommendation we had the American Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service prepare a study entitled "Conflict of Interest Laws and False Claims Statutes Applicable to Members of Congress."

I wish to set forth in the Record the texts of conflicts of interest laws and false claims statutes applicable to Members of Congress. Some of the cited statutes contained herein are not indexed under that heading in the United States Code, but I think it would be beneficial to have in one place the major statutes that deal with this very important problem.

CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST LAWS AND FALSE CLAIMS STATUTES APPLICABLE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST STATUTES—GENERAL

Chapter 11—Bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest

§ 201. Bribery of public officials and witnesses

(a) For the purpose of this section:

"public official" means Member of Congress, or Resident Commissioner, either before or after he has qualified, or an officer or employee or person acting for or on behalf of the United States, or any department, agency or branch of Government thereof, including the District of Columbia, in any official function, under or by authority of any such department, agency, or branch of Government, or a juror; and

"person who has been selected to be a public official" means any person who has been nominated or appointed to be a public official, or has been officially informed that he will be so nominated or appointed; and

"official act" means any decision or action on any question, matter, cause, suit, proceeding or controversy, which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before any public official, in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit.

(b) Whoever, directly or indirectly, corruptly gives, offers or promises anything of value to any public official or person who has been selected to be a public official, or offers or promises any public official or any person who has been selected to be a public official to give anything of value to any other person or entity, with intent—

(1) to influence any official act; or

(2) to influence such public official or person who has been selected to be a public official to commit or aid in committing, or collude in, or allow, any fraud, or make opportunity for the commission of any fraud, on the United States; or

(3) to induce such public official or such person who has been selected to be a public official to do or omit to do any act in violation of his lawful duty, or

(c) Whoever, being a public official or person selected to be a public official, directly or indirectly, corruptly asks, demands, exacts, solicits, seeks, accepts, receives, or agrees to receive anything of value for himself or for any other person or entity, in return for:

(1) being influenced in his performance of any official act; or

(2) being influenced to commit or aid in committing, or to collude in, or allow, any fraud, or make opportunity for the commission of any fraud, on the United States; or

(3) being induced to do or omit to do any act in violation of his official duty; or

(d) Whover, directly or indirectly, corruptly gives, offers, or promises anything of value to any person, or offers or promises such person to give anything of value to any other person or entity, with intent to influence the testimony under oath or affirmation of such first-mentioned person as a witness upon a trial, hearing, or other proceeding, before any court, any committee of either House or both Houses of Congress, or any agency, commission, or officer authorized by the laws of the United States to hear evidence or take testimony or with intent to influence such person to absent himself therefrom; or

(e) Whoever, directly or indirectly, corruptly asks, demands, exacts, solicits, seeks, accepts, receives or agrees to receive anything of value for himself or for any other person or entity in return for being influenced in his testimony under oath or affirmation as a witness upon any such trial, hearing, or other proceeding, or in return for absenting himself therefrom—

Shall be fined not more than $20,000 or three times the monetary equivalent of the thing of value, whichever is greater, or imprisoned for not more than fifteen years, or both, and may be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

(f) Whoever, otherwise than as provided by law for the proper discharge of official duty, directly or indirectly gives, offers or promises anything of value to any public official, former public official, or person selected to be a public official, for or because of any official act performed or to be performed by such public official, former public official, or person selected to be a public official; or

(g) Whoever, being a public official, former public official, or person selected to be a public official, otherwise than as provided by law for the porper discharge of official duty, directly or indirectly asks, demands, exacts, solicits, seeks, accepts, receives, or agrees to receive anything of value for himself for or because of any official act performed or to be performed by him; or

(h) Whoever, directly or indirectly, gives, offers, or promises anything of value to any person, for or because of the testimony under oath or affirmation given or to be given by such person as a witness upon a trial, hearing, or other proceeding, before any court, any committee of either House or both Houses of Congress, or any agency, commission, or officer authorized by the laws of the United States to hear evidence or take testimony, or for or becaues of his absence, therefrom; or

(i) Whoever, directly or indirectly, asks, demands, exacts, solicits, seeks, accepts, receives, or agrees to receive anything of value for himself for or because of the testimony under oath or affirmation given or to be given by him as a witness upon any such trial, hearing, or other proceeding, or for or because of his absence therefrom—

Shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

(j) Subsections (d), (e), (h), and (i) shall not be construed to prohibit the payment or receipt of witness fees provided by law, or the payment, by the party upon whose behalf a witness is called and receipt by a witness, of the reasonable cost of travel and subsistence incurred and the reasonable value of time lost in attendance at any such trial, hearing, or proceeding, or, in the case of expert witnesses, involving a technical or professional opinion, a reasonable fee for time spent in the preparation of such opinion, and in appearing and testifying.

(k) The offenses and penalties prescribed in this section are separate from and in addition to those prescribed in sections 1503, 1504, and 1505 of this title. Added Pub. L. 87–849, § 1(a), Oct. 23, 1962, 76 Stat. 1119.

§ 203. Compensation to Members of Congress, officers, and others in matters affecting the Government

(a) Whoever, otherwise than as provided by law for the proper discharge of official duties, directly or indirectly receives or agrees to receive, or asks, demands, solicits, or seeks, any compensation for any services rendered or to be rendered either by himself or another—

(1) at a time when he is a Member of Congress, Member of Congress Elect, Resident Commissioner, or Resident Commissioner Elect; or

(2) at a time when he is an officer or employee of the United States in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government, or in any agency of the United States, including the District of Columbia,

in relation to any proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other particular matter in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest, before any department, agency, court-martial, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission, or

(b) Whoever, knowingly, otherwise than as provided by law for the proper discharge of official duties, directly or indirectly gives, promises, or offers any compensation for any such services rendered or to be rendered at a time when the person to whom the compensation is given, promised, or offered, is or was such a Member, Commissioner, officer, or employee—

Shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

(c) A special Government employee shall be subject to subsection (a) only in relation to a particular matter involving a specific party or parties (1) in which he has at any time participated personally and substantially as a Government employee or as a special Government employee through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation or otherwise, or (2) which is pending in the department or agency of the Government in which he is serving: *Provided*, That clause (2) shall not apply in the case of a special Government employee who has served in such department or agency no more than sixty days during the immediately preceding period of three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days. Added Pub. L. 87–849, § 1(a), Oct. 23, 1962, 76 Stat. 1121.

§ 204. Practice in Court of Claims by Members of Congress

Whoever, being a Member of Congress, Member of Congress Elect, Resident Commissioner, or Resident Commissioner Elect, practices in the Court of Claims, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both, and shall be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. Added Pub. L. 87–849, § 1(a), Oct. 23, 1962, 76 Stat. 1122.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATUTES—CONTRACTS

Chapter 23—Contracts

§ 431. Contracts by Member of Congress

Whoever, being a Member of or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner, either before or after he has qualified, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertakes, executes, holds, or enjoys, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement, made or entered into in behalf of the United States or any agency thereof, by any officer or person authorized to make contracts on its behalf, shall be fined not more than $3,000.

All contracts or agreements made in violation of this section shall be void; and whenever any sum of money is advanced by the United States or any agency thereof, in consideration of any such contract or agreement, it shall forthwith be repaid; and in case of failure or refusal to repay the same when demanded by the proper officer of the department or agency under whose authority such contract or agreement shall have been made or entered into, suit shall at once be brought against the person so failing or refusing and his sureties for the recovery of the money so advanced. As amended Oct. 31, 1951, c. 655, § 19, 65 Stat. 717.

§ 433. Exemptions with respect to certain contracts

Sections 431 and 432 of this title shall not extend to any contract or agreement made or entered into, or accepted by any incorporated company for the general benefit of such corporation; nor to the purchase or sale of bills of exchange or other property where the same are ready for delivery and payment therefor is made at the time of making or entering into the contract or agreement. Nor shall the provisions of such sections apply to advances, loans, discounts, purchase or repurchase agreements, extensions, or renewals thereof, or acceptances, releases or substitutions of security therefor or other contracts or agreements made or entered into under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Farm Credit Act of 1933, or the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or to crop insurance agreements or contracts or agreements of a kind which the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into with farmers.

Any exemption permitted by this section shall be made a matter of public record. As amended Oct. 4, 1961, Pub. L. 87–353, § 3(*o*), 75 Stat. 774.

7 U.S.C.

§ 1383. Insurance of cotton; reconcentration

(a) The Commodity Credit Corporation shall place all insurance of every nature taken out by it on cotton, and all renewals, extensions, or continuations of existing insurance, with insurance agents who are bona fide residents of and doing business in the State where the cotton is warehoused: *Provided*, That such insurance may be secured at a cost not greater than similar insurance offered on said cotton elsewhere.

7 U.S.C. 1386

The provisions of section 22 of Title 41 and sections 204 and 205 of Title 18 [now 18 U.S.C. 431, 432] shall not be applicable to loans or payments made under this chapter (except under section 1383(a) of this title).

7 U.S.C.

§ 1514. Crimes and offenses

(a)—(e). Repealed. June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 21, 62 Stat. 862, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.

(f) Application of laws on interest of members of Congress in contracts.

The provisions of section 22 of Title 41 shall not apply to any crop insurance agreements made under this chapter. (Feb. 16, 1938, ch. 30, title V, § 514, 52 Stat. 76; June 25, 1948, ch. 645, §§ 4, 21, 62 Stat. 859, 862.)

15 U.S.C.

§ 714*l*. Interest of members of the Congress

The provisions of section 22 of Title 41 shall apply to all contracts or agreements of the Corporation, except contracts or agreements of a kind which the Corporation may enter into with farmers participating in a program of the Corporation. (June 29, 1948, ch. 704, § 14, 62 Stat. 1074.

22 U.S.C.

§ 1472. Authority of State Department and other Government agencies

In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this chapter, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 22 of Title 41;

33 U.S.C.

§ 702m. Same; interest of members of Congress in contracts for acquisition of land

In every contract or agreement to be made or entered into for the acquisition of land either by private sale or condemnation as in sections 702a, 702b–702d, 702e–702g, 702h–702j, 702k, 702*l*, and 702m of this title provided the provisions contained in section 22 of Title 41 shall be applicable. May 15, 1928, c. 569, § 14, 45 Stat. 539.

41 U.S.C.

§ 22. Interest of Member of Congress

In every contract or agreement to be made or entered into, or accepted by or on behalf of the United States, there shall be inserted an express condition that no Member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise thereupon. Nor shall the provisions of this section apply to any contracts or agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, the Farm Credit Act of 1933, and the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and shall not apply to contracts or agreements of a kind which the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into with farmers: *Provided*, That such exemption shall be made a matter of public record.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATUTES—MISCELLANEOUS

5 U.S.C.

§ 101. Advertising practice before departments or offices of Government.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation practicing before any department or office of the Government to use the name of any Member of either House of Congress or of any officer of the Government in advertising the said business. (Apr. 27, 1916, ch. 89, § 1, 39 Stat. 54.)

12 U.S.C.

§ 303. Qualifications and disabilities.

No Senator or Representative in Congress shall be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or an officer or a director of a Federal reserve bank.

25 U.S.C.

§ 70o. Member of Congress forbidden to practice before Commission

No Senator or Member of or Delegate to Congress shall, during his continuance in office, practice before the Commission. Aug. 13, 1946, c. 959, § 16, 60 Stat. 1053.

46 U.S.C. 1223(e)

EMPLOYING MEMBER OF CONGRESS

(e) It shall be unlawful for any contractor or charterer who holds any contract made under authority of any provision in this chapter to employ any Member of Congress, either with or without compensation, as an attorney, agent, officer, or director of such person.

Penalty

FALSE CLAIMS AND REPRESENTATIONS—STATUTES

18 U.S.C.

§ 287. False, fictitious or fraudulent claims

Whoever makes or presents to any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, or to any department or agency thereof, any claim upon or against the United States, or any department or agency thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

18 U.S.C.

§ 1001. Statements or entries generally

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. June 25, 1948, c. 645, 62 Stat. 749.

31 U.S.C.

§ 231. Liability of persons making false claims

Any person not in the military or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia called into or actually employed in the service of the United States, who shall make or cause to be made, or present or cause to be presented, for payment or approval, to or by any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, or who, for the purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or approval of such claim, makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any fraudulent or fictitious statement or entry, or who enters into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim, or who, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property used or to be used in the military or naval service, who, with intent to defraud the United States or willfully to conceal such money or other property, delivers or causes to be delivered, to any other person having authority to receive the same, any amount of such money or other property less than that for which he received a certificate or took a receipt, and every person authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other property so used or to be used, who makes or delivers the same to any other person without a full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to defraud the United States, and every person who knowingly purchases or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor, or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property, such soldier, sailor, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall forfeit any pay to the United States the sum of $2,000, and, in addition, double the amount of damages which the United States may have sustained by reason of the doing or committing such act, together with the costs of suit; and such forfeiture and damages shall be sued for in the same suit. R.S. §§ 3490, 5438.

In *United States* v. *Bramblett*, 348 U.S. 503 (1955) the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of a former Member of Congress for violating 18 U.S.C. 1001 by falsely representing to the Disbursing Office of the House of Representatives that a named woman was entitled to compensation as his clerk. It rejected the contention that the Disbursing Office was not a department or agency within the meaning of the statute.

Dedication of Barkley Dam Marks Great Story of Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Barkley Dam on the lower Cumberland River will be dedicated this Saturday—marking a great story of progress. Vice President HUMPHREY will deliver the principal dedication address at the ceremonies.

In this connection, the Nashville Banner recently published an excellent editorial concerning Barkley Dam—named for the late, beloved Veep, Alben Barkley—and I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD because of its interest to my colleagues and its broad general interest.

The editorial follows:

AN EXCITING PROJECT UNFOLDS

Dedication of the Barkley Dam next Saturday marks the near-completion of a giant multi-purpose water project destined to bring a whole new way of life to inhabitants of the Cumberland River valley and surrounding areas in Southwestern Kentucky and Middle Tennessee.

The magnitude of the installation and the variety of benefits to be derived from impounded waters are staggering.

This great lower river impoundment, reaching back toward the modern Cheatham Dam and lock system below Ashland City, makes Nashville easily available to all types of commercial and recreational craft that ply the deepest channels of the Central U.S. river system leading to the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. With completion of Cordell Hull Dam, now well under way, this same traffic can proceed on to Celina near the Kentucky line. Because of the canal now connecting Barkley and Kentucky Lakes, Nashville is placed near the busy river ports of Northern Alabama, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Huge turbines at Barkley generate power to augment the electrical output of facilities already functioning on nearby Kentucky Lake Dam providing the basis for industrial expansion throughout the whole region from Nashville to the Ohio.

Where once the uncontrolled waters of the Cumberland and its tributaries flooded rich farmland, the river and its environs will be tamed. Water held back by the main dam and upstream reservoirs will reduce the severity of floods on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the north.

A playground and recreational area, which lies between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers where the two run parallel to reach the most scenic vacationlands in the South. Bordered on the east by Lake Barkley and on the west by Kentucky Lake, it is within a day's drive of 90 million people.

The Barkley Dam will reach its full potential in 1971 when the last portion of the waterway—the Cordell Hull Project near Carthage, Tenn.—is completed.

However, recreational and economic benefits start unfolding later this year when the impounded lake's water begins reaching out for Cheatham Dam—a ribbon of blue more than 118 miles long.

Stepped-up navigation and the industrial expansion to follow, coupled with an unrivalled tourist attraction, make this one of the most exciting economic ventures in the region's history.

Its potential, which even now looms great, hardly can be measured yet for the years to come.

Only time and the initiative of the people into whose hands it will be intrusted will determine its ultimate value to the region it encompasses.

Mr. Oehlert Speaks Up for Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress should take keen interest and great delight in reading the following remarks of Benjamin H. Oehlert, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Oehlert is one of the Nation's outstanding business leaders. Formerly president of Minute Maid Co., Florida's largest citrus processor, he is now senior vice president of the Coca-Cola Co.

More often than not, public comment about Members of Congress tends to be rather critical.

Mr. Oehlert's speech is unstinting in its praise of Members of Congress and the vitally important contribution they make to the American way of life.

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Evening Star, Aug. 10, 1966]

Congressmen Applauded by Oehlert

Former Orlandoan Benjamin H. Oehlert Jr. Wednesday called for a better understanding on the part of the public of the enormous job our representatives in Congress are doing for us.

Speaking before the Rotary Club of Orlando, the former Minute Maid Co. executive who is now senior vice president of the Coca Cola Company in Atlanta, Ga., said:

"I suppose most of us here today are employed, although the matter of how gainfully may depend on whether we are talking to our bankers or to our wives. But let me assure you it is no different in Atlanta than in Orlando: outgo still rises to match income.

"Even though you are happily employed at present, you probably will be interested in this position as described in a 'Help Wanted' advertisement:

"'Wanted: men or women, U.S. citizens, over age 25, for employment in Washington. No prior experience necessary. Five day week, six to eight months each year, hours 12 noon to 4 p.m. Job attendance not mandatory. Fringe benefits include unlimited vacation, travel in U.S. or abroad expenses paid, free medical care, free haircuts, private dining rooms, luxurious office suites equipped with paid staffs, free telephone and telegraph service, low license plate numbers. Starting salary $30,000, plus expense allowances for office. Two-year contract. Can be basis for lifetime career. Selections made on basis recommendations from friends and neighbors.'

"Now, of course, no such ad has appeared—and no such jobs exist. But—and this is the reason I speak as I do—across this land of ours, all too many Americans believe that some such job description fairly and fully summarizes the duties and emoluments of those who serve us all in the Congress of the United States.

"Throughout our history, as a nation, generations of Americans have harbored and nurtured the attitude that, as someone once expressed it, 'politics is the last refuge of the incompetent.' Whether we are businessmen, professionals, farmers, workingmen, or whatever, we take satisfaction—a very perverse satisfaction—from believing that our own occupations are hard and demanding while the jobs of public servants are soft and easy. This is peculiarly and particularly true of our attitudes toward Congress—especially the House of Representatives.

"Many years ago, the great American humorist, Mark Twain, expressed this attitude—not too humorously—when he addressed his readers, saying: 'Suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself.' The members of Congress, if not the institution of Congress itself, have been—and all too many places, still are—looked upon as fair targets for our ridicule, disrespect, even sometimes contempt.

"I am here today—as one private citizen, speaking only for myself—to say that this attitude is dangerous, that the impression on which it rests is cruelly false, and that the day is past when responsible Americans can indulge themselves such a sentiment toward public service at any level, particularly the level of the Congress of the United States.

"Certainly, I have no call—and no cause—to speak as a self-appointed defender of men and women in elective office. The very fact they are there is evidence that they can defend themselves quite well. But I do believe—as a businessman—that we of the business community have a responsibility for raising the level of public understanding and respect for the demands these times are making upon our public servants.

"Thomas Jefferson said once that, 'When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property.' And I agree with that. But I might make this observation. In any community, if someone throws stones at the public property of school windows—or if paint is splashed on the public property of buildings or signs—or even if the public property of litter baskets in our parks are destroyed, then you can count on a great public outcry demanding that an end be put to such outrages. Or, perhaps, I should say that you could have counted on it until recently!

"Yet, very often the same outraged people will themselves engage in the worst sort of vandalizing of the public property of those who serve us in public position—thinking nothing of throwing stones, figuratively, at Congressmen or Senators, splashing them over with tar buckets, destroying the individual and destroying respect for the offices and the profession as well. I do not suggest that members of the Congress should be immune against criticism or complaint at all—but, gentlemen, I do suggest that we should treat them with as much respect, at least, as litter baskets in our public parks and roadsides.

"Several years ago, Dr. Ernest Griffith published a book I would commend to you all on 'Congress: Its Contemporary Role.' I think it profits us to reflect upon some of this able scholar's observations.

"'The Congress of the United States,'" he writes, "'is the world's best hope of representative government. In its halls decisions are made which may make or break not only our own nation but also the whole free world. These decisions are major weapons in the struggle not only for democratic survival but for its advance.'"

Then, Dr. Griffith writes on, to say:

"'The fact that we are by all odds the most powerful of the units of the free world, without which the remainder could scarcely survive, attaches to our Congress today a dignity and a responsibility at the same time inspiring and terrible, a responsibility unmatched in all its earlier history. It is responding well to the challenge.'"

"For myself, I would have to say—from close and objective observation—that I fully agree both with that description of the role of Congress today and with that final assessment of its response.

"The role that history has thrust upon the American people—and the responsibility we, in turn, have delegated to our representatives—makes the job of service in Congress anything but easy and the jobs there everything but soft.

"I could—and you who know me so well realize how much I would enjoy it—discourse well into the afternoon on the various choices and decisions Congress has made. As much as any of you, I am confident—or think I am confident—that if I were there, I would sometimes choose otherwise, decide otherwise than the members of Congress do. But I never forget the counsel a good 100 percent conservative Republican once gave our country; it was President William Howard Taft who said:

"'Nothing is more deceitful than the statements that what we need in politics is the business man. Politics are a business—at least they are a field in which experience tells for usefulness and effectiveness—and a man who has devoted his entire life to the successful establishment of a business is generally not the man who will be useful to the public in the administration of public business.'

"I am not here to argue philosophy. As businessmen, I imagine that you would agree with what was once said to a French king. Back in the reign of Louis XIV, a delegation of businessmen from Bordeaux called on him and they were asked by the sovereign what should be done by the government to help them out—in other words, what would be best for business. The delegation answered in words that still apply, 'Sire, let us alone.'

"In our high-pressure, hyperthyroid society today, most of us would like to be let alone—not merely let alone by government but by all the weight and pressures of responsibilities we feel every waking moment. However, much that we ask—or would like to ask—for ourselves, it is not something we grant to our congressmen.

"In Washington—if you would, as some of you do, come to know your congressmen and senators and the jobs they perform—you become aware of the fact that the one dominant characteristic of those so-called soft, easy jobs is that the incumbents are never 'let alone.'

"You and I wake up in the morning, pick up our newspapers, turn over to the financial pages to see how the market did, turn to the sports pages to see if the Braves are still in Atlanta, check the weather so we will have something to talk about all day—and then casually look over the news of the world and nation, complacent in the confidence that we could run the show better if anyone asked us to do so.

"For the member of Congress, the morning doesn't start that way. Quite possibly, his working day started long before breakfast with a telephone call from some not exactly sober citizen back home—about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning—saying 'Congressman, me and some of the boys are out here at the country club, and we have just figured out what you ought to make the President do on Viet Nam.' If, an hour later, he tells his callers that he really needs to get some sleep, they will immediately become indignant—'We didn't send you to Washington to sleep on the job.'

"Then, about 6 o'clock, the telephone rings again: 'Congressman, bet you can't guess who this is? It's me, Charley from Orlando. Molly and I are in town for some sightseeing—and I know there won't be a chance to visit with you after you get to the office. So, I thought we would just come on by now with the kids and have coffee with you because I remember your letter where you said if we were ever in Washington, be sure to drop in to see you.'

"On and on, throughout the day, the congressman—wherever he may be from—seldom enjoys a moment when he is, truly, 'let alone.' His day begins early and it never really ends. If he is hurrying to a committee meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning, rushing to a luncheon after answering a quorum call in the House, or sprinting back to the floor to cast a vote, there is likely to be a constituent tugging at his coat sleeve—or a delegation of visiting schoolboys and girls, or a representative of one interest group or another who wants to say a word. For all those who are physically present, hundreds more are demanding his time through letters, postcards and telephone calls, many of these messages following the pattern of 'Dear Sir: You cur. You will never get my vote again.'

"Brooding over all of it is the necessity and the expense of being in two places at once. He must maintain a home at home and some abode in Washington. He must somehow find the time—and the money—to travel back and forth frequently, for he has two never-ending jobs: one is to do the back-breaking work in Washington, and the other is to be home enough so that he doesn't lose touch.

"The days are gone when—as was true only a few years ago—the House Foreign Affairs Committee could spend a week debating whether to approve a $20,000 appropriation for the U.S. to participate in an international poultry fair. Today—whatever his committee assignment—the congressman must decide, as best he can, on programs involving billions of dollars and hundreds of millions of people for decades to come.

He is expected to understand, be informed about, and make the wisest decision on upwards of 2,000 bills each session. He is expected to know everything about his own district, nearly everything about the more than 400 other districts in the United States, plus more than 100 countries on every continent of the globe.

"If he makes the right decision, takes the right action, chooses the right course, not a word appears in the newspapers—not a letter comes from home—offering approval, encouragement or gratitude. But, if his teen-age son get a parking ticket, if his wife has her picture made dancing at a Washington party, or if he happens to miss getting his picture made with a delegation from back home, publicity is immediate and his future is cast in doubt.

"Yes, the pay is good for all this—good, until you add up the bills. If he goes to lunch with a delegation of schoolchildren, the congressman is a piker unless he picks up the bill. It he goes to lunch with businessmen and lets them pick up the bill, he is a tool of the vested interests. If he drives an old model automobile, he is a discredit to the district; if he comes home in a new model, constituents wink knowingly at each other and say, See, what'd I tell you—a man doesn't stay honest long in politics.

"The life of the congressman or congresswoman—the life of the senator or the representative—is one of the most demanding and least appreciated in our system and society. If the perquisites and privileges of the offices are many, if the satisfaction of having served the nation is great, the fact remains that for the individual who gives himself in this manner, the life is a lonely life, an harassed life, a thankless life—and a life which often leads the most able men to decide that some other occupation is what they prefer for their families.

"I discuss this here today for one reason. On more occasions than I like to remember, I have sat in audiences such as this listening to speakers tell what is wrong in Washington, what is wrong with Congress, and urging that we write our representative and tell him how the cow ate the cabbage. But I believe that there comes a time when a nation such as ours needs to be reminded—and very much needs to remember—that respect for public office and public officers is essential to the continuing success of our system.

Apart from political parties, apart from political philosophies, apart from "conservatism" or "liberalism," from divisions of "labor" or "business," the attitudes we have long indulged toward public officeholders in this country may be luxuries a mature nation cannot afford.

"If, as I am sure we do, want and expect a society which respects law and order, then we of the business community—we who try to be leaders of our community—ought to realize that it is very important what attitude we reflect toward those who make our laws and try to assure us an orderly, fair, progressive and secure society.

"I do not suggest that Congress would be better if it were filled with businessmen; I know few businessmen—myself included—who could stand the pace, much less do the work as well. We could not, if we tried, make the job of our congressmen soft, but I do suggest we could—and should—do all that we can to make it easier: to share with our representatives more constructive suggestions and fewer caustic slurs, to help them find answers in defense of our way of life instead of threatening their political lives.

"On the caliber and character and competence of our Congress—and the men and women who compose it—rest the answers for us to the age-old choices of mankind. In this world, those jobs will never be soft and those responsibilities never easy. So, I would conclude by repeating the sage advice of old Champ Clark who once said:

" 'A man must learn to be a representative or senator, just as he must learn to be a farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, merchant, engineer, lawyer, doctor, preacher, teacher or anything else . . . The best plan for a constituency to pursue is to select a man of good sense, good habits, and perfect integrity, young enough to learn, and re-elect him so long as he retains his faculties and is faithful to his trust.' "

The Negro in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, a well-deserved accolade for the Negro in Vietnam appeared in an editorial in the Peoria Journal Star on Monday, August 15, 1966. I have unanimous consent that it appear at this point in the RECORD:

THE NEGRO IN VIETNAM

(By C. L. Dancey)

THE DEEDS THEY'RE DOING

There are about 40,000 Negro fighters in Viet Nam, and that is more Negro youth than has been involved in all the troubles from Watts a year ago to those that have made news across the country this summer.

They are not only there doing the job, but the proportion is above average in outfits like the 101st Airborne which is made up of specially qualified volunteers.

It is also clear that whether one talks to officers or private soldiers, whether it is someone commanding some Negroes or operating under a Negro's command, and whether that soldier comes from Illinois or Mississippi—the judgment is the same:

The Negro soldier in Viet Nam is doing an outstanding job.

As some say, "They try harder!"

The number of incidents of record are too numerous to count of Negroes risking their lives to save white comrades, and of white soldiers risking their lives to save Negro comrades.

In the integrated armed forces, these young men know each other, and the fact of race has taken its appropriate place in their relationships—unimportant. It has little or nothing to do with any of the important things in either their jobs or their relationships.

It is part of the total picture that doesn't make much news, because race is not a part of the thing. Everyone is operating as a man not as a Negro or a Caucasian—as an American soldier or as an American Marine.

We have an obligation to take notice that the Negro like any other segment of the population of this country has many "representatives," and we act in both ignorance and in the wrong when we pick ot a "bad representative" and choose to view a whole people in that image.

We believe that the soldier who speaks with his actions in treating wounded under fire or in leading white squad members into combat with the enemy speaks louder than the street-corner hell-raiser who makes charges that we should "get out of Viet Nam" or that "Negroes should refuse to fight there."

The simple fact is, also, that there are more Negroes in Vietnam putting their lives on the line for this country and its potentials for them—mostly serving in highly professional volunteer outfits like the paratroopers and Marines—than there are members of SNCC or the Muslims, for example, opposing the war and the Negro role in it!

And it is certainly easier to shout for SNCC than to face Viet Cong ambushes in the jungles of Viet Nam!

That choice, made by so many thousands of Negro Americans, must be part of the reckoning for those who are trying to cast the Negro populace en masse into some narrow and unflattering classification.

THE LESSON THEY'RE LEARNING

The performance of Negro fighting men in Viet Nam, which is recognized as being exceptional, is a clue as to what can happen in this country to the great benefit of all concerned.

If the Negro soldier and Marine, upon the discovery that he has an equal status and an equal chance in an integrated armed forces, responds to that situation generally by "trying harder," the same thing can happen in "civilian" America.

Indeed, it is rather typical of minority groups.

Throughout our history, such groups have made the "transition" to "American" society, and in the course of the transition period, especially, have contributed an exceptional number of outstanding people in many fields of endeavor.

They "tried harder."

When Negroes in this country realize the gaps that have been made in the old-time barriers, are no longer distracted by the remnants and rubble of such barriers that remain, and go after the opportunities as they exist and as they expand, we shall see an immense gain.

We shall also see the remnants of those old barriers swept away in the new surge of accomplishments.

For when folks find that they can compete, that "having been disadvantaged" is not a permanent disability unless they treat is as such, and go after the skills involved in this competition—we'll really be on our way.

Nor will there be any lack of effort by other Americans in clearing away the debris of the past to make that road ever more clear of obstacles—except those hurdles every man must face and conquer along the way, regardless of race.

THE RESULT WE EXPECT

There is an another result which will surely flow from the experience of Negroes fighting side by side with other Americans in Viet Nam, and doing such a good job of it.

Thousands upon thousands of them will be coming back, and the lessons they've learned about life itself in the jungle struggle will send great numbers of them back into our schools and colleges as it has G.I.'s since 1940.

Thousands will come back with the confidence, and the discipline and drive and determination to carve out a place for themselves at home. They will compete at home as they have in the armed services.

Their records of performance as American soldiers and as leaders will help them win extra opportunities just as a record of performance assists any other person in getting better opportunities for himself.

They will lead the way.

And it is hard to see how those who have found themselves in an integrated activity in war are going to have much sympathy for other Negroes who support segregationist doctrines whether such segregationists call themselves "nationalist" or "Muslim" or whatever.

A Basis for Greatness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, the General Foods Corp., whose home office is in White Plains, N.Y., has recently issued its annual report for fiscal year 1966.

President C. W. Cook of General Foods devotes a section of the report to some observations on the place of corporations in contemporary society and the free enterprise system.

The report states:

> Despite the innumerable uncertainties of the times, one fact emerges clearly. Food will play an increasingly significant role in the free world's quest for peace. In that quest, feeding mankind becomes a primary consideration as the population explosion threatens starvation for many more millions in an already-hungry world. The overwhelming need is for high-protein foods at low cost. We are exploring the appropriate role for General Foods in helping to meet this need.

As of possible interest, I am including in the RECORD, under unanimous consent, an editorial that appeared in the White Plains, N.Y., Reporter-Dispatch on June 24, 1966:

A BASIS FOR GREATNESS

One would expect the annual report of such a giant international enterprise as the General Foods Corporation to be a glowing statistical report of material progress.

And this year's document emanating from the corporation headquarters in White Plains is certainly all of that.

It describes the conclusion of the corporation's best year in its history; with new highs in net earnings, net sales exceeding a billion and a half dollars, near-record capital additions and an expenditure for developing and introducing new products nearly twice that of five years ago.

The report should be welcomed by General Foods' 76,000 stockholders, particularly in recollection of the five cent quarterly dividend increase of last December, and to its 30,000 employees.

It, of course, is good news to the city and county in which the corporation has chosen to make its home.

But beyond all the gains, improvements and other progress reported, the statement of President C. W. "Tex" Cook to the stock holders contains a pertinent statement which is as dramatic and significant as it is unexpected.

In his summary of the year, Mr. Cook touches upon the uncertainties of the times, the population boom and the challenge imposed by hunger in half a world.

Then he observed: "Faith is an indispensable element for companies as well as individuals as the nation strives to adjust to a changing world and its management is confident that General Foods will contribute its proper share to solving some of the broader humanitarian problems facing our civilization."

The present is good but an even better future is being built particularly when the voice of so mammoth a corporation as General Foods can be raised in a declaration of "Faith" and in commitment toward solutions of "Humanitarian problems facing our civilization" that is an expression of the true spirit of American enterprise.

Sam Mellinger: A Devoted Kansan and Exemplary American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, Kansans of both political parties and in every walk of life were saddened last week by the passing of Samuel Mellinger of Emporia. Sam died at the early age of 52; but he had lived an active life which was marked by hard work and significant accomplishments.

From his early days in grade school Sam Melinger knew what it was to work toward his objectives and lifetime goals. He worked his way through school and earned his law degree at the University of Kansas. He served our Nation during World War II and achieved the rank of major in the U.S. Army.

He practiced law in his native Emporia and was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives. I knew Sam and respected him as a man of integrity and loyalty to the Republican Party. When I first came to Congress in 1961, Emporia was in my congressional district and it was reassuring to have Sam Mellinger in my corner.

There was no job too big or too small for Sam when it came to strengthening Republicanism in Kansas and across America. He had served as a precinct committeeman, as State chairman, and he was our Kansas Republican national committeeman when he died on August 10, 1966.

He was dedicated to his community and was active in many civic enterprises. He was devoted to youth. The Reverend Samuel B. Maier, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Emporia observed in his eulogy last Friday that many of Sam Mellinger's accomplishments and traits were never publicized. He cited these as devotion to family, religious faith and courage, and service to mankind.

We have lost a good friend and citizen in Kansas. We shall miss him greatly. Mrs. Shriver and I extend to his wife, Jerenne, his son, Richard, and his daughter, Gwineth, our heartfelt sympathy.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Topeka, Kans., Daily Capital, published August 12, 1966, which further emphasizes the great loss which Emporia, our State of Kansas, and the Nation has suffered with the death of Sam Mellinger. The editorial follows:

A DEVOTED KANSAN

Sam Mellinger, Emporia lawyer and Kansas Republican National Committeeman who died this week, was an exemplary American—a young man who made his way to prominence by hard work and devotion to whatever job was at hand.

Sam knew what it was to work as early as his grade school days. His widowed mother, Mrs. Mamie Mellinger, taught school as young Sam carried The Emporia Gazette and demonstrated he was an industrious young fellow who expected to get ahead. Later he worked at the soda fountain in the Warren Morris drug store on Commercial Street and became known for his courtesy, his desire to please and his agile mind.

The boy knew he had a long road ahead but he was determined to be a lawyer and those who knew him said it was only a question of time until he reached his goal. After high school, he attended College of Emporia, went to summer school at Emporia State, and finally at KU he won an A.B. degree. He was a leader in campus activities. His law degree at KU came in 1939.

Young Sam had the marks of a leader, which the Army found out in World War II. He began as a private, was soon commissioned and was discharged a major in 1946 after service in the Aleutian Islands.

Lyon County attorney, a member of the Kansas House of Representatives and active in Republican party affairs, Sam practiced law and eventually rose to the post of Republican national committeeman after serving as state GOP chairman.

Followers of Statehouse politics will remember that Sam Mellinger often traded barbs with the late George Docking when the latter was governor of Kansas. He could give as well as take.

Sam Mellinger served Emporia and its community in a devoted way. He was active in all civil affairs and dodged no assignment. He was one of those busy men who found time to do a job that needed doing.

The death of Sam Mellinger at age 52 removes a popular and capable young Kansan in the prime of life. How regrettable it is that such a successful career must come to an end so soon.

An Outdoor Editor Defends the Colorado River Basin Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, there have been many divergent opinions offered by sportsmen and wildlife enthusiasts about the construction of Hualapai and Marble Canyon Dams as part of the Colorado River Basin project and about the supposed destruction that these dams might cause to the fish, wildlife, and ecology in the Grand Canyon area.

In actual fact, however, these dams will create two new lakes providing new recreational facilities for boating and fishing. Fish and other wildlife in the area will have additional breeding grounds, thus enhancing fishing and hunting.

In a letter published in his August 1966 issue, Rod Bender, field editor of Arizona Wildlife Sportsman, eloquently and forcefully writes about the recreational gains to be found with the construction of these dams. His letter is an answer to a recent article in Outdoor Life magazine. I feel that many of my colleagues will find it of interest.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert the text of Mr. Bender's letter in the Appendix at this point:

JULY 14, 1966.

Mr. WILLIAM E. RAE,
Editor in Chief, Outdoor Life Magazine,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. RAE: For many years I have been a faithful reader of your magazine. I felt that your staff was competent to do the necessary research to prevent the publication of inaccurate material.

Now, in one article, you have completely destroyed that image by the publication of the story, "Last Days of the Colorado?" by Gaylord Staveley and Ben Ames.

Your article admits that it is conservationists outside of the state of Arizona who are fighting to deny the general public access to the lower canyon. In this you are quite right.

Every major outdoorsman's group in Arizona has endorsed the construction of both Bridge and Marble Canyon dams. Quite contrary to your implication, Barry Goldwater has repeatedly and publicly endorsed the construction of these dams. Every Park Ranger to whom I have talked is fully aware of the need for additional facilities in the entire area of the Grand Canyon and not one has even hinted in private that they are anything but in favor of the dams.

Our magazine, published continuously for almost forty years, dedicated to wildlife as our very name implies, and completely dependent upon the good will of the sportsman, endorses the construction of the dams.

We believe that the true meaning of conservation is the preservation of our natural resources in such a way that they will be available for all to enjoy, rather than restricted to those few having the time and money to make a river run only.

We recognize the need now, and in the future for ever expanding outdoor recreational facilities for our own exploding population; the nine million people so closely crowded in southern California and for visitors from the entire country.

We want these two new lakes because we feel that they will benefit millions as they should, rather than the group whose only claim is that they want to keep this beautiful area inaccessible to most citizens.

Yes, we want these two new recreation lakes in Arizona. The water and the dam sites are there, and every one who has a legal or even a moral right wants these lakes. Unfortunately, dams are expensive and they can only be justified in the eyes of the public and congress if they will pay for themselves with the generation of badly needed electricity.

Let's look a little deeper into this subject as it has been treated in your article. You were discussing the Colorado River from the Glen Canyon Dam to Lake Mead. Why did you say in the second sentence that this is not a trout or bass stream? Every fisherman in the state knows that the stretch above Lee's Ferry below Glen Canyon Dam is one of the finest trout waters in Arizona! The prior construction of dams on the Colorado River has turned portions of it into clear, blue lakes and stretches of fine fishing water (Lakes Powell, Mead, Mohave, and Havasu). Would it not have been more honest to have said, "This was not much of a trout stream before the dams were built upstream which have converted the muddy, red water (from which the river got its name) into the blue, white water you illustrated in your photographs"?

Rather than to have suggested that the new dams will flood out the range of game, perhaps you should have taken a look at your own illustrations. What game range do you see? Actually game descends into this water-scoured stream bed only to get a drink. When the lakes are in the water will be raised to levels generally more accessible to the game and sub-irrigation on some of the benches may very well provide for more forage than ever before.

In the article you say the lake behind Bridge Canyon would reach upstream 90 to 95 miles all the way through Grand Canyon National Monument and for 13 miles into Grand Canyon National Park. Take a good look at your own map. Almost half of the 95 miles is below the monument, some would border the monument, a short stretch would go through a very isolated stretch of the monument, and only 13 miles would border the park. Actually your statement is no more true than were I to say that the Colorado River runs all the way through California when the fact is it only borders on part of California!

We do agree with you that some western dams have been detrimental to wildlife and sportsmen. However these have been those in the Pacific Northwest which stopped the spawning runs of steelhead, salmon and certain other anadronous fish. There are no such spawning runs in the Colorado, nor have they ever been known to exist. Dams in Arizona are held in high esteem by sportsmen and without them Arizona would have virtually no lake fishing. The shortage of water in our state has led us to become very appreciative of good conservation programs that control and conserve water.

Arizonans know the true conditions here and we can only hope that outdoor publishers throughout the nation will soon see through the petty tactics of the Sierra club and the others who oppose this development and start telling the readers the truth. There is no danger whatsoever to the Grand Canyon.

When the dams are built and available to visit and the lakes are ready to be utilized, I am sure those 1,700,000 visitors to the park area will have their ranks doubled and redoubled. When the dams are built, millions of Americans will have the opportunity to see that part of their heritage which now is available to only a few.

We are sad to have lost you, old friend, and we can't help but wonder why you have joined with Readers Digest to do this great disservice not only to the southwest but the nation as a whole.

Sincerely,

Rod Bender, *Field Editor.*

Connally as Scapegoat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call attention to a letter to the editor appearing in this morning's edition of the Washington Post. The author is one of our most highly respected colleagues, Congressman Jake Pickle. The gentleman from Texas should be commended for calling the newspaper to task for its caustic depiction of Gov. John Connally in connection with his stand on gun control legislation. The Governor of Texas has been most adequately defended by our colleague, and I wish to share his letter with the Record's many readers.

Connally as Scapegoat

The tragedy of senseless death and suffering that was loosed on the University of Texas campus on Aug. 1, left behind a trail of shocked disbelief and shattered lives that is almost too much for the comprehension of man. How humans act as they do in taking the lives of others; why they break under pressures to the extent they do; and why such waves of violence, as the Tower incident; pose problems that even experts find hard to answer.

I think most Americans were genuinely saddened by the dimensions of the sniper's actions against humanity. I know I certainly was. Knowing of and feeling this anguish, I feel that Herblock's vitriolic cartoon, depicting Gov. John Connally as a loud, mimicking parrot, and your editorial were in poor taste. With due respect to the right of opinion, I find myself shocked that *The Washington Post* found it necessary to promulgate such an unkind and unfair attack on the Texas Governor for his remarks.

Certainly, there is no man in America today that is any better qualified to feel the depth of this tragedy than Governor Connally, who was himself the target of a sniper's bullet. Governor Connally has been protrayed as an unconcerned public official who is not going to let anyone take away guns. To label one of America's greatest leaders as someone who is "unconcerned" with the welfare of the public is the furtherest thing from the truth that I can think of at the moment.

Americans have a penchant for wanting some convenient place to "put the blame." Whenever something goes wrong, there must necessarily be a "scapegoat"—a something or somebody which could have been avoided or fixed. To hold up the absence of a firearms control law as the scapegoat in the Tower incident bespeaks an irrationality that is tinted by a muddy sea of anguish and almost with vengeance. The Tower sniper was shown to be a pathetically sick man only after his death. It does not seem that any type of "gun law" would have prevented the sniper from acquiring an arsenal.

From your opinions, I assume that you savor a strong gun control law, which in itself may be a desirable course to follow. However, I feel that at a time when the deafening roar of the sniper's rifle is still keen to our senses, *The Post* has misused the power of the press to promote a gun law by ridiculing the position of one state official who made an honest answer to a reporter's inquiry.

J. J. Pickle,
Representative From Texas.

Washington.

South Dakota Marine's Courage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN REIFEL

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, some of us feel the sacrifices of "guns or butter" here at home and others are touched more closely by family casualties or losses. Millions of Americans were moved by the recent photograph of one of my South Dakota constituents, Marine Cpl. Perron Shinneman, of Sioux Falls. It appeared in many newspapers across the country and in both the Washington Post and the Sunday Star.

> It's a heck of a mean war, but it's all for the best that we're there . . . I wish I could go back to Vietnam—

Said Shinneman when he returned to South Dakota.

Corporal Shinneman deserves a special word of commendation from the floor of this House. Loss of a leg in a Vietcong booby trap will retire him from the Armed Forces. Yet he says he wishes he could return to Vietnam. The dedication of this South Dakota soldier is singular and yet typical of our soldiers who understand why we are fighting a lonely war in the jungles of Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, what a contrast Corporal Shinneman is to the current crop of bedraggled, protesting and belligerent people who are currently testifying before the Un-American Activities Committee of the House.

Fortunately for all of America, their ravings about "genocide" and a "fascist America" are ignored by the majority of our dedicated soldiers and citizens. These men recognize that if freedom is to be preserved it can only be done with sacrifice and that if self-determination in Vietnam is to be guaranteed, it will take perseverance and patriotic spirit.

I salute Corporal Shinneman for rendering a true service to his country and I hope that in spite of the suffering he has endured, he can go on to serve America in other ways.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I include an article concerning Corporal Shinneman's homecoming as printed in the Washington Sunday Star of August 13:

Marine Tells of Mean War—Loses Leg, but He'd Return

Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (AP).—Cpl. Perron Shinneman lost a leg in Viet Nam but he wishes he could go back.

"It's a heck of a mean war, but it's all for the best that we're there," Shinneman, 31, said Saturday on the first of 30 days of convalescent leave at home with his wife, Shirley, and his daughter, Sharleen, 3.

Shinneman, who had planned to make the Marine Corps a career, lost his left leg when he was hit high in the thigh and buttocks by a booby trap on a road 7 miles south of Da Nang on April 12.

It was his second injury. He was hit in both hands by pieces from a grenade thown at him by one of three Viet Cong whom men of his company surprised in a cave last January.

"I didn't lose any time from the fighting then," he said. "They bandaged my hands in the field and I kept right on.

"We of Company C of the 3rd Engineer Battalion were called the Purple Heart Company," Shinneman said. "We were used mainly for clearing out mines and booby traps. Quite a few of us got it."

Shineman was a lance corporal on the day he was hurt for the second time. "We were—four engineers and a squad of infantry—on mine sweep at 7:30 a.m.," he said.

"The enemy had fixed up a 105-howitzer round as a trap. I was about 5 feet away when it was detonated by electrical impulse."

The day after his injury he was promoted to corporal.

He received first aid immediately from a corpsman. In less than 10 minutes he was picked up by helicopter and flown into Da Nang.

Eight days later he was flown to the Philippines, where he spent 10 weeks. In mid-July, he was flown to the Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

He'll have another week or two at Bethesda after he returns.

"Then I go to Philadelphia to get my leg, and after that my discharge," he said. "I wish I could go back to Viet Nam."

Arizonans Plead With You

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in today's mail I received a communication I have long believed were the true feelings of those people of these United States who were to gain the most by the approval of the legislation to provide for the Lower Colorado River Basin project—the people of Arizona.

I have always shared with Arizona and her people their deep concern over the future need for water in the State, and I am certain that most of my colleagues share that concern. But I have also firmly believed that the majority of the people in Arizona took deep pride and honor in being the caretakers for this country's most priceless natural possession, the Grand Canyon, and they do not agree with the efforts being made to violate that trust.

I was indeed heartened to have that belief confirmed and I wish to commend to my colleagues the contents of the following ad which appeared in the Arizona Star on Friday, the 12th of August, 1966, and urge you to heed their plea, "Gentlemen, we Arizonans plead with you: Don't build the dams at Marble Gorge and Lower Granite Gorge."

Tucson, Ariz., *August 13, 1966.*

Dear Congressman Saylor: Believe me, Sir, not all us Arizonans are for those wretched dams as you can see by the enclosed ad.

I sincerely hope that we can get these dams deleted from that Bill that's coming up and that we shall see Grand Canyon protected from Lee's Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs for all time.

Sincerely,

Margaret P. Spear.

More Dams in Grand Canyon?

The dams presently proposed as part of the Central Arizona Project are not necessary—

The sites of the dams do lie within the Grand Canyon, a geographic entity extending beyond the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park.

The CAP water will come from Havasu Lake behind existing Parker Dam. Additional dams can only waste water through evaporation and seepage.

Sole purpose of the dams is to produce hydropower to pay off the cost of the project. However, even were the sale of power the only way to finance the project, there is substantial evidence that this power could be produced as economically with locally plentiful coal, or with nuclear energy.

Several practicable alternative methods have been presented whereby the CAP could be financed without the construction of costly, unnecessary, make-work dams, which would account for two-thirds of the cost of the project. Should our legislators not give these alternatives serious consideration? (See May, July issues of National Parks Magazine, June 17 issue of Science.)

In the light of the above, we, the undersigned Tucsonans, share the concern of the Tucsonans who recently sent the letter reprinted below to President Johnson and other officials.

"We residents of Arizona, dismayed and saddened at the prospect of the erection of two dams within the Grand Canyon, feel compelled to tell you of our strong opposition to this unbelievable encroachment upon what is the common heritage of all Americans and of the world.

"We who sign this letter live and work in Arizona and are therefore vitally concerned with the well-being of this State and of its citizens. If the Colorado River is indeed the only practical source of the additional water our growing state needs, let us have the necessary diversionary installations without the dams at Marble Gorge and Lower Granite Gorge.

"All of the points for and against the dams have been eloquently made, and we shall not reepat them. We simply want the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the members of Congress to know that responsible citizens of Arizona are far from being unanimously in favor of the legislation sponsored by our congressional delegation in its present form. We remain convinced after arduous study of both sides, that vast areas of the Grand Canyon and adjoining regions will be effectively and permanently modified or destroyed if one or both of the dams are built. We further believe that, if the nation's greatest natural gift cannot be protected, we shall see the same arguments of expediency and dollar-practicality used to harm or destroy other wilderness areas of the nation. The people of the world watch us, and future generations will judge us, to see whether the world's richest nation will destroy its most valauble natural possession for gross utilitarian motives.

"A nation which devotes itself principally to material progress and neglects man's primeval spiritual bonds with nature must inevitably become less human. New sources of water and power can be found, but once we have lost the Grand Canyon, or any part of it, we shall have lost it forever.

"Gentlemen, we Arizonans plead with you: Don't build the dams at Marble Gorge and Lower Granite Gorge."

HYDROLOGY

John A. McComb; Allen F. Moench, M.S.; Matts A, Myhrman; Donald J. Percious; William E. Price, M.S.; Gene R. Reetz.

MEDICINE

R. C. Almgren, M.D.; Lindsay E. Beaton, M.D.; M. David Ben-Asher, M.D.; Allan Carter, M.D.; Gabriel L. Cata, M.D.; Betty Chambers, R.N., M.S.; Neil C. Clements, M.D.; H. Allan Collier, M.D.; Remo DiCenso, M.D.; Hubert Estes, M.D.; A. W. Gaudielle, M.D.; R. V. Highsmith, Reg. Ph; Marshall W Jones, M.D.; John H. McEvers, M.D.; George W. Nash, M.D.; Charles W. Pullen, M.D.; Robert D. Rawson, M.D.; Gerd T. Schloss, M.D.; John T. Spriggs, M.D.

NATURAL HISTORY

Drummond Hadley, M.A.; Carle Hodge; Joseph Wood Krutch; William H. Woodin III.

PHYSICS

Paul Caldwell; William Dawes, Jr., M.S.; Roy M. Emrick, Ph.D.; James J. Jones, M.S.; Rodney C. Lowell; Hormos Mahmoud, Ph.D.; Louis Marquet, Ph.D.; Ralph Meyer, Ph.D.; Douglas Peterson, M.S.; Richard E. Rothschild.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Urban Atterbury, M.S.; Barbara J. Bird, M.S.W.; Louise Bronson, Ph.D.; Robert Douglas, A.C.S.W.; Benjamin Fairbanks, Jr.; Milton Frank, A.C.S.W.; Richard Lenz, A.C.S.W.; Roland D. Tharp, Ph.D.; Evis Schocket, M.S.; Stephen M. Weiss, Ph.D.; Ralph J. Wetzel, Ph.D.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Charles Coston, Ph.D.; Paul S. Martin, Ph.D.; Louis N. Nelson; Walter Smith, Alan Stockton; Michael M. Wood, M.S.

OTHER FIELDS

Jean R. Beck, Ph.D.; Eugene H. Bruce, M.A.; Philip Burnham; Guy K. Chambers, M.S.; Joan Coston; Sandra Faxon; Rev. John C. Fowler; Betty S. Gegenheimer; Sylva M. Gilmore; Glenys Goetinck, Ph.D.; Jean F. Goetinck, M.A.; Margaret M. Gomez.

Dennis Greene, M.A.; Annita Harlan; Thomas Harlan, M.A.; Mary Ellen Hessel; John H. Hessel, M.S.; Michael F. Keller; Dorothy S. Lieurance; Marcia Liggitt; Nora Loerpabel; Robert E. Nabours; Frank Patania, Jr.; Edward Tappan; Joanne J. Thorne.

You can help!!! Wire your protest or send this ad to:

Pres. Lyndon Johnson, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500.

Stewart Udall, Sec. of Interior, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Hon. Morris Udall, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Hon. Henry M. Jackson, Sen. Comm. on Interior Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Hon. Henry S. Reuss, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

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Pennsylvania Firm Gets Contract To Build Desalting Plant in Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ROBERT WATKINS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., of Eddystone, Pa., famous for many industrial achievements, including the renowned old Baldwin steam locomotives, is also known as this Nation's pioneer in the design and fabrication of desalting facilities, having been building desalination plants for 90 years. It is often called the Nation's most experienced desalinator.

We are living in a new age of science which includes the era of desalination. With more than 97 percent of the world's water being undrinkable and contained in the oceans and seas, the era of desalination offers a chance for transformation of vast arid deserts into fruitful and productive land. And when people have fruitful and productive land, they are less likely to indulge in hatreds, in destructive purposes and in threats against one another. They can be busy enough, having fresh water to drink and their fields to tend and their industrial plants to fulfill their national needs. But, fresh water is a vital necessity.

The Government of Israel commissioned Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton, a subsidiary of Armour & Co., to build its first major desalting plant at the city of Eilat on the Red Sea. The Red Sea is a body of undrinkable water, 30 percent saltier than normal ocean or sea water. Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton recognized this task as one of the most severe technological challenges it had faced in almost a century of building such fresh water facilities in the United States and 16 nations abroad.

Now, the Israel Government, through the Israel Electric Corp., its power agency, has notified the American builder of the official acceptance of the completed plant and stated that Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton had not only done a gratifying job of work but had far surpassed its contractual guarantees, both as to the quantity and purity of the fresh water produced—more than 1 million gallons daily.

We are now on the threshold of even greater accomplishments in the field of desalination, both at home and abroad. Yet, this achievement in the Mideast on the historic salty Red Sea is one of the vast and major steps forward in the advance of the art and science of desalination.

The Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton engineers term the Israel plant which they built at Eilat a "modern miracle at the Red Sea."

In substantiation, I hereby offer for the Record the text of the letter from Mr. Jacob Pelled, managing director of the Israel Electric Corp., officially accepting the American-built plant and acclaiming the American builder for its accomplishment.

August 5, 1966.

Mr. Andrew Liston,
Vice President and General Manager, Industrial Equipment Division, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Liston, I have the honour of informing Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation on behalf of the Israel Electric Corporation of bringing the flash-distillation desalination plant at Eilat, Israel into regular commercial operation.

It is gratifying to advise you that the plant has been operated for a two-weeks test period at its guaranteed output of one million gallons per day of distilled water drawn from the Red Sea at the Bay of Eilat. Furthermore, during the last two months the plant was tentatively operated at a constant output of 5 percent higher than guaranteed with peaks reaching 25 percent. The individual influence of both systems of operation on corrosion effects is being investigated.

At all times of operation an average water product purity of 2 to 10 ppm (parts per million) of dissolved solids has been obtained, which is considerably better than the 25 ppm specified in the contract.

It is also interesting to note that the water taken from the Red Sea is by 30% saltier (4.6 percent TDS) when compared with normal ocean water (3.5 percent TDS). Accidental presence of small quantities of waste or oil has not required additional chemical treatment other than the conventional chlorination of the sea intake.

We feel that these results reflect the joint efforts of your engineers and our engineers who succeeded in overcoming the problems encountered during the running-in period.

We are sure that the experience gained in the Eilat plant will be of value for the development of future and bigger plants, both in our country and for other nations in need of fresh, potable water.

Sincerely,
The Israel Electric Corporation, Ltd.,
J. Pelled, *Managing Director.*

Address by Hon. Gerald R. Ford at Illinois State Fair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we were privileged to have our able Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, as our guest speaker at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield.

He spoke before a large and enthusiastic audience, and "he did himself proud," as we farmers would say in Illinois.

It was an outstanding speech, factual and straight from the shoulder. It was not a political speech of platitudes and generalities. It was the unusual political speech that dealt in specifics and presented the issues clearly and precisely.

At the Illinois State Fair, Minority Leader Ford demonstrated in his speech that we Republicans say what we mean and mean what we say. I take pride in inserting this speech in the Record as part of my remarks:

Address by Representative Gerald R. Ford at Illinois State Fair, Springfield, August 17, 1966

This is a famous State Fair. We are in the great farming State of Illinois. It is fitting that we should pay our respects to the agriculture expert of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration—Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

Mr. Freeman is a Great Society Democrat. I am a Republican. But, I know you share the view that he is the most peculiar Secretary of Agriculture we have had for a long, long time. I salute him as a trail-blazing experimenter, as a social revolutionary, and as a political phrase-maker who was born with a foot in his mouth.

Secretary Freeman is the only Secretary of Agriculture who has ever asked the Department of Defense to cut down on its purchases of beef and pork produced by the American farmer.

He is the only Secretary of Agriculture who has ever publicly expressed pleasure at a drop in farm prices.

He is the Cabinet officer who beamed his approval of an $8 million Export-Import Bank deal to help Communist Rumania process 300,000 pigs a year with modern American-made equipment and to sell millions of pounds of Communist pork in competition with American farmers.

Secretary Freeman has waged an undeclared war on American agriculture which has driven parity prices from an average of 84.5 per cent under Eisenhower to barely 79 per cent this year. He, as the agriculture "boss man" on the Johnson-Humphrey-Freeman team, has increased beef imports and dumped CCC-stored grains to knock down market prices. This Democratic Administration tried to scuttle the school milk and school lunch programs and to reduce extension service programs.

This is what our fathers used to call "some punkins." But if Secretary Freeman has hurt the farmers and wounded the Democrats, he is to be congratulated on providing the Republican campaign slogan for 1966. On July 28th, at a secret Democratic political huddle at which he brushed off the housewives and the farmers, he gave this slick advice to the desparate Democratic congressional candidates—and I quote: "Slip, slide and duck any question of higher consumer prices if you possibly can!"

That's Orbiting Orville for you. Right out of the horse's mouth. "Slip, slide and duck!" Perhaps such advice would be helpful if the Democratic hopefuls were dodging baseballs in a carnival concession. But candidates who "slip, slide and duck!" won't satisfy the American voters in 1966. In the political arena this fall Democrats will be ducking when they should be slipping, and slipping when they should be sliding. The Johnson-Humphrey-Freeman "rubber stamp" Congressional candidates will be duck soup for the voters and the Republican Party.

This is the year of the Elephant. Republicans are on the right side of the issues, have the best candidates, real party unity, and organization. The Democrats are saddled with higher prices, higher interest rates, higher draft calls, higher crime rates. The Great Society is the High Society. Had enough?—Vote Republican!

What is the State of the Union? Not good with a war in Vietnam and NATO in disarray in Europe. At home we see prices skyrocketing to all-time highs, interest rates going out of sight, mortgage money tight and getting tighter, federal spending out of control, crime soaring and violence spreading across the land.

This is the time for leadership. America needs straight-from-the-shoulder answers. Slip, slide and duck will not suffice. Despite all the Johnson-Humphrey fanfare and hoopla, this nation is not getting decisive and effective leadership from the Democrats at a time when it's desperately needed. The "big daddy" Johnson-Democrat attitude will not solve the frankenstein mess which is damaging our prestige and power abroad, and ravaging our people at home. Democrats talk like Pollyanna. The White House blows with an uncertain trumpet, with its credibility at an all-time low.

What are we to believe about Vietnam? There the stakes are high; the consequences are great.

Americans are proud of our men in our armed forces. Many of you here have husbands, fathers, sons and brothers fighting for freedom half-way around the world. We must not, we cannot, we will not let them down. Republicans believe we must forthrightly and steadfastly meet the challenge of Communist terror and aggression in Vietnam, Berlin or elsewhere.

It is a grim and difficult war that they are fighting, in the jungles, swamps and rice-paddies of Southeast Asia. Already our combat losses have risen to over 30,000—including more than 4,000 Americans killed in action.

But we have the power to be successful on the battlefield and at the peace table, and we should press more vigorously for solutions on both fronts. I commend Chuck Percy for calling for an Asian Peace Conference, with the Asians taking the lead in seeking an honorable peace in war-torn Vietnam.

Our soldiers are performing brilliantly in Vietnam. But it is tragic that more and more of our young men are being sent to fight and perhaps to die there.

We are told we can now expect there will be 400,000 of our ground troops in Vietnam by the end of this year. We are also informed it will take 750,000 Americans to end the Vietnam War within five years.

These reports sound utterly fantastic when we recall what President Johnson told the nation just two years ago, when he was seeking election.

"We don't want our American boys to do the fighting for Asian boys," Johnson the campaigner said. "We don't want to get involved in a nation with 700 million people and get tied down in a land war in Asia."

National Republican leaders urged the President in December, 1965, to make more effective use of the superiority we enjoy in air and sea power to end the Vietnam War more quickly and save our manpower.

But the President dilly-dallied and shilly-shallied until 6½ months later when the polls told him the American people wanted to win in Vietnam and get out.

Only then did the President order destruction of the oil depots near Hanoi and Haiphong. In explaining the action, Defense Secretary McNamara said the bombings would save American and South Vietnamese lives.

Apparently the Democrat administration thought the oil depot bombings would save lives in July but not in December.

The war in Vietnam is costly both in lives and in dollars. Yet the Johnson Administration persists in a spending-as-usual attitude. While pumping billions into the Vietnam War, the Johnson-Humphrey-Freeman Administration dishes out billions more in non-essential domestic spending. The result—inflation.

Inflation is a big word. But you people know what it means. You find out every time you go into the marketplace and pay more and more for less and less.

Don't let Big Daddy or any other apologist for his Administration tell you you never had it so good. That's a lot of hooey.

Mr. Johnson went out to Nebraska and Iowa to tell the farmers they never had it so good.

He didn't tell them the farmer is caught in a cost-price squeeze. He didn't tell them that makes the average parity ratio over the past five years the lowest it has ever been for any consecutive five-year period since the big depression.

He didn't tell them that farm production costs have gone up $4 billion since 1960, or that total farm debt stands 60 per cent higher than five years ago.

He didn't tell them that Johnson-Humphrey-Freeman inflation has so cheapened the American dollar that the $14 billion in net farm income reported for 1965 will buy only about as much as the $12.8 billion farmers earned in 1958.

He didn't tell them that farmers are still earning only about 65 per cent as much as non-farmers. Now there's something to think about. Never had it so good? What a lot of baloney!

The truth is the Johnson-Humphrey-Freeman Administration has been spending the American people silly. This is the chief reason your dollars are slipping away in line with Freeman's slide-slip-and-duck philosophy.

The Democrats have been drowning this country in red ink for six long years. You know what the deficit for those six years adds up to? Thirty billion—an average of $6 billion a year. The last time the federal budget was balanced was in 1960 under a Republican Administration.

President Johnson pretends to be an economizer. I say "pretends" because I've got the figures to back up what I say. Mr. Johnson is planning to spend 47.5 per cent more in fiscal year 1967 than the federal government spent in 1960. Since fiscal 1965, federal spending is up 17 per cent. That's the great economy record compiled during Mr. Johnson's time in office.

It is this kind of reckless spending, the doling out of dollars by the Johnson-Humphrey-Freeman Administration and its blank-check Democratic Congress, which is the prime cause of inflation.

In their 1960 platform the Democrats promised to maintain price stability. Have they kept this promise?

In 1960 the Democrats promised to place farmers on the same economic level as automobile workers and the teamsters. What happened to that promise? Like all the others, it was for the Democrats to get in on, not to deliver on.

I ask you. Why shouldn't a farmer get as much for a 400-hour month as the driver of a city milk delivery truck gets for a 30-hour week?

And I ask you. Why does the Administration and its captive Democrat Congress act as though there is no problem under the sun which can't be cured by spending billions of taxpayer dollars?

Why, in short, does the Administration pretend that we can fight an all-out war in Vietnam and still pay for any and every sociological brainstorm hatched by the kept economists of the Great Society?

We're bogged down in Vietnam. We're in a mess with inflation. And now we're getting kicked around by high interest rates.

Do you know that the Democrats in their 1960 platform had the gall to attack the Eisenhower Administration as a high-interest administration?

Well, now, after barely five years of Democratic control, interest rates in this country have hit a 30-year high—that's right, a 30-year high—and they're still going up.

This may be news to you, but the Administration can't even be honest about interest rates, much less keep them from going sky-high.

Here in my hand I hold a United States Savings Bond. My children and your children are buying these bonds. So are farmers and industrial workers, people who are demonstrating their faith in America. The U.S. Treasury pays them 4.15 per cent interest for the use of their money.

But that's only when it comes to taking candy-money from school kids. When the Treasury turns to the big investors, it talks another language. Here I hold a Participation Sales Certificate, an interest in various mortgage assets that the federal government owns. Its issuance was authorized by the Participation Sales Act of last May, another Democratic Congress blank check.

Anyone who can afford the $5,000 minimum can buy one of these certificates and will draw interest not at the rate of 4.15 per cent but 5¾. That's over 40 per cent more that the Administration pays to the rich than it pays to the great number of Americans who don't have $5,000 in cash lying around for a safe investment.

That's Robin Hood in reverse. He stole from the rich to give to the poor. The Administration takes from the have-nots and gives to the haves. And then they talk about waging a war on poverty!

What do we have today in the Democratic Party? We've got the Party of Big Business, the Party of Big Government, the Party of Big Bureaucracy, the Party of Big Spending, the Party of Big Deficits, the Party of Big Cost of Living, the Party of Big Labor Troubles, the Party of Big Home Foreclosures, the Party of Big Scandals, the Party with Big Riots in the Streets, the Party of Big Promises.

Riots in the Streets. The Democratic Party promised big but failed to deliver. That's why we are in trouble now.

There is an atmosphere of lawlessness in this country. It springs from the attitude that Americans should only obey the laws that please them. It stems from the feeling that if you've got more than I have, I can take from you whatever I want. It's the old attitude of the-world-owes-me-a-living gone wild.

You read about the riots, the arson, and the looting in our great cities and you wonder if America has gone mad. This kind of disregard for law and order breeds anarchy.

I have said it before and I say it again. When high-ranking public figures like Vice President HUMPHREY talk about leading a riot themselves, they are encouraging a defiance of the law which is inexcusable in a civilized society. Is this a Great Society?

Some of our big cities are rapidly reverting to the jungle. Lawless elements are threatening to make guerrilla warfare with the police a familiar pattern of American life.

How long are we going to abdicate law and order—the backbone of any civilization—in favor of a soft social theory that the man who heaves a brick through your window or tosses a fire bomb into your car or snipes at firemen is simply the misunderstood and underprivileged product of a broken home?

Vietnam. Inflation. High interest. Violence. These are the issues of 1966. We did not create them. They are simply there. We would rather the Administration had not let them develop.

But that is where the two-party system comes in.

Winston Churchill once said that democracy had many and serious faults but was better than any other system of government man had devised.

Democracy in America depends on two-party politics. One-party government leads straight to tyranny. A vigorous two-party system is the simplest way of bringing about necessary changes in our government without wrecking the country or resorting to revolution.

Today we do not have two strong, nearly equal-in-strength political parties.

Lopsided government, if allowed to continue, leads only to disaster.

Competition is the secret of American economic freedom and social progress. Competition between the two major political parties has been good for America. In 1966 this competition will be reestablished. The Democrats' stranglehold will be broken at the polls in November.

The easiest and quickest way for you to clean up Vietnam, stop inflation, bring down interest rates, and protect the lives, rights and property of us all—including all minorities—is to vote Republicans in and Democrats out. It's just as simple as that. It's not a matter of intrigue in government, or of contributing $10,000 to the President's Club, or lobbying on Capitol Hill.

Often when I ponder the great land that is America, I think of that day in Philadelphia when Benjamin Franklin left the Constitutional Convention.

"Which have you given us," a man asked him, "a monarchy or a republic?" "A Republic," Franklin answered, "if you can keep it."

That republic has endured for 177 years . . . because in every age there have been Americans who gave of their time, of their treasure, and of their faith to keep it.

It is for us, the living, to rededicate ourselves to that high purpose. And it is my deep conviction that you—all of you—will pass on the torch of freedom to your children because you dare stand up and be counted for America. Thank you and God bless you all.

Independence or Subservience?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, within the very near future, Members of the House will be called upon to consider the Department of Transportation bill, H.R. 15963. Among the several issues which this bill will generate will be the future disposition of the Maritime Administration, which is the agency now primarily responsible for the promotion of the American merchant marine. Members of the House will have to decide whether the Maritime Administration is to be simply transferred from one subservient position in the Department of Commerce to another in the proposed Department of Transportation, or whether it is to be deleted from that legislative measure so as to enable consideration of the bill of our late and beloved chairman, Herbert C. Bonner, Democrat, of North Carolina, H.R. 11696.

H.R. 11696, contrary to the presently pending Department of Transportation bill, would establish an independent Federal Maritime Administration, as well as a Maritime Subsidy Board with statutory powers and duties. It has been reported out by our Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and has been granted a rule by our Rules Committee.

Since the administration of U.S. maritime affairs is ultimately a Presidential responsibility, the independence of this agency, the Maritime Administration, may not in and of itself be a panacea for all of the current ills of our maritime industry. However, it does represent and hold forth the promise of being a more effective vehicle for meeting our maritime problems than does the presently proposed Department of Transportation. Independence also will restore to the Maritime Administration an affirmative voice in the direction of our national maritime affairs which was unaccountably lost 16 years ago, and since which time the American merchant marine has been in an accelerated decline. Accordingly, the issue is a crucial one insofar as the potential revitalization of the American merchant marine is concerned, regardless of whatever honest difference of opinion may exist concerning the efficacy of the two opposing legislative proposals.

It is because of the vital importance of this issue to our future maritime posture that I am inserting in the RECORD today, for the benefit of my colleagues, an editorial entitled "The Case for Independence," which apeared in the August 16 issue of the Journal of Commerce. It reflects not only many of my own personal views on which I have spoken frequently over the past 2 years, but also those of an overwhelming majority of our Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries who sincerely feel that independence of the Maritime Administration holds forth the only lifesaving device for a vital industry which is about to go down for the third time like a drowning man. Therefore, I recommend that all of my colleagues read this editorial and give it the serious consideration it deserves, so that they will be able to appreciate fully the importance of this future issue.

The editorial follows:

THE CASE FOR INDEPENDENCE

It looks more and more of late that President Johnson will get most of the transportation bill he wants, but that the present Maritime Administration will be left out of the Federal Department of Transportation that this bill would establish.

No one need grieve too much over this, least of all the President himself. The only real case for absorbing the MA in the larger grouping of transport agencies was of the type that appeals most of all to people who draw large numbers of big and small boxes on Government organizational charts, illustrating who must report to whom and how the chains of command dribble down from one layer of boxes to another.

The main argument was for bureaucratic neatness, good order and even logic. After all, if all other transport agencies were to be assembled in one big department, why should MA be spared?

Primarily, we would say, for two reasons. First, there is little that the Maritime Administration does or can do that bears much relationship to what the over-all department and its various segments would be doing. Second, the real danger from the beginning of the debate on a consolidation of Federal transport agencies has been that within this vast melting pot the agency charged with promoting American shipping would be overwhelmed by far larger interests.

This is not to say that the MA is today an especially effective instrument. It is less than that. But when one considers how often and how haphazardly the Federal maritime structure has been reshaped and devitalized since World War II and of how one Administration after another has failed to develop anything approaching a purposeful maritime policy, it is not altogether surprising that the MA does not appear to be a very vibrant organization.

Since Mr. Johnson and his Secretary of Defense have appeared even more indifferent to shipping policy than most of their predecessors there was good reason for fearing that a Maritime Administration thrown into the Department of Transportation would slowly sink from sight.

Among those best acquainted with the Administration's urge to get the transportation agencies under one roof it is pretty well understood that the prime goal was to consolidate controls and activities affecting railroads, highways and waterways—all of which compete to some degree with each other. This does make sense, even though the circumstances are such that the regulatory functions in these fields are to be consolidated less in fact than in appearance.

Save for the fact that it regularly interchanges traffic with these three modes, ocean shipping is not a part of this competitive picture save in a few instances, as in the case of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. Its main problems are overseas, its main competitors are beyond the effective reach of any U.S. transport agency, and its influence is small by comparison with such giants as the rail and trucking industries.

The same could of course be said concerning the overseas airlines, and it has been said. But the airlines are in a somewhat different situation.

The greatest concentration of American commercial aircraft is on the domestic routes. Moreover, several American international air carriers also operate domestic services. So there is some validity to the case for centralizing the air agencies in the proposed Department of Transportation. We doubt if it would accomplish wonders, but see no reason why it should do much harm. The air sector of the transport industry is too big and too active to run the risks of submergence that would threaten the MA.

All things considered, we think the plan now emerging in Congress offers some promise—perhaps most in the field of public highways and urban transit, providing the MA is left outside the structure.

This, of course, will not guarantee that MA will live happily ever after. Past experience has shown that there will always be someone struck by the thought that it might look "tidier" if the agency were pushed into the Department of Transportation and a suitable box prepared for it along the lower layers of the organizational chart together with appropriate lines showing where its orders will come from.

Something like this is very likely to happen in fact, unless the agency gets what it needs most—some kind of purposeful shipping policy having the solid support of the White House. Failure of Mr. Johnson to make any headway in this direction has created a prolonged hiatus in this field. The bruising experiences suffered by former MA Administrator Nicholas Johnson last year doubtless had something to do with the delay. But the hiatus persists and for the time being it looks as though the MA will simply have to live with it.

One Hundred and Twenty-two Billion in Aid—And the Results for the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine has called to my attention an especially noteworthy article on our gold drainage and the lack of interest or help from those countries who have grown rich with our financial assistance.

This enlightening review appeared in the August 15, 1966, issue of U.S. News & World Report:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO BILLION IN AID—AND THE RESULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

A question many ask: If the dollar is in trouble, and the U.S. gold is draining away, why does this country keep pouring dollar aid abroad? Many countries have grown strong on aid that has weakened U.S. Yet 97 nations are still on the aid list.

American taxpayers since World War II have poured out 122 billions of their dollars to aid other countries of the world. That is the total to July 1 of this year. By next July 1, the total will be 138 billions or more.

Aid from Americans has gone, over the years, to more than 100 countries . . . the largest sums have gone to the nations of Western Europe and to India, Korea, Turkey, Nationalist China and Japan. Not included in the aid totals are the huge costs, tens of billions, borne by Americans to support U.S. troops in Western Europe since World War II.

Today the United States is in financial trouble. Its gold supply is down 8.4 billion dollars from 10 years ago and still is declining.

America's gifts and loans have so filled the world with dollars that claims on remaining American gold are up to astronomical totals. Even India is suggesting that maybe it will be necessary to revalue the dollar downward.

While the generosity of Americans in aiding most of the other nations of the world has made their own country financially weak, several of the nations aided have become rich and financially powerful—often at the expense of and with the help of the U.S.

France today, after getting 9.4 billions in U.S. aid since World War II, and while still owing about 6.7 billions on World War I debts, now looks down its nose at the U.S. dollar.

Gold held by the outside world in the past 10 years alone has risen by 13 billion dollars, to 27.3 billion. Claims of foreigners on gold held by the U.S. have increased from 13.8 billion 10 years ago to 28.2 billion now.

FROM THE RICH, A LESSON

The outside world is loaded with 55.5 billion dollars in gold and U.S. dollars that can be turned into gold.

Yet nations grown rich are showing anything but enthusiasm for coming to the aid of the United States, now in trouble. Some members of Congress are suggesting that there may be a lesson in all this for Americans to learn. They notice that nations which today are the richest—after being broke in 1945—show little interest in returning the generosity that is being shown to them by the United States.

France, for example, follows a policy of consistently drawing on the U.S. gold supply, month after month. And France is the chief stumbling block to attempts of other European nations and of the U.S. to reform and strengthen the world's monetary system, which now relies heavily on the American dollar and the British pound.

BUT AID GOES ON

The Administration, however, continues to ask Congress to authorize money for foreign aid year after year. The request this year: 3.4 billion dollars for aid to 97 countries. In the fiscal year ended last June 30, aid was extended to 98 countries.

Included in the aid package is 336 million dollars for various European defense programs in an area where most nations now are financially strong.

Questions are beginning to be asked in Congress whether aid programs are doing as much good for other countries as they are weakening the financial strength of the United States.

U.S. Troops From Vietnam Praise Hawaii as an R. & R. Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, as a Congressman from Hawaii, I am often asked the meaning of the word "aloha." I would therefore like to share with my colleagues a newspaper story which tells about the happy discovery of the meaning of aloha by the first group of U.S. servicemen from Vietnam who chose to go to Hawaii for rest and recuperation.

This first contingent of 165 men was permitted to select Hawaii under the recent directive which made Hawaii an "R. & R." center to augment other centers, such as Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The touching and heartwarming stories of the fighting men's 5 days in Hawaii are, to use a cliche, good for the soul. As one who requested that Hawaii be designated a rest and recuperation center, I am pleased that these battle-weary men discovered the true meaning of our aloha spirit during their stay in Hawaii.

I should like, at this point, to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the news story which was written by Reporter Joe Arakaki. The article appeared in the August 9, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

THEY'LL TELL THEIR BUDDIES—R. & R. MEN PRAISE STAY

(By Joe Arakaki)

"We'll tell our buddies back in Viet Nam, they're crazy if they don't come here," said Specialist 4th Class James C. Cadman, 23, of Rockton, Illinois.

Technical Sergeant John A. Evans of Cartersville, Georgia, said, "The most wonderful five days I have ever had."

"This has been a million dollar R. & R. for me," said Warrant Officer Gary D. Eddy of Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

Major Robert A. Ross of Monterey, California, added, "I think Hawaii is the most desirable R. & R. place in the world."

These were the typical reactions of servicemen returning to Viet Nam last night after spending a five-day rest and recreation leave in Hawaii.

The first contingent of 165 Viet Nam based servicemen arrived here last Wednesday and another group of 165 men is due here tomorrow morning.

More than 250 persons, including wives, children and friends spent the last few hours with the servicemen last night at Fort DeRussy.

Shortly after 10:30 p.m., the men boarded buses for Hickam Air Field, where a military charter plane left for Viet Nam at midnight.

Before they left the men filled out questionnaires asking them for comments on their Hawaii leave.

Colonel Frank Dower of Special Services, U.S. Army Hawaii, said, "Their reactions were generally very favorable."

The men were quite enthusiastic about the fine treatment they received here, he said.

Dower said they all praised the red carpet treatment they received at the night clubs.

The servicemen, many of them visiting Hawaii for the first time, went sightseeing, night clubbing, swimming and shopping.

The wives of about 40 servicemen came from the Mainland to join their husbands.

To assist others, whose wives or parents were unable to meet them here, Hawaiian Telephone Company installed eight special long distance lines at Fort DeRussy.

Two company employees—Mrs. Beatrice Loo and Mrs. Margaret Palmerton—were kept busy last night helping them arrange long distance calls to the Mainland.

They also assisted the servicemen in locating local friends, arranging tours and finding hotels during their stay here.

Other comments from the servicemen:

Cadman said, "This is a perfect place to relax coming from Viet Nam. I hope they make Hawaii a permanent R. & R. area."

He said, "Everywhere we went, we got the red carpet treatment."

Evans added, "The people have been most cordial, friendly and receptive.

"I have been all over the world, but I don't think I have come across more friendly people than those here in Hawaii."

His wife came from the Mainland to join him here.

"We had our belated honeymoon in Hawaii," he said.

Married in 1951, he said, they could not afford such a honeymoon before.

Evans said, "This city has been wonderful to us . . . you bet we're going to sell Hawaii to the men back in Viet Nam."

"I told my wife when she gets back home to start saving so that we can bring the entire family to Hawaii for another vacation in about two years," he said.

They have three children, two boys and a girl.

Ross said, "I didn't expect any special favors or hand-outs."

But, he added, "It really felt good to see signs saying R. & R. card holders welcomed."

Mrs. Ross joined her husband here. She came from Monterey.

Ross said, "People in Hawaii seem more concerned about what's going on in Viet Nam than most people in the other states."

Private First Class Emilio R. Perez, 21, of New York City, said he and his two buddies went everywhere and and just about did everything.

"Don Ho has a fabulous show," he said. "I enjoyed everything about his show."

Specialist 4th Class Edward W. Gates, 22, of Middletown, Connecticut, said, "Hawaii has been like a home away from home. Everybody treated us as though we were one of their boys."

He said the R. and R. cards came in real handy.

"We got reduced prices and in many instances, there was no charge at all," he said.

Master Sergeant Larry Inouye of Wahiawa, Oahu, said he wished he had more time to spend with his wife and three children.

"It's good to get away from Viet Nam and completely relax here," he said.

Staff Sergeant Rizal Esteban of Kohala, Big Island, went home to spend four days with his wife and two children.

"It's been just wonderful," he said.

Sergeant Robert G. Fuller of Louisburg, North Carolina, said, "I enjoyed my stay here 100 percent. I got no complaints."

His wife and five children live in Schofield Barracks.

Mrs. Fuller said, "I was so thrilled when I heard my husband was coming here."

"Hawaii should be made a permanent R. & R. area," she said.

Specialist 5th Class Richard M. Bernas and his wife also spent a belated honeymoon here. She came from New York to join her husband.

One serviceman said, "Please convey our appreciation to all of the people of Hawaii for their generosity and hospitality.

"Now, we know the true meaning of the aloha spirit."

Profiles in Buckpassing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the grassroots press across the country is very carefully reanalyzing this administration. I place in the RECORD a most practical commentary which appeared in the Calumet Index on August 7:

PROFILES IN BUCKPASSING

Discretion may be the better part of valor but is it unreasonable to hope that the President of the United States would display a little less "discretion" and a lot more valor when faced with an issue which we have been told he believes is extremely important to the welfare of the country?

President Johnson has fooled no one in his "timidity" to face up squarely to the unions when his cherished "guideposts" for wage-price stability are challenged. Yet we are surprised at the number who accept this vacillation as smart and sophisticated politics. In our apparent naivete we call it suicide.

Anyone, whether he be the president of his country, the foreman of his shop or a school teacher, who thinks he can be effective and respected and at the same time be so obviously anxious to win a popularity contest, is about to be trampled.

In this confrontation, congress has displayed even less backbone in making their convictions known regarding the machinists strike against the airlines. But this comes as no surprise—Congress, except for increasingly rare individual cases, sold its soul down the river of expediency long ago.

Between the President's frantic anxiety to save face and not offend any potential voter—and the Vice President's talking out of both sides of his mouth as to how he would or would not lead a rebellion, congress had better get with it and the voters had better get to the polls with both eyes open in November.

If there is no more courage, foresight, or judgment at the top level of our government in dealing with Viet Nam than there has been in dealing with this domestic issue, there is real cause for concern.

Useless Hearings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the present House Un-American Activities Committee hearings demonstrate once again the unconstitutionality and inherent intemperance of that committee.

If the committee were really concerned about the legislation which it is considering, it could question members of the Justice Department, the Defense Department, and the State Department to determine whether such legislation is needed.

Instead, the committee has indulged in subpenaing witnesses for the purpose of exposure for exposure's sake.

Once again the committee has made a mockery of the legislative process. Once again it has illustrated that it serves no legislative purpose.

As the New York Times pointed out in its lead editorial on Wednesday, August 17:

> There is little reason to suppose that any information developed in these hearings could form the basis of a constitutionally viable piece of legislation.
>
> Insofar as demonstrations interfere with the movement of troops or war materials—

The Times went on—

> they can be handled under existing law. No blanket new legislation is needed to deal with reason or sabotage.

The New York Times editorial, "Useless Hearings," follows:

USELESS HEARINGS

The opening of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings on left-wing aid to the Vietcong proved as disorderly and unproductive as the work of this committee usually is. There is little reason to suppose that any information developed in these hearings could form the basis of a constitutionally viable piece of legislation.

The free-speech guarantees of the First Amendment offer wide protection for radical, inflammatory and antiwar talk—and no one who understands the essence of a free society would have it otherwise. Insofar as demonstrations interfere with the movement of troops or war materials, they can be handled under existing law. No blanket new legislation is needed to deal with treason or sabotage.

Despite our belief that neither the hearings—nor the committee—serve any useful purpose, we are glad that the three-judge Court of Appeals vacated a lower court order enjoining the committee from conducting its inquiry. Federal Judge Howard Corcoran may well have been within his legal powers in issuing the original restraint. As Representative CLAUDE PEPPER of Florida reminded his incensed colleagues in the House yesterday, each branch of government is under the rule of law and the courts are the final interpreters of the law.

But the injunction would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, to enforce; and it placed the court in an unnecessarily awkward position in its relationship to Congress. The solution to the excesses of the Un-American Activities Committee must come from Congress, where the problem has its origins. The members of the House can expect an interminable round of futile and embarrassing controversies so long as they permit this committee to roam about with an inherently vague and unworkable mandate.

Max Steiner Heads Successful Chicago Educational Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on August 16, the Chicago Daily News carried an article about the astoundingly successful Goodman Summer Theater program which has been initiated by the board of education and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Partial funds for this program, which exposed 70,000 underprivileged children in Chicago to culture in the form of the theater, were provided through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which I supported in the Congress last year.

My good friend, Max Steiner, who is a noted philanthropist and distinguished civic leader, played a tremendous role in making this program possible by volunteering to underwrite the whole project if Federal funds were not available.

Mr. Steiner is a member of Mayor Daley's Committee for Cultural and Economic Development and served as chairman of the Goodman Summer Theater program. His efforts in promoting better human relations and improving understanding among all the people of our city, regardless of nationality, race, or religion, are well known to my fellow Chicagoans.

In addition, Max Steiner is a well known Chicago industrialist whose plant, the Clifford Peterson Tool Co., is located in the Seventh Illinois Congressional District which I have the honor to represent.

This particular summer program, which Max Steiner headed, is a fine example of what can be accomplished when citizens, giving freely of their time, their effort, and their knowledge, join their government in working for a common objective.

The success of this project could not have been achieved by the government alone. Neither can the plight of the disadvantaged and the problems of the underprivileged be solved by the government alone. However, when private citizens like Max Steiner join the government's efforts, successes such as the Chicago Goodman Summer Theater program can easily be achieved.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to commend Max Steiner for his truly selfless and compassionate efforts in behalf of his fellow man. He has set an example for all of us to follow.

It is a pleasure to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article about this cultural and educational project, which follows:

CHILDREN VIEW A NEW WORLD OF THE THEATER

(By Michaela Williams)

About 70,000 underprivileged children were exposed to culture this summer and probably never knew it. For them, the visit to the Civic Theater to see performances of "Reynard the Fox" or "Hansel and Gretel" was, for the most part, a new, strange and delightful experience.

The Goodman Summer Theater Program, nine weeks of two children's plays performed twice daily, at 10 and 2, and provided free through the Board of Education and Office of Economic Opportunity, ended last week. (Beginning today, however, extra performances have been added for the public at 2 p.m. daily through Saturday, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $1.50.)

By all reports the experiment has been enormously successful. Gertrude Guthman, cultural co-ordinator for the Board of Education and one of the initiators of the program, says the response of teachers in 56 Special Summer Schools has been overwhelmingly favorable. "We hope some day that theater will be considered an adjunct of the classrooms; it is a wonderful aid to understanding," she adds.

Lloyd General at the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity says youngsters at their seven Urban Progress Centers and three outposts have "clamored" for a chance to see the plays.

Money for the project, about $40,000, was provided through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Poverty Program funds for cultural enrichment, such as Operations Push Up, Champ, and Head Start.

The Board of Education provided specific guidelines for teachers, suggesting reading material, classroom projects and discussion topics on the plays. They also recommend instruction on theater etiquette. The Poverty Program children were not as well prepared for a visit to the theater and the difference was apparent.

Often the children had no idea what they were doing there. "Is it a movie?" they asked. "Is they real? Can they kiss?" Some thought there was a glass separating them from the actors, like a TV screen.

But once they understood that the actors on the stage were alive, the small theater turned into an orgy of group participation. The youngsters would shout instructions, tell secrets, voice opinions, accept or condemn actions freely. "Stick him with a needle," "Look behind the rock," "Hang him," and so on.

Cedric, a third grader seeing "Hansel and Gretel" (older children were taken to "Reynard the Fox"), was so thrilled by the colorful production he panicked every time the lights were dimmed for a scene change.

Having such responsive audiences was also a treat for the actors, who are advanced acting students at Goodman. "They are so uninhibited," says Carrie Snodgrass of "Hansel and Gretel." "With them you know where you're succeeding."

The actors also feel that by getting the children involved in theater early they are helping create audiences for the future. Some of them have worked in teams to supplement the OEO program by going to progress centers for acting classes and discussions.

The plays themselves are snappy and colorful, full of chases, intrigue; suspense and buffoonery. "Hansel and Gretel" in particular is wonderfully choreographed by director Robert Steinhauer, and it has an excellent script by William Glennon.

It is hoped, on the basis of this summer's success, that funds for succeeding summers will be forthcoming. The federal money provided was about $20,000 short of covering the expenses at the Civic, but it is expected that ticket sales will help close the gap.

Max Steiner, Chicago industrialist, a member of the Mayor's Committee for Cultural and Economic Development and the program's chairman, volunteered to underwrite the project if federal funds were not available. "I just wanted all those kids to have a chance to see live theater for the first time in their lives. It has been quite a thrill."

And 70,000 kids would agree with him.

A Down-to-Earth Look at a Growing Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, under leave heretofore granted me to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include an article appearing on page 53 of the U.S. News & World Report, of date August 22, 1966, quoting directly from excerpts from a letter written by Mrs. Irene Palmer of De Quincy, La., and published in the Beaumont, Tex., Enterprise on August 3, 1966.

We should and must stop these riots and demonstrations now. These notorious demonstration leaders, however peaceful they may pretend to be, nevertheless foment strife and discord which nearly always results in riot and bloodshed. To avoid trouble we should stop it at its source.

The respective States and localities can suppress this public mischief and, no doubt, most of them are able and willing to do so. The difficulty is that the Federal Government in many instances counsels and consorts with the criminal elements and interferes with the local authorities in enforcement of local laws which these Federal authorities claim are unconstitutional.

The executive department of the Federal Government should make it known to the States and localities that they favor law and order, that they will not encourage these demonstrators and rioters in the future as they have in the past, and on the other hand, that they will come to the aid and assistance of the police authorities of the States and localities, if called upon so to do. The excellent article herein and above referred to is as follows:

A DOWN-TO-EARTH LOOK AT A GROWING PROBLEM

A plain-spoken woman has written a letter to the editor that is attracting widespread attention.

In this letter Mrs. Irene Palmer of De Quincy, La., challenges the theory—often stated by top officials—that hardships and poor living conditions explain riots, crime, and growing dependence on government doles. To Mrs. Palmer, this is nonsense.

Crippled, forced to leave school at 17, Mrs. Palmer has worked hard, without luxuries, but: "You will never see us in a marching demonstration line wanting something for nothing. We're too proud for that."

Following are excerpts from a letter to The Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise from Mrs. Irene Palmer of De Quincy, La., and published in The Enterprise on Aug. 3, 1966:

These marches, demonstrations, riotings, lootings, police slayings and the such makes me literally sick, especially the reasons our Government officials are trying to cram down our throats as causes of these law-breaking episodes.

Sir, I know what hard work, hardship, pain and suffering is. I had polio at age 5 months which left my left leg one and one-half inches shorter than my right and about one third the size.

My father died at 6 p.m. Sunday in 1935, was buried Monday on my seventeenth birthday. My brother died at 5 a.m. Tuesday and was buried Wednesday, leaving me with two small sisters and my mother to support.

At 17 I was not a drop-out in school. With no education—not enough, anyway—no experience and with only one good leg, I quit school and went to work to support a family. I didn't have a teen-age life because my working hours were always from 10 to 20 hours a day. In 1948, I got my right hand—my working hand; I'm right-handed—in an electric ice shaver and mangled it. It was doubtful whether I'd ever be able to use it again, but after much pain and suffering I learned to use what I had left of a hand. This left me with one good leg and one good hand, but I didn't give up.

FOLLOW ME JUST ONE DAY—

I would like for Earl Warren, President Johnson, H. H. HUMPHREY, Martin Luther King, and all the hell-raising juveniles to come to my home and follow me just one day. I can guarantee that they wouldn't have enough pep left to go on a demonstration, marching or rock-throwing party.

My day begins at 4 a.m. and ends about 8 or 9 p.m., when my health permits. I do my own housework, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, raising flowers and a garden. In fact, for the past three weeks I have been standing in a hot kitchen, over a hot stove, canning my vegetables. Have an air conditioner? Are you kidding? Neither do I run up town when I get hot and turn on the water hydrants, nor start rioting and looting stores. Do you see any civil-rights workers doing this kind of work, trying to add to their income? If you do, show me.

I have two wonderful children who were reared most of their lives in hot, crowded apartments. They know what it is to do without a lot of the better things of life. If we could have afforded just one vacation for them, it would have been a luxury, yet neither are rioters, rock-throwers, nor lawbreakers.

I would like to show some of the officials in Washington, the marchers, rioters, and all those who have their hand stretched out for a handout, some of the handicapped people who are making it on their own and not asking Mr. Nobody for anything. * * *

EXCUSES FOR RIOTS ARE TOMMYROT

Sir, can our President, Vice President, any civil-rights worker, agitator, or whomever they may be, stand up and look us handicaps, whose very life itself has been a struggle for most of us, in the eye and try to cram down our throats an idea as idiotic as hot weather, crowded living quarters, low income, hard working conditions and all the other excuses they try to pass on to the people as being reasons for these riots we are having? I for one cannot nor will I swallow such tommyrot.

You may see us handicaps become furious when we see a gang of able-bodied men and women, whether they are black, white, purple or spotted, running up and down our nation saying I want this, gimme that, without lift-

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ing a finger to earn it, but you will never see us in a marching demonstration line wanting something for nothing. We're too proud for that.

I believe a great lesson could be learned from the handicaps. First, faith; then courage, patience, love, kindness, long suffering, pride, competence and all the things that make life worthwhile.

Sir, I didn't intend to write a newspaper when I started, but I have watched so much of these disgraceful crime waves, which are so useless, on television, and read so much about it in the papers, until I just had to say my piece.

So I will close and leave an open invitation for the President, H.H.H., Martin Luther King and his followers, the agitators or whoever it may be who thinks it takes a crime wave to make a living in this old world, to come and follow in my footsteps just one day and I'll show them what can be done if anyone has the get-up about them to try.

Navajos Enter Fight Against Grand Canyon Dams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record a press release dated August 3, 1966, which shows that the Nation's largest Indian tribe has joined the increasing numbers of those who are fighting to prevent grave damage to portions of the Grand Canyon by construction of two proposed hydroelectric dams:

Navajos Enter Fight Against Grand Canyon Dams

The Tribal Council of the Nation's largest Indian tribe today entered the national fight to prevent grave damage to portions of the Grand Canyon by construction of two proposed hydro-electric dams.

Mrs. Annie D. Wauneka, a Councilwoman and a leading member of the 74-member Navajo Tribal Council, said in leaving the Council chamber today that the resolution condemning construction of Marble Canyon and Hualapai dams proposed by H.R. 4671, now on the floor of the House of Congress, was overwhelmingly passed by the Council with only two dissenting votes. Mrs. Wauneka pointed out that Marble Canyon dam, one end of which would necessarily be based upon Navajo Reservation lands, would inundate 46 miles of the scenic side walls of the Grand Canyon where the Colorado River forms the western boundary of the Navajo Reservation, destroying many spectacular scenic views which have survived thousands of years, rendering permanently unavailable portions of the Tribe's potentially most valuable tourist attractions along the Navajo rim of the Grand Canyon at Marble Gorge.

Despite this invasion of Tribal lands, no negotiations have been had with the Navajo Tribe—no information offered by the Secretary of the Interior—no agreement has been proposed to, or secured from, the Navajo Tribe—and no provision for compensation for confiscated Tribal lands is included in the pending bill, although the nearby Hualapai Indians are offered $16 million for their far less scenic lands at Hualapai for cooperating with the Department of the Interior.

Mrs. Wauneka said that the Council voted down by an overwhelming vote an attempt to amend Paragraph 4 of the resolution which made a scathing attack on Congressman Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) and his brother Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, saying that the Council on behalf of the Navajo people "condemns the ruthless character of the promoters of the Lower Colorado River Basin Project and takes note of the charge by one Congressman to Congressman Udall . . . 'you have violated the policy of the Administration, you have violated the wishes of the President, you have violated the Park Service, you have violated the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, you have violated the recommendations of your own brother,' to which charge we add that the Congressman and his brother, the Secretary of the Interior, have ignored the property rights and interests of the Navajo Tribe, while at the same time securing the support of the Hualapai Indians by paying $16 million to said Tribe for its rights at Hualapai Dam."

"Our resolution makes quite clear," Mrs. Wauneka said, "that the great expenditures contemplated for the two dams—$511,239,000 for Hualapai and $239,000,000 for Marble—are wholly unnecessary. We have learned that hydropower cannot possibly compete with cheaper thermo-electric plants stoked with Reservation coal, or with nuclear power.

We have concluded agreements with such companies as Peabody Coal Company and Utah Construction Company for burning Navajo coal to power what are probably the largest generating plants in the country, and it would be wasteful indeed of public money, as well as against the Navajo interest, to endorse these enormous expenditures for hydro-electric power.

Our resolution also points out that our scenic resources along the Navajo rim of Grand Canyon—to which the American public has never been alerted by the Department of the Interior—would be irreparably damaged by creating a nearly inaccessible reservoir in Marble Gorge to which our tourist visitors could only have access by crossing Lee's Ferry to the other side of the Gorge. We have just such excellent water resources at Lake Powell where the traveling public is only beginning to discover the "Navajo fjords", comparable to the famed fjords of Norway.

We have created a Grand Canyon Navajo Park between Highway 89 and the Colorado River with ready access across Marble Gorge over Navajo Bridge to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, and with magnificent sights along the Navajo rim available within 20 miles from Highway 89—one third of the distance from Highway 66 to the much advertised South Rim of the Grand Canyon.

The Council is wholly convinced that "the best interests of the Navajo Tribe and of the American public would be better served for all time if bills pending in Congress to expand the Grand Canyon National Park (H.R. 14176 or similar bills) should be adopted. . . ." instead of H.R. 4671, subject to and in coordinaion with the Grand Canyon Navajo Park Administration insofar as Navajo lands are concerned. We are sure we would have no difficulty in working out a fine cooperative arrangement with the National Parks Service along these lines.

(Note.—Mrs. Wauneka is a winner of the President's Freedom Award, selected by President J. F. Kennedy, and presented the award by President L. B. Johnson.)

Fantastic and Frightening

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Passman], the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, has just released a statement, together with supporting evidence, showing that the so-called foreign aid program, in terms of money available for spending, is both fantastic and frightening.

Mr. Passman, whose knowledge of the foreign handout program surpasses that of any other Member of the House or Senate, says that—

> If Congress approves all of the funds requested by the President for fiscal 1967, then the total amount of new funds and funds from prior years' authority will make available for expenditure the staggering sum of 26 billion, 91 million, 822 thousand dollars.

And this figure, it should be added, does not include hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign currencies which are available for spending by the United States in concert with certain foreign governments.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of the House and Senate to read and ponder well the implications of these massive expenditures:

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., August 15, 1966.

To Whom It May Concern:

If you will take the time to read the attached three recapitulation sheets, then you may have a partial answer as to why we are now having inflation, deficit financing, continuing increase in the public debt, continuing balance of payment deficit, a continuing loss in our gold reserves.

Requests for new foreign aid funds so far this year amount to 9 billion, 166 million, 668 thousand dollars. (This does not include the military assistance program for South Vietnam, which is now included in the Defense Budget, nor the 930 million dollars in supplemental requests approved by the Congress earlier this year.) This fantastically high sum is requested through 15 separate budget items presented to the Congress. Only the first item on the attached list is ever mentioned publicly as being foreign aid; however, the other 14 items are just as much foreign assistance as your head is a part of your body.

If the Congress approves all of the funds requested by the President for fiscal 1967, then the total amount of new funds and funds from prior years' authority will make available for expenditure, the staggering sum of 26 billion, 91 billion, 822 thousand dollars.

Foreign aid has been so fragmentized and so enmeshed into the Budget until it is difficult for Members of Congress to unscramble it. The Congress would do well to again place this program under close scrutiny, permit the proper Committees to bring it back under control, and allow the Executive what it needs, rather than what it asks for, which is usually far in excess of actual needs and encourages continued waste.

Congress is the first branch of the Government. It should stop yielding its prerogatives to inexperienced, bureaucratic spenders who have limited knowledge as to what the dissipation of our nation's wealth is doing to our economy, our monetary system, and our free world markets.

I have endeavored to list all foreign assistance items accurately. To condemn wasteful spending, fragmentation, and a trend toward turning our funds over to international organizations to spend, where we lose control over them, to me is a patriotic service.

Sincerely yours,

Otto E. Passman,
Chairman, Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations.

New foreign aid funds requested so far in 1966

[In thousands of dollars]

CATEGORY I	
1. Foreign assistance requests, as amended (mutual security)	3,385,962
2. Receipts and recoveries from previous credits	246,887
3. Military assistance advisory group (MAAG)	74,000
4. Export-Import Bank (long-term credits)	2,500,000
5. Public Law 480 (agricultural commodities)	1,617,000
6. Inter-American Development Bank (Latin America)	250,000
7. International Development Association (IDA)	104,000
8. Peace Corps	112,150
Total, new foreign aid request for 1966—Category I	8,289,999
OTHER FOREIGN AID REQUESTS—CATEGORY II	
9. Export-Import Bank (regular operations)	600,000
10. Permanent construction overseas (military)	70,500
11. Contributions to international organizations	100,826
12. Educational (foreign and other students)	56,050
13. Ryukyu Islands (total, regular, supplemental, pretreaty claims)	41,243
14. Migrants and refugees	6,050
15. Atomic Energy Commission (Euratom)	2,000
Total, new foreign aid request for 1966—Category II	876,669
Total, new foreign aid request for first 7½ months of 1966	9,166,668

Fantastic, frightening, factual.

OTTO E. PASSMAN,
Chairman, Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Foreign aid unliquidated funds from prior years

CATEGORY I

[In thousands of dollars]

1. Foreign assistance requests, as amended (mutual security)	6,757,310
2. Receipts and recoveries from previous credits (carried in item 1)	----------
3. Military assistance advisory group (MAAG)	2,000
4. Export-Import Bank (long-term credits)	1,427,967
5. Public Law 480 (agricultural commodities)	1,004,133
6. Inter-American Development Bank (Latin America)	1,416,164
7. International Development Association (IDA)	416,190
8. Asian Development Bank	140,000
9. Peace Corps	67,141
Total, unliquidated funds from prior years—category I	11,230,905
OTHER FOREIGN AID UNLIQUIDATED FUNDS FROM PRIOR YEARS—CATEGORY II	
10. Export-Import Bank (regular operations)	4,394,233
11. Permanent construction overseas (military)	1,211,000
12. Contributions to international organizations	1,835
13. Educational (foreign and other students)	46,548

Foreign aid unliquidated funds from prior years—Continued

14. Ryukyu Islands	6,605
15. Migrants and refugees	6,432
16. Atomic Energy Commission (Euratom)	6,200
17. Inter-American Highway—Latin America	21,395
Total, unliquidated funds from prior years—category II	5,694,249
Total, unliquidated funds from prior years	16,925,154

Even more fantastic, frightening, but factual, nevertheless.

OTTO E. PASSMAN,
Chairman, Foreign Operations, Subcommittee on Appropriations.

AUGUST 15, 1966.

To Whom It May Concern:

The following is self-explanatory and conveys an important message on budgetary excesses. It also establishes that the catchy phrase "bare-boned budget" is bare-boned baloney.

Mutual security (foreign aid) program, regular annual appropriation

Fiscal year	Budget estimate	Appropriation	Reduction below estimate	Percentage below budget estimate
1956	$3,266,641,750	$2,703,341,750	−$563,300,000	17.24
1957	4,859,975,000	3,766,570,000	−1,093,405,000	22.50
1958	3,386,860,000	2,768,760,000	−618,100,000	18.25
1959	3,950,092,500	3,298,092,500	−652,000,000	16.51
1960	4,429,995,000	3,225,813,000	−1,204,182,000	27.18
1961	4,275,000,000	3,716,350,000	−558,650,000	13.07
1962	4,775,500,000	3,914,060,000	−860,900,000	18.03
1963	4,961,300,000	3,928,900,000	−1,032,400,000	20.81
1964	4,525,325,000	3,000,000,000	−1,525,325,000	33.70
1965	3,516,700,000	3,250,000,000	−266,700,000	7.58
Total	41,947,389,250	33,572,427,250	−8,374,962,000	19.96

The total saving to the American taxpayer for ten years, 1956–65, inclusive, in the Mutual Security (Foreign Aid) Program only, amounted to 8 billion, 374 million, 962 thousand dollars.

There is very little hope that this ten-year performance can be repeated in the foreseeable future because of changes in the composition of the Congressional Committees and the Congress, and because of unprecedented, shall we say, "persuasion" from downtown.

As we drive down Pennsylvania Avenue, we observe the following inscriptions on the Archives building statues: "What is past is prologue," and "Study the past." If Members of Congress will study the past as it pertains to foreign aid, and act accordingly, in all probability it would greatly please a majority of the 195 million Americans that we represent.

Sincerely yours,

OTTO E. PASSMAN,
Chairman, Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Awards for Creative Salesmanship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, salesmen play a most important role in our booming national economy.

On August 16, I had the pleasure of meeting three of the top salesmen of the United States. They were the charter members in the newly established Academy of Creative Salesmanship, one of whom—Otis Clift, of the M. S. White Candy & Tobacco Co., of Independence, Mo.—is a constituent. The principal owner of this company is Mike Zupanec, a resident of my home city of Independence and a lifelong friend. The other two men were John Cacciatore, of the Peter P. Dennis Co., of Phillipsburg, N.J., and B. A. Ravn, of the Seeman Co., in San Francisco.

These three salesmen were selected to be the very first members in the Academy of Creative Salesmanship after a grueling 6 months' competition among 7,286 salesmen representing the 50 States and Puerto Rico. Each of the three salesmen's performance during this period was audited by a committee of judges, with especial attention being paid to such aspects of a salesman's day as territorial coverage, fulfillment of quotas, securing of new accounts, and sales resourcefulness.

The Academy of Creative Salesmanship has been established under the aegis of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, a trade association whose wholesaler membership services 1,522,000 retail outlets from coast to coast. Some of the products involved are tobacco products and accessories, razors and shaving supplies, candy and confection items, paper goods, timepieces, dietetic foods, writing instruments, and photographic equipment.

Joseph Kolodny, managing director of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, and Mr. W. B. Bennett, a staff assistant, accompanied these three top-place salesmen to Washington, where their induction into the academy took place.

They explained to me that the academy has been established to champion the cause of salesmen everywhere in the Nation, and to enhance the profession of the salesman as an honorable and a dignified one. The association is convinced that selling is accountable for the rapid growth and achievement of some 50 gigantic consumer product industries and that the heartbeat of our flourishing national economy is rooted in the record of accomplishment of the country's salesmen.

Mr. Kolodny, long a spokesman of the tobacco and allied products industries, stated recently:

> The sales and movement of merchandise are basic and inherent in the American in-

dustrial system. As distributors, sales managers, and salesmen, our role in the scheme of things is that of selling, marketing, and merchandising. When these fundamental functions are belittled or misunderstood, our significance in the industrial spectrum, encounters similar circumstances. When the status of a profession is denigrated, it fails to attract the necessary new and qualified recruits. Creative salemanship has built this nation into the greatest and most powerful in the entire world. Creative salesmanship has paved the way for countless aspirants in the commercial, artistic, academic, and entertainment fields to achieve the pinnacle of fame, pre-eminence, and world renown. Creative salesmanship has provided and continues to provide maximum earning power and unlimited opportunity for growth in every sphere of legitimate endeavor. Throughout the entire course of American history, scarcely any recital of praiseworthy achievement omits reference to the names of individuals who have risen to the top by virtue of dogged determination and creative salemanship.

Following a presentation of $7,000 in scholarship funds for the higher education of the three salesmen's children, I asked Otis Clift of Independence, Mo., point blank: "Otis, what is a salesman?" Gentlemen, I found his answer both eloquent and enlightening.

> Being a salesman today—

He said—

> no matter what you are selling, means keeping your thumb on the pulse of trends in marketing. It is keeping up on changes in display techniques and learning how to make thoughtful and dignified sales presentations to prospective merchants. In many cases, it is a question of the salesman's having to educate the storekeeper. It is a lot of work, but it is good work. New accounts are extremely important to a salesman. Lose an account for any reason, you search for two new ones. I love my work. I have an intense interest in my customers and my company's welfare. If there are any other reasons for trying to be a good salesman I am not aware of them.

Gentlemen, I do not believe any of us should forget the importance of the country's corps of salesmen and their vital role in making this wonderful economy go. Accordingly, I would like to salute Mr. Clift of Missouri, Mr. Cacciatore of New Jersey, Mr. Ravn of California, and their thousands of fellow salesmen. I believe the Academy of Creative Salesmanship has taken a healthy and firm step to enhancing the stature of all of them and I hope the idea does not stop with the 30 consumer product industries associated with the National Association of Tobacco Distributors—but that it spreads.

The Nation's salesmen have long needed a rallying point and a reminder as to their importance, and I believe the association's Academy of Creative Salesmanship will serve these needs admirably.

The Berlin Wall, 1961–66

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, Saturday of last week marked the fifth year that the Berlin wall has stood as symbol of encroachment on the freedom of the people of East and West Berlin, as a symbol of the suppression practiced by the Communists.

I noticed the following editorial in the Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel, and I insert it here because it is an explicit statement of the meaning of the Berlin wall:

> THE WALL, 1961–66
>
> They started in the early, still dark hours of Sunday, Aug. 13, 1961. Along the invisible line that divided the Russian zone from the Allied zone in Berlin, along streets and across empty lots, thousands of Communist soldiers and policemen began stringing a fence of barbed wire. Their aim: To halt the stream of refugees fleeing the dreary totalitarian life in East Germany for a life of freedom in the West.
>
> Soon workmen stacked concrete blocks six feet or higher and topped The Wall with barbed wire. Patrolling East German "People's Police" watched for the sudden dash of an escapee, and shot to kill. Shocked and angry, West Berliners called it the wall of shame. Around the world, it became known as The Wall, and it stood as a permanent act of brutality and a confession of failure.
>
> Americans shared the thrill of Germans every time ingenious and daring East Berliners made their escape—by swimming a wintry canal, crawling through sewers, tunneling under The Wall, ramming a truck through a barricade or outfoxing the Communist police. And were saddened when the police gunned their victims down. So far as it is known, 58 people have been shot and killed attempting to flee, and 54 wounded. Another 2200 have been caught and arrested.
>
> Today with brazen cynicism, the East German regime was celebrating the fifth anniversary of The Wall. The twist: The erection of The Wall was a "victory," the establishment of an international border "to preserve peace in Central Europe." Indeed the Russians' East German puppets have gone to great lengths to "improve" The Wall, and make it look "normal." They are still building bunkers and pillboxes and have dressed up some places with flower beds.
>
> But the searchlights and the police dogs and the People's Police still are on guard. It is still a crime to attempt "flight from the Republic." East Germany still lives behind barbed wire. Flower beds or no flower beds, it is still The Wall, a confession of failure, a wall of shame.

Supreme Lodge of the Order of AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. BILLIE S. FARNUM

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the occasion of the 44th Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA, being held this year in Washington, D.C. It thus seems appropriate for me to take this opportunity to offer my sincere appreciation for the many contributions and services rendered to the United States and the world by the Order of AHEPA, its three auxiliary organizations, and all Greek-Americans. The word "AHEPA" is made up of the first letters of five significant words—American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

As embodied in its constitution, the Order of AHEPA has set high and commendable goals for itself—goals which are in keeping with the highest ideals and traditions of the United States. Thus, the Order of AHEPA encourages adherence to the laws and traditions of the United States and instructs its members in the tenets of democracy. AHEPA strives to instill in its members an appreciation for the responsibilities of citizenship and encourages active participation in political, civic, social, and commercial organizations. The order pledges itself to oppose all forms of political corruption and tyranny and actively resists any union of church and state. Directing its cultural and educational goals are the ambitions of promoting a better understanding of the ideals of Hellenism and the Hellenic cultures, promoting good fellowship and a spirit of altruism, and promoting the American educational system.

The membership of the Order of AHEPA and its auxiliaries is composed almost entirely—95 percent—of American and Canadian citizens of Greek descent; however, there is no requirement of Hellenic descent for joining the order. Among some of its most noted members have been former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, former President Harry S. Truman, and Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, along with several present and former Members of Congress. The whole AHEPA family is composed of the Order of AHEPA and its auxiliaries—Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles, and Maids of Athena.

Over the years the Order of AHEPA has accumulated an impressive list of honorable and worthy accomplishments. Many of these have been rendered as a part of major war and disaster relief programs and in the interest of making better education more easily accessible and recognizing achievement in education and other fields. Even this list is small when compared to the wide activities of the chapters in the realm of their local communities and governments.

And so, fellow Members and Americans, it is with great pleasure and humble respect that I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and offer my continuing support and encouragement for the activities of the Order of AHEPA and our many fine Greek-American citizens.

National Traffic and Motor Vehicles Safety Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13228) to provide for a coordinated national safety program and establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce to reduce traffic accidents and the deaths, injuries, and property damage which occur in such accidents.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I support the National Traffic and Motor Vehicles Safety Act of 1966. I commend the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and its distinguished chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS], for so completely filling a need that affects so many of us.

The automobile is the daily companion of millions of Americans who spend as much time in their car as they do in their homes. The building codes of almost every locality protect us in our homes. It is about time we have a code to protect us in our automobiles, too.

This legislation has been too long in coming, and I hope we see a significant increase in the safety of our automobiles. I am aware that only a fraction of automobile accidents can be attributed to faulty equipment—though more than we have hitherto been led to believe—but one unnecessary death is too many, and the destruction of life has been terrible.

So I am glad we are finally setting safety standards for our automobile manufacturers. I again commend the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and its chairman for reporting out an excellent bill—one superior in many respects to that passed by the other body. I am pleased to support this fine and necessary piece of legislation which is totally in the public interest.

"The United Nations and Notions," by Yves Henri Lacaze

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Yves Henri Lacaze, is a firm supporter of the United Nations.

He recently set forth his warm sentiments on the subject in four stanzas of a poem published in the Flatbush magazine.

The sentiments expressed in the poem deserve wider circulation, and I commend the poem to my colleagues:

THE UNITED NATIONS AND NOTIONS

(By Yves Henri Lacaze)

Expansively vast was the nebula that rotated and cooled and contracted in stages,
That hurled rings of substance which formed into planets, shaped with stars and challenged the ages.
Thus, out of this heavenly form our planet, the Earth, was born,
From whence came Adam and Eve and to where came Christ, His Son!
Here roamed the prehistoric animal and here lived the early Babylonians,
Here conquered Caesar, spilling the blood of the conquered and wasting the blood of his Romans—
For this is the Earth, where fire gives warmth and fire burns forests,
Where the wheel and the flying machine speed man toward goodness and fame . . . toward hate and destruction!
The Earth, an angel and devil rotating in space an angel at rest and a devil in motion!
Here men have learned of the power of God, the love of the kind and the hate of the bad.
Here some have united in a struggle for peace, and many have joined in their notions of war,
For here sing the leaders of freedom and here march the captains of blood,
Here swell the expanses of ocean and here flow the rivers of mud!
And, out of it all, the nebula, the centuries gone, the comets and planets, Christ and Caesars,
Was born the idea of nations united to lead both the weak and the strong,
To shatter the evil of those who by hate have been guided,
And to replace notions united of war by the United Nations of peace!

David Dows: A Most Unforgettable Character

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, for many years Reader's Digest has carried articles about most unforgettable characters. One of my own most unforgettable characters, David Dows, of New York and South Carolina, passed away last Friday, at age 81, at Hot Springs, Va.

David Dows was a friend and confidant of former Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall.

David Dows, for many years, was Republican State Chairman for South Carolina. He was State chairman when it was even unpopular to admit you were a Republican. He worked tirelessly to build up a two-party system. He added respect and integrity to the Republican Party in South Carolina. Even so, David Dows was independent and always placed the welfare of his country ahead of party.

I well remember, during the days when he was exerting almost superhuman efforts to win support for the Republican Party in our State, as a friend and as a neighbor, he conferred with me often as my home was only a few miles from his magnificent antebellum plantation, Green Pastures. I remember when David Dows accepted the Republican nomination to run for Congress in the Third Congressional District at the same time I had the Democratic nomination. He conferred with me about it and I shall always believe he supported me on election day. He was that kind of man.

David Dows believed in the two-party system. He wanted to see good candidates nominated by both parties and the people vote for the man. All of us could do well to emulate the high standards he demanded in public service.

Mr. Dows was one of the most remarkable men I have ever known.

As a rancher and a gentleman farmer, he set an example for the entire area and the State in the field of agriculture, conservation, and rural beautification. South Carolina has lost an outstanding citizen whose forthrightness and courage to lead has benefited and will continue to benefit the political atmosphere of the State for years to come.

The following is from the Aiken, S.C., Standard and Review:

WINTER RESIDENT: DAVID DOWS RITES SET FOR AUGUST 17

David Dows, a winter resident in Aiken for over fifty years died suddenly Saturday night at The Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Virginia while vacationing with his wife Emily Weller Schweizer Dows.

A native of Irvington, New York he was the son of David and Jane Strahan Dows, and was 81 years of age the day before his death.

In recent years Mr. and Mrs. Dows have made their permanent home in Aiken, except for several months each year which they spent at Green Pastures Farm near Bradley, South Carolina where he once operated a large cattle farm. He was associated with W. R. Grace & Co. in New York for many years and served as director of Grace Bank.

A member of the 1906s graduating class of Yale University, for many years he was Sheriff of Nassau County, Long Island. All of his life he was interested in sporting events, both as a participant and spectator. He was a 4-goal polo player and a lover of racing and trotting horses. He owned and trained the famous trotter "Black Rod" and still holds the world record for having driven "Black Rod" twenty miles in 58 minutes and 21 seconds on the Aiken Training Track on March 25, 1942. For many years he served as a member of the New York Racing Commission.

He was a Captain in the United States Army during World War I and served overseas in the European Theatre.

At the time of his death he was a member of The Yale Club of New York City, the Racquet & Tennis Club of New York, India House, New York City, the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, Long Island, the Capitol Hill Club of Washington, D.C. and the Palmetto Golf Club of Aiken.

In South Carolina he was fondly known as the "Father" of the modern Republican Party and was State Chairman of South Carolina for many years until failing health forced him to resign.

Mr. Dows is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emily Weller Schweizer Dows and one daughter, Mrs. John M. Gates of New York City; three step-children, Mrs. Charles C. Burke, Plainfield, N. J., Raymond J. Schweizer, San Francisco, California and Thomas Schweizer, Baltimore, Maryland, and six grandchildren. His only son, David Dows, Jr., was killed in a plane accident November 25, 1964.

Funeral services will be held at St. James Church in New York City on Wednesday, August 17th at 2 p.m. Interment will be in the family plot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, North Tarrytown, New York. A memorial service will be held in September, the time and place to be announced later.

Mr. Dows was a member of St. Thaddeus' Episcopal Church in Aiken.

Order of AHEPA International Convention

SPEECH

OF

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, it is a special pleasure to join with so many of

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our colleagues this week in expressing a welcome to the members and friends of the Order of AHEPA and its three auxiliaries, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena, as they gather here in the Nation's Capital for their 44th international convention.

It is also a valuable opportunity to pay tribute to the work of the AHEPA family during its 44 years of existence, to the numerous and irreplaceable contributions to our country which have been made by our fellow Americans of Greek origin, and to the noble principles and high purposes of AHEPA which should inspire us all.

As a Member of Congress who is privileged to represent many constituents of Greek descent, I know at first hand how greatly they have enriched our Nation, how generously they have given to their churches and communities and to civic endeavors of all kinds, how deeply they feel about the obligations and the rights of citizenship, how actively they have participated in the political and governmental life of their areas. Whatever our ethnic or national backgrounds—and they are as diverse here in this Chamber as the Nation is diverse—we are all the beneficiaries.

Among those constituents, I am informed that several will be present this week for the AHEPA convention. From chapter No. 280 in Elizabeth, there will be James G. Argyros, John H. Gallos, John Yack, and Miltiades Delfinopoulos. And from chapter No. 114 in Plainfield, there will be John Givas, George Menoutis, Marcus E. Scarkos, and Dino Dazos.

I am delighted, Mr. Speaker, to welcome them, and to wish for them and AHEPA a most fruitful and successful convention.

South Offering Two Lessons for Rest of Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. James K. Kilpatrick presented in the Washington Evening Star, Tuesday, August 16, 1966, a clear and factual study of what is happening on racial problems nationwide. I feel that it should be reproduced in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article is as follows:

SOUTH OFFERING TWO LESSONS FOR REST OF NATION

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

It is time to remark, if a Southerner may be heard, upon some of the ironies of this long hot summer.

How strange it is, how passing strange, to read the datelines on the racial stories. How curious it is to see the House of Representatives involve itself in riot law. And is it not remarkable to note how the tight shoe pinches, once it binds the other foot?

For the last 12 years, since the new era of race relations dawned with *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, the South has provided the nation with a wonderfully convenient whipping boy. Some of its placenames have entered the language as trigger words—Little Rock, Oxford, Selma. And these have rung in liberal ears like the bells of Dr. Pavlov.

In this pejorative time, the cartoonists have developed a whole demonology for Dixie—the lout of a Southern sheriff, collar open, houn-dawg by his side; the hooded Klansman, club in hand; the Neanderthal Southern governor, unable to comprehend the value of nonviolent demonstrations. The incessant theme of our great liberal newspapers, chief among them the New York Times, has been the horrid bigotry down South.

Where is the violence this summer? Why, sir, it is in the great Southern city of Lansing—of Lansing, Mich., that is. It is in Omaha, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Providence, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Brooklyn. It is in Amityville, N.Y.

Except for insignificant flare-ups in Atlanta and Jacksonville, the South has experienced a summer of quiet progress. Is it possible, the Southerner inquires, that prejudice is not like pellagra, peculiar to his region? Is it conceivable that those Northern spokesmen who have spent ten years in denouncing the Southern sickness were infected with the same virus all along?

Witness some other curious happenings. A few years ago, when the Rev. Martin Luther King led his crusaders into Birmingham, there to wage war upon the infidel, Southern members of the House asked for a federal law to prevent interstate commerce in riots. Their bill died a quick death in committee. But last week, a curiously changed House shouted its approval of precisely such an amendment to the civil rights bill.

If memory serves (and memory serves pretty well), the Northern press regarded Dr. King as the great hero of that affair. Down in darkest Birmingham, he was the purest Christian martyr of our time. But what do they think of Dr. King in Chicago? Why, sir, he is Marc Anthony, come to stir up a riot.

Still other ironies abound. Before the Brown case, and in the years that followed it, the great object was "integration." Now, says Stokely Carmichael, whose professional task is to coordinate the non-violence of his followers, "we must cut ourselves off from white people." Only in this fashion, he avows, will they proceed to true liberation.

Now, the point of these ironies will be lost if they are interpreted as no more than a Southern pot's finding pleasure in calling a Yankee kettle black. Neither are these observations intended as any defense of Southern virtue in race relations, for the South's treatment of the Negro, in all too many areas, has been simply indefensible. But it is to suggest that Lansing and Omaha and Cleveland, in the midst of their agony and bewilderment, can yet relearn two lessons from the South.

One of these is that honesty is the best policy; the other is that some things can't be hurried. Over a long span of years, the typical Southern white man was often wrong but seldom dishonest. In his public policies and in his private life, he honestly refused to regard the Negro as his equal in law or in society.

Now the compulsions of law and encouraging evidence of a changing world have made him re-examine that view. He is honestly discarding it. Racial violence doubtless will recur below the Potomac, but the astonishing truth is that the South is beginning to solve these difficult problems just as the North is beginning to find them.

And this is the second point. Carmichael is basically right for reasons he himself may not have articulated fully, in his insistence upon "black power." In the end—and it will take time—the Negro must make his own way. He must not be held back arbitrarily, but he cannot be pushed or shoved or hauled, either. The best the white majority can do (and this the South understands) is to get out of his upward path, to give encouragement, to provide help when it is sought, but to stay detached from his intensely personal struggle.

The South has not been shriven; it holds no license to preach. Yet the South can remark that out of honesty—even honest antipathy—one can grow honest respect in time. But nothing much can be forced from the thin soil of hypocrisy by topical applications of local remonstrance and federal aid. You begin by getting rid of sham; after that, separately and together, you begin to get rid of slums.

Governor Rockefeller Approves New York State Bill To Help Fight Against Air Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, I have been much concerned about the problems of air, water, and noise pollution, and have introduced legislation in these fields.

Therefore, I am quite pleased whenever I see an advance or breakthrough in any of these areas.

New York State has again taken the lead in the fight on air pollution.

There follows Governor Rockefeller's approval message on the latest legislation in the field, which shows the Governor's firm recognition of the need and his recommendation of a program to combat the problem.

[Memorandum filed with Senate Bill, Introductory Number 4760, Print Number 5787]

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Albany, August 1, 1966.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW, THE TAX LAW, THE REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW AND THE VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC LAW, IN RELATION TO AIR POLLUTION

Approved.

This bill, enacted upon my recommendation with the support of many community groups and leaders, would enact a six-point program to combat air pollution. The bill would:

(1) provide the basis for specific and meaningful rules prohibiting air pollution by authorizing the Air Pollution Control Board

—to adopt rules restricting the nature and amount of materials which may be emitted to the air from any pollution source, and

—to adopt standards governing the composition or use of fuels where necessary to preserve emission standards:

(2) enhance effective enforcement of these rules by streamlining procedures and broadening the enforcement powers of the Commissioner of Health;

(3) authorize the Air Pollution Control Board to require the installation of motor vehicle exhaust control devices on 1968 and subsequent cars;

(4) encourage construction of industrial air pollution control facilities by

—granting a fast write-off under the State's tax laws, and

—authorizing municipalities to exempt such facilities from local real property taxes;

(5) encourage municipalities to eliminate air pollution from municipal dumps and incinerators by providing 100% State aid for surveys to provide for efficient and clean disposal of solid waters; and

(6) provide the basis for more effective cooperation with New Jersey by proposing (subject to New Jersey's consent) that the air pollution powers of the Interstate Sanitation Commission be broadened to include recommendations for specific enforcement action and that existing powers to cooperate on monitoring and warning systems be made more specific.

Air pollution is a serious health and economic problem, as well as a growing public nuisance. The comprehensive legislation which I am approving today will provide a firm foundation and framework for progressively effective action to combat air pollution.

The bill is approved.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

The Equal Protection of the Laws

SPEECH

OF

HON. PRENTISS WALKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues have readily offered explanations for the race riots currently taking place over our Nation. However, in the August 1, 1966 issue of the U.S. News & World Report, Mr. David Lawrence in his column states that the demonstrations causing the riots are used "as a means of coercing Congress into the passage of stricter civil rights laws and the grant of more and more money to rebuild slum areas."

I have maintained since the Watts riots of 1965 that the Federal Government through the so-called Great Society administration has given these people a blank check with "no strings attached," and as a result the beneficiaries have come to expect a continued handout. When they do not get what they demand, they know exactly what to do—demonstrate and riot.

I urge my colleagues to read this column and to heed the challenge offered by Mr. Lawrence:

WHO IS TO BLAME

(By David Lawrence)

A wave of discontent is sweeping the country today.

People are asking why the Government at Washington is seemingly indifferent to the riots and crimes in the big cities of the North—the latest in Chicago, Cleveland and New York. The disturbances are due in part to racial friction, but are intensified by acts of violence resulting from an abuse of the concept of "demonstrations." This device has been openly espoused as a means of coercing Congress into the passage of stricter "civil rights" laws and the grant of more and more money to rebuild "slum" areas.

It is to be noted that, within the last few years, the Government has undertaken a massive program of education and assistance to the underprivileged. Anti-poverty legislation has been enacted. Appropriations have been made to improve conditions in many of our cities. Government departments and commissions have been active in endeavoring to enforce "equal rights" and to assure "equal opportunity" in employment.

Why, then, are the leaders of the civil-rights movement preaching "nonviolence" but, in effect, arousing passions and inciting people to violence?

Why are the police in the big cities interfered with by pressure groups and charged with "brutality" when they try to maintain law and order?

Why has it been found imperative for the National Guard to be called out in State after State to help the local police quell riots and preserve order?

Why was a "long, hot summer" of trouble predicted repeatedly last spring by some of the leaders of civil-rights groups as if to threaten Congress that it must immediately comply with their demands?

Are the outbreaks spontaneous or planned? Why the sudden appearance of the firebombs and shotguns in the crowds? Why all the arson?

What is the record and background of some of the top advisers who sit beside certain gullible leaders in the civil-rights movement and plan "targets" for the mobilization of demonstrators?

Why has the information about subversive activities been withheld? Why is this minimized as incidental? The Rerevend Billy Graham told a news conference the other day that the Government, including the FBI, knows the offenders and should identify them to the public. The testimony of police chiefs in Cleveland and other cities is that the recent assaults were apparently organized in advance.

Why, indeed, are street "demonstrations" of any kind deemed necessary in a democracy to secure passage of proposed legislation or enforcement of existing laws?

What has happened to the system of communication between the people and their Government? Is it really no longer effective?

These questions are being asked on every side because they touch the fundamentals of life in America today. Mob violence and vandalism are emerging on a wide scale in many a community. Day after day the newspapers carry reports of innocent citizens being killed or wounded, private property looted or destroyed, and residential neighborhoods terrorized.

The slogan "black power" is widely proclaimed but it can only stir up more race consciousness and a cry for retaliation by "white power."

Many of the pastors openly preach "civil disobedience." A member of the President's Cabinet, himself a Negro, excuses it all as follows:

"If the average white American put himself in the shoes of the average black American, he would be just as angry, just as prone to violence as the Negro is today. The thing that surprises me is that it hasn't happened before."

Discontent is increasing largely because of a feeling that persons elected to public office have failed to take the steps necessary to maintain law and order. Congress seems hesitant to enact corrective laws for fear of offending Negro voters.

The Administration argues that Congress has virtually unlimited power to protect "civil rights" by invoking the clause of the Constitution which authorizes it to regulate "interstate commerce." If so, there is a parallel obligation to insure the safety of all citizens, irrespective of race or color, in their homes and on the streets.

The rising discontent in America may reflect itself in the autumn elections. It would not be surprising if the American people showed their dissatisfaction with the party in power by voting for the opposition candidates, even though no alternative policy on the issue of law and order is being offered by the Republicans.

Meanwhile, a passive Administration looks on, claiming to be without authority to intervene, but actually unable to perceive as yet that the electorate is steadily becoming embittered.

Who is to blame for this inaction? Plainly, those who hold office today are to blame, as they have the responsibility to see to it that whites as well as Negroes are given 'the equal protection of the laws."

Connecticut Initiates Wholesome Outlet for Teenagers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to an article in the August 19, 1966, issue of Life magazine which reports on a most interesting development concerning teenagers.

I am certain that we all are deeply concerned with the incidence of juvenile crime, rioting, and lawlessness. It is perplexing to observe the growing evidence of anxiety and unrest on the part of our young people in the face of increased affluence and lowered unemployment. While the causes of this behavior are many, varied, and complex, solutions do exist, but unfortunately they are often neglected because of the lack of adult awareness and determination to act.

Happily one of my constituents, John Angel, an ex-nightclub owner from New London, Connecticut, over a year ago started what may well be a significant step toward providing our young people with a sensible and healthy outlet for their energies. Mr. Angel, appalled that local youngsters had no place to go, has started a teenage club called "TV's Hullabalo Scene." Located in a large barn in Waterford, Conn., Mr. Angel put in a rock and roll band, charged a dollar for admission, a quarter for soft drinks, and placed it all under minimum but strict adult supervision. The results appear tremendously successful. As the pictures accompanying the article so graphically demonstrate, when young people are given a wholesome place in which to dance and enjoy each other's company they stay out of trouble and have a good time.

Mr. Angel and a local realtor have established an organization called Teen Clubs International, Inc., offering franchises for new clubs. The purchaser with a location receives a package arrangement including interior decor, a sound system, and help with advertising, community relations, and the selection of a band. Already 6 clubs are in operation and in the next 2 months 20 more will open. While I do not regard this project as the complete answer to the solution of our youth problem, it is nevertheless an encouraging step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is a Member in this House who has not been concerned with the evils growing from the situation where teenagers have no acceptable outlet for their desire to meet and socialize with one another. I sincerely hope that this or similar schemes will spread to every community in the land. Being run as a business enterprise the idea should be particularly attractive to local entrepreneurs and require little or no public money. However, the need is just as great in poverty areas as well as anywhere else, and when necessary, Federal funds should be available to help defray some of the costs involved in such undertakings. A modest investment now in providing for teenage recreation facilities would reap enormous returns later in social good.

The brief article reads as follows:

YOUTH: WHAT THEY NEED IS A PLACE TO GO

The beauty of the idea is its simplicity: Take a big, empty barn, install a lively rock 'n' roll band, charge a dollar admission, sell soft drinks in paper cups for a quarter, and have strict but minimal adult supervision. What happens is happy pandemonium: 800 kids, elbow to elbow, dancing themselves silly. The site is a teen club in Waterford, Conn. called "TV's Hullabaloo Scene," one of six such clubs now operating. Twenty more will open in the next two months from New England to Florida. Springing from a widespread need for wholesome places where kids can dance and enjoy each other's company, the clubs operate as business concessions. Town officials and parents, leery at first, now applaud the swinging but well-run social centers. And the kids can't get enough. "The music is so loud it blacks out your ears," exults one. "The smoke fills your head. You forget it all and just dance."

The Hullabaloo franchises began with John Angel, a teetotaling ex-nightclub owner from New London, Conn., who was appalled that kids in his area seemed to have no place to go. With Ted Hendel, a former local real estate man, he set up Teen Clubs International, Inc., purchasing rights to the name "Hullabaloo" from the NBC television show. Then they advertised in business publications ("your community needs a Hullabaloo Scene Teen Dance Club") offering franchises at $15,000 each.

For his money a concessionaire with a location gets a package that includes interior décor, sound system and help with advertising, community relations and the all-important matter of selecting a band. So far, the kids themselves have jealously guarded the rules: "Be over 14 and under 21 and prove it; no liquor on your breath; wear what you like—but don't be a slob; maintain your cool."

A Man's Home: Castle or Slum?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, one day before the House of Representatives passed the Civil Rights Act of 1966, the controversial measure was discussed in an editorial presented by the Indianapolis WFBM television and radio stations.

I commend this editorial to all Members of this House and to all citizens interested in civil rights legislation. Titled "A Man's Home: Castle or Slum?" the editorial of August 8 speaks for itself:

A MAN'S HOME: CASTLE OR SLUM?

The House of Representatives has been debating the Civil Rights Bill of 1966. And, last Friday, approved a watered-down provision to extend the national policy against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing established by President Kennedy in 1962.

Unfortunately, the compromise exempts 60 per cent of the nation's housing units, and allows a real estate agent to discriminate if the home owner agrees in writing that he may do so.

In that and in some other respects, our Indiana Civil Rights Law and the Indianapolis Open-Occupancy Ordinance are *stronger* than the federal legislation being considered. For instance, in this state—and particularly in this city—a homeowner may not permit his real estate agent to practice discrimination on the basis of race or other unreasonable factors.

If the individual property owner acts on his own, he may do as he pleases.

The federal law, as now amended, *will* cover about 23-million housing units, including large apartment houses and individual homes built and sold by developers. In addition, it will cover completely most of the new homes being erected in the suburbs and central cities.

That's fine as far as it goes. But we would like to see the Senate reinforce and extend the housing provision to more closely concur with President Johnson's intentions when he suggested the bill.

As a nation we have already acted wisely and strongly to insure voting rights, equality of opportunity in employment, education, and in the use of public accommodations and facilities.

But if, in fact, a man's home *is his castle*—representative of his place in the sun—what hypocrisy it is to guarantee any American citizen all that is necessary to achieve prominence by his own efforts, and then deny him the ultimate right to escape the shadows of an urban slum.

In these turbulent days, if we are all to share this nation's great abundance in peace and mutual self respect, that simply cannot be the case.

Bridgeport Bar Association Offers Aid to Servicemen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to my colleagues attention a very noble and generous service that is being given to the members of the Armed Forces by the Bridgeport Bar Association. The association has offered our servicemen its counsel for legal matters involving civil law under Connecticut jurisdiction.

The letter which appeared in the Bridgeport Post on July 24, 1966, and describes how a serviceman might obtain needed assistance follows:

BRIDGEPORT BAR ASSOCIATION, INC.

DEAR FRIEND: The Bridgeport Bar Association is proud of our fellow citizens who are serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

We recognize the importance of your service to the Nation. Many of our members have served in the military forces, in war and peace, and understand and appreciate problems that sometimes confront a serviceman.

The military branches have facilities for advising and counseling, if you require such assistance. However, if you feel that you need guidance on legal matters involving civil law under Connecticut jurisdiction, the Bridgeport Bar Association will be happy to help you if it can.

You may write to the Bridgeport Bar Association, Inc., Room 600, 945 Main Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06603.

Please accept our sincere best wishes in the fulfillment of your military duty in the highest traditions of our country.

Sincerely,

ALBERT L. COLES,
President.

Operation Headstart in Roseland, Ill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the following article from the South End Reporter of Chicago, Ill. of August 3, 1966.

OPERATION HEADSTART FOR ROSELAND

(By Marie Adducci)

Today, in a country as rich and full of opportunity as is the United States, it doesn't seem plausible that children exist, who have never known the joy of piecing a jigsaw puzzle together, experienced the delight of a child's tea party, or played with building blocks.

Yet, this misfortune plaques all communities in America, not only the impoverished slums. Roseland and nearby areas have their representatives of the "inexperienced child."

Operation Head Start, in its second year, is attempting to give these youngsters the experiences which are important facets in their growth.

LOCAL SCHOOL

The Head Start program serving the Roseland and nearby areas is located at the Esmond Elementary School, 1865 Montvale (Morgan Park).

The majority of the children enrolled in the local Head Start program have had experience with puzzles, tea parties, and building blocks.

Neverless, the goals of the local Head Start program are the same as those in the impoverished slum areas. The immediate goal is to better prepare four and five year olds for kindergarten and elementary school. While the far reaching goal is is the prevention of high school dropouts.

"Children need to develop self confidence, and work with other youngsters. If they have this experience they will not lose a minute of school because of orientation needs," related Mrs. Grace Koehler, a teacher for Head Start.

INSTRUCTORS

Mrs. Koehler is in charge of 40 of the 80 children enrolled in the program at the Morgan Park school. Twenty attend her morning class and the remainder comprise the afternoon section. Three aides are present to assist Mrs. Koehler. They are: Dale Anderson; Diane Carroll; and Brenda Pruitt, a Neighborhood Youth corps worker.

The other forty children attend the morning and afternoon classes of Mrs. Clara Moeller who is assisted by Cathy Koerber and Mary Ann Larmon, both volunteer aides.

"All the schools in the South section of Chicago have made their attendance quotas," related Mrs. I. Hagan, south section principal.

In all the schools the classes are kept as small as possible to give each child the opportunity for role playing. Youngsters are more apt to be attentive and express themselves in small groups. Through their conversations the teacher is able to find out the various needs and anxieties of the child.

BUS TRIP

Beside the daily activities of story telling, puzzles, games, and co-ordination activities, the children will be visiting various place such as the Nature Center at 159th and Paxton and the Museum of Science and Industry.

Special school days have also been initiated into the program. Pet Day is a happy occasion for all the children. They are allowed to bring any type of pet from a dog or butterfly to show their classmates.

The vegetable parties always bring a wide array of potatoes, carrots, beans, etc. for the children to see.

These special days give the child the experience of sharing something of his own with others. By learning to share with others, the Head Start child will have learned this experience before he enters kindergarten or first grade.

CHANGES

Due to additional funds the Head Start program has been expanded this year over last summer's.

Each child is given a free lunch every day of the eight-week program. Last year only cookies and milk were available.

For the first time four-year-old children, who will not be starting school in the fall were eligible for Operation Head Start. These youngsters will be able to attend sessions next year also.

"Of course the five year olds had preference over the younger children because they will not have another chance to attend the Head Start classes," explained Mrs. Hagan.

PARENTS

Parent participation has been greatly improved over last year. The parents accompany the children on the bus trips and assist on special days, Mrs. Koehler said. In addition the parents meet with each other and the teachers to discuss the problems and benefits which might arise concerning their children.

HEALTH EXAMS

Other new additions to this year's program are the extensive medical and educational studies.

All the youngsters are given a complete physical and dental examination. Any problems or deficiencies which might arise in these two areas are taken care of free of charge through Operation Head Start.

The medical exams have showed cases of positive tuberculosis and cardiac conditions, which might have gone unrecognized until the child was much older, said Mrs. Hagan. Corrective measures are used immediately.

Each child underwent an extensive vision and hearing test and corrective measures have been put to use where needed.

Speech consultants and school psychologists are always available for any problems which might arise.

The extensive educational testing program includes a pre and post test for each child to measure his individual achievement. Language exams, identification of objects, and records, are included in the tests given throughout the eight-week Head Start program.

Case studies are being made on many of the children to show both the typical and atypical youngster.

TRAINING

All the professional teachers and principals in Operation Head Start underwent a 40-hour orientation program conducted by Roosevelt University.

The aides received their in-service training at Wilson Junior College.

Local residents are invited to view the Head Start classes at the Esmond School on any weekday, said Mrs. Hagan. There are special greeters at the school to meet any visitors.

Commencement exercises will take place probably on Aug. 17 for the Esmond classes and the program will officially end Aug. 19, Mrs. Koehler added.

LAST YEAR

Last year Operation Head Start classes for Roseland were held at the Kohn, 10414 State, and Poe, 10538 Langley, Elementary Schools. Mrs. Koehler taught last year in the program at Kohn.

Chicago's Operation Head Start is operated under contract with the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity by more than 21 public and private agencies.

Chicago has the largest Head Start program in the United States this summer.

Tribute to Irvin and Israel Feld of Carter Barron Amphitheatre

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, among the delights for summer audiences in our National Capital are the performances at the Carter Barron Amphitheatre. Irvin and Israel Feld have developed these performances into a leading element in Washington's programs of performing arts. Mr. Roy Meachum, of WTOP radio and television, broadcast on August 9 an excellent tribute to the Messrs. Feld. Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that the text of his broadcast be included at this point in the RECORD.

The text follows:

CARTER BARRON COMMENTARY

(By Roy Meachum)

With only about 2½ million men, women and children in the Washington area, paid admissions to the professional performing arts last year totaled around 2 million. A very round number indeed and a very sound response to the out-of-town dilettantes who are still trying to sell Washington as a cultural wasteland.

As a sometime hired hand in the performing arts, I can remember living with audience statistics 11 years ago. So naturally, apart from my present assignment, I have watched with close interest Washington's growing response to theatre, music and dance.

A great many factual reasons are given. Various people are credited with the contribution of their talents or their money to build this interest.

Without taking anything away from anybody, a major factor has been the job done over the past 12 years at Carter Barron Amphitheatre by Irvin and Israel Feld, two gentlemen with the knowledge, the taste, the guts and the sense of repsonsibility to make the outdoor stage into an important element in Washington's arts.

Without the Felds' summertime employment of some of his musicians, Howard Mitchell would have had a even more difficult time keeping good men in the National Symphony.

The National Ballet and the Opera Society should erect statues to the Felds for the job they've done bringing famous opera stars and great ballet companies into Carter Barron.

With the Roumanian Government cancelling their folk dance group because of Vietnam, the current Washington summer can only boast the New York City Ballet, the world's best. Furthermore good seats can be had at Carter Barron for about the cost of a neighborhood movie.

The current cloudy weather has kept some timid souls away from the New York City Ballet. International politics have closed the Felds for several days next week. I'm not trying to arouse your sympathy; the brothers will survive because of everything else they've got going, including the Beatles.

But man does not live by sympathy or profits alone. These gentlemen have earned our respect and gratitude. In several other countries the governments would have long ago pinned medals on Irvin and Israel Feld, entrepreneurs in the finest tradition of the performing arts.

Demonstration Cities Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH Y. RESNICK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the attention of the House to the demonstration cities program which will soon be before us for consideration. I strongly support this program and consider it an essential investment in the future of our country, for if we do not address ourselves to the solution of the problem of the cities we know what we can anticipate in the future.

In every newspaper we pick up there are reports of tension, unrest, and violence. These are the results of our lack of attention to the problems of our cities.

Recently a group of congressional interns spent 2 weeks in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. In their reports these students repeated the same points which so many observers have made.

Housing is uniformly poor and expensive; food is of poor quality and costly; the poor are unaware of their legal rights and are bilked by absentee landlords and store owners; schools are dirty and crowded; harassed teachers are unable to keep order, much less give these disadvantaged youngsters the special attention they need; swimming pools, parks, and playgrounds are few and inadequate; unemployment is high, and morale is low.

I do not mean to imply that the situation is as critical in all of our cities, but Bedford-Stuyvesant, Hough, and Watts provide clear examples of the fruits of our policy of indifference toward the urban centers of our country.

All of us, including those from rural areas such as my own upstate New York district, must be concerned. We must recognize our present problems and plan for the future development. Our population is expanding at a terrific rate. The future American will live his life in the city. As the President indicated in his speech of January 26, 1966:

By the year 2000, four out of five Americans will live and work in a metropolitan area.

Small towns will become cities, crossroads will become villages. If we want more for our constituents than unsightly, urban sprawl—if we want more for our children and our children's children than junkyards for playgrounds—if we want more for the businessmen of our communities than "going out of business" signs, then all of us, rural and urban Congressmen alike, must give the demonstration cities program our unqualified support.

Increase in FNMA Borrowing Authority

SPEECH

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15639) to amend title III of the National Housing Act to increase the authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association to obtain funds for use in its secondary market operations.

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Chairman, I support the FNMA bill—H.R. 15639—to stimulate flow of mortgage credit for the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration.

One example of the tight money situation in this country is reported in the August Journal of Homebuilding. According to this publication, June housing "starts" at the seasonally adjusted annual level of 1,288,000 units, were at the lowest rate in 6 years. Not since the 1960 recession has the June rate been this low.

The June decline in building permits indicates that the worst is yet to come. The full impact will be felt in the months ahead when "starts" are likely to fall off still more.

This recession in the construction industry is also affecting the construction trades in which employment layoffs are rising abnormally.

Several weeks ago, a large group of builders representing the Dayton, Ohio, area called on me to discuss the seriousness of the problem. Since their visit, the executive director of the group has reported the announcement that Dayton's largest savings and loan firm has no construction money for market or speculative homes. Construction money will be available only to those builders who agree to place the permanent loan with this firm. They are also requiring a one-third downpayment on all home loans. It is expected that the other savings and loan firms in Dayton will follow.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting the corrective measures in H.R. 15369 and to give careful consideration to any bill which will ease the Nation's tight money problems.

Anti-Antipoverty War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, criticism of the administration's antipoverty program actually serves as evidence that the program is headed in the right direction and merits support.

Roscoe Drummond, the distinguished newspaper columnist, comes to this conclusion in analyzing attacks leveled against the program from such sources as the Liberty Lobby and the John Birch Society.

Item by item, Mr. Drummond refutes their arguments that the program is a cause of Negro rioting, that it seeks to organize the poor for political purposes and it destroys individual initiative. In fact, just the opposite is true.

As a whole, in concept and substantial execution, the program in Mr. Drummond's view deserves support when the bill appropriating funds for fiscal 1967 is brought up for a vote.

I call the column, which I have taken from the Washington Post, to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 10, 1966]

ANTI-ANTIPOVERTY WAR: FAR RIGHT ATTACKS PROGRAM

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Congress and the public ought to take note of the defeat-the-bill attacks on the anti-poverty program from the Far Right.

Congress will soon be voting on the 1967 appropriation and they should find these extremists' tirades persuasive evidence that the beginning which has been made to help the very poor help themselves is headed in the right direction and deserves support.

The kill-the-bill arguments of the Liberty Lobby and the propaganda spread by "Let Freedom Ring," as rung by the John Birch Society via the telephone, are so ill-founded, inaccurate and misleading that they ought to assure the public and Congress that there isn't much of a case to be made against the anti-poverty program.

By resorting to such tactics the extremists virtually admit that valid arguments against the anti-poverty program are scarce.

What are these misstated and distorted arguments which their circulators hope will put the anti-poverty program out of business?

They argue that the anti-poverty program is a cause of the Negro rioting in Watts and elsewhere. The contention here is that the war on poverty, because of its political philosophy, has a large place in any explanation of rioting in Watts or Harlem or any other American city . . . not as a solution but as a factor.

The truth is that Watts and Harlem are the end results of decades of racial discrimination and unfairness and most Americans know that it is right and necessary to act with special speed to help those who have been most neglected. The anti-poverty program is part of that necessity.

The extremist argue that the anti-poverty program is "cynically" organizing "the poor for political and revolutionary purposes."

The answer to that is that a major criticism brought against the program by conservative Republicans in Congress, including minority leaders GERALD FORD and EVERETT DIRKSEN, is that the Office of Economic Opportunity has not done enough to increase the participation of the poor in the development of policy and program on the ground that such participation by the poor increases responsibility.

The extremists argue that the war on poverty "is destroying individual initiative."

The thrust of all the anti-poverty programs is self-help through special education, special job-skill training needed to break the cycle of extreme poverty. Such governmental assistance does not destroy individual initiative, it expands individual initiative.

Obviously in any pioneering effort of this kind there will be mistakes, large and small, and shortcomings. The anti-poverty program has had its share of such—but no more than might be humanly expected.

Probably less. Indeed, in a survey of 40 cities the Christian Science Monitor reached this finding: "The war on poverty may have established some kind of all-time record. In the nearly two years of operation, there hasn't been a whisper of scandal in the administration of the overwhelming majority of programs across the country."

The program as a whole, in concept and substantial execution, deserves the support of Congress and the country.

The 44th International Convention of the Order of AHEPA

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in welcoming to the city of Washington members of the American Helenic Educational Progressive Association as they hold their 44th international convention.

This 46,000-member organization with chapters throughout the country, and in Canada, Australia, the Bahamas, and Greece, represents the fine traditions of Greek-American heritage.

AHEPA, as the organization is known, fosters and encourages each of its members to strive toward standards of excellence. Devotion to one country, community, and fellow man typifies the AHEPA family and its moral commitment. AHEPA's efforts toward directing attention to the educational needs of men and in promoting and disseminating culture and learning deserves our admiration.

The influence of AHEPA reaches far beyond its immediate members and spreads throughout many lands. Its objectives and accomplishments are worthy of the highest praise.

I am pleased to know there are a number of delegates to this AHEPA convention who come from Connecticut, and those from my own Third District.

I extend my warm congratulations to them and to AHEPA for the work they have accomplished, and wish them continued success in the work they are doing.

Culver Points Out Combined Progress of Iowa Factories and Farms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, it is a source of pride to every Iowan that the remarkable growth of our State, which has brought our economy to a healthy and stable balance of agricultural and industrial prosperity, has attracted national and international attention and respect.

For over a century, Iowa has been a predominantly agricultural State, and we have maintained our position of leadership in the production of corn, cattle, hogs, and soybeans. In 1965, the value of Iowa's agricultural products was nearly $3 billion, as we provided 10 percent of the Nation's food supply and shipped almost $600 million in agricultural commodities to meet food needs abroad.

But today, Iowa is also recognized as an industrial power, with more than one-fifth of the Nation's top 500 manufacturers operating over 260 plants in the State. The value of Iowa's manufactured products in 1965 was $9 billion—75 percent of the total economic productivity. Latest available figures show that well over $300 million in Iowa manufactured products are shipped abroad, and those figures are rapidly rising.

This growth has been possible because of the richness of Iowa's natural resources, its geographical location, and the access to markets, its extensive transportation network, and the excellence of its schools and research facilities.

But these qualifications alone could not have accomplished the economic successes of the past few years. Primary credit must go to the local community development groups who, with the Iowa Development Commission, have gone out to seek new industry for Iowa and new markets for her agricultural and industrial products at home and abroad.

The success of these efforts is evidenced in the income and employment rates for the State. In 1965, personal income in Iowa rose 10 percent, well over the national increase of 6 percent, and in the first 3 months of 1966, Iowa led the Nation with a 15.3-percent rise in personal income.

At the same time, Iowa has led the Nation in the rate of employment, with latest unemployment figures for the State at 1.8 percent.

Iowa has long led the Nation in the excellence of its educational system, and Iowans continue to hold the highest literacy rate in the Nation. Ninety-seven percent of our high school graduates score in the top half of the American college testing program, and none of the 66,000 students need travel more than 50 miles to find one of the State's 49 colleges. Iowa ranks third in the total number of Ph. D.'s awarded annually on a per capita basis.

Unfortunately, for much too long a time, we have watched this talent leave the State for more attractive positions elsewhere, but new and expanding industry has brought the opportunity and the promise to encourage these young people to stay in Iowa and to share in its progress.

According to the Industrial Development and Manufacturer's Record of July 1966:

> The Hawkeye State offers a tested formula for success: an economy balanced on the cornerstones of traditional agriculture and new industries.

It is with pride that I bring this accomplishment to the attention of my colleagues in the House, and ask unanimous consent that the article be included at this point in the RECORD:

IOWA BALANCES AGRICULTURE WITH NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

(By R. Van Pelt)

Iowa: The Hawkeye State offers a tested formula for success: an economy balanced on the cornerstones of traditional agriculture and new industries. The reasons for this industrial growth are the subject of I.D.'s third biennial report on the State of Iowa.

Iowa, the land of the tall corn and, more recently, of the tall smokestacks, campus-type industries, and research facilities, lies in the heart of the Middle West. And therein lies much of the secret of her economic growth. Situated, as Iowa is, in a geographical and climatic location suited both to industrial and agricultural growth, the state has enjoyed an expansion of both industries throughout the years.

Traditionally a leading agricultural state, the Hawkeye State not too long ago decided to "go after" big industry. The results are impressive. Now, more than one-fifth of the nation's top 500 industrial concerns operate plants throughout Iowa, and this proportion is continuing to grow.

Lifting the state up the industrial development ladder are community development groups and the Iowa Development Commission, an active, well-organized agency which aids and abets the manufacturer as well as the industrial site owner, sometimes arranging the "meeting" and, as often as not, officiating at the "marriage."

The Commission maintains a store of authoritative information on the various facets of the state's economy, and is able to supply confidential additional information to bona fide manufacturers whose interest is sincere. Using special code numbers, the Commission does not reveal a manufacturer's identity until the industry, itself, makes its identity known.

In addition, IDC teams work together with the many development groups which exist on a local level throughout the state, assisting them with preparation of factual information, suggesting programs of action and officiating as a clearing house for statewide information.

Iowa's contributions to the cultural development and educational accomplishments of the nation have been noteworthy. The Iowa State University of Science and Technology, located in Ames, houses one of the leading education and research centers of the region and has a special program called Technical Institute which has attracted a great deal of interest from manufacturers.

Dr. James A. Van Allen, whose pioneering work in nuclear physics, cosmic rays and atmospheric physics, "named" the radiation belt surrounding the earth, will be remembered as head of the Department of Physics at the State University of Iowa in Iowa City.

As new industrial plants sprout throughout Iowa, diversification is evident. Six of the largest plants in the state are food processors. There is, nonetheless, a wide variety of products manufactured within the state. As this list of "top-side" manufacturers will show, many nationally known "names" are locating plants in Iowa: Alcoa, Procter & Gamble, Monsanto, Standard Brands, H. J. Heinz, Wilson & Company, Quaker Oats, American Cyanamid Company, Champion Paper, Dupont, Link-Belt, Zenith, Philco, Lennox, Firestone, Rockwell Standard, John Deere, John Morrell & Co., and Emerson Electric.

Because generations of Iowans have worked with their hands (many grew up on mechanized farms) this experience is easily transferable to assembly-line and other types of manufacturing. Increased mechanization of the farms has caused a constant flow of workers from the farms; and this trend is continuing, providing a pool of readily trained workers.

In addition to Iowa's labor pool—admittedly its second greatest asset next to location—the state has other major qualifications for attracting industry. Primary among these are: market availability, transportation, legislation, tax laws, education and research facilities.

MARKET AVAILABILITY

Situated as Iowa is, in the heart of the nation, one-third of the total U.S. population is within one day's shipping time from any Iowa location. A manufacturer can, therefore, ship in every direction to the nearby major consumer and industrial markets. At hand are the flourishing markets of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Minneapolis. Moreover the Iowa market is responsible for more than $3,700,000,000 in annual expenditures in the retail field.

TRANSPORTATION

Proximity to the market is meaningless unless transportation facilities are adequate. In this instances Iowa can propertly boast a transoprtation network which is one of the finest to be found in any state. With the interstate highway program nearing completion, every point in the state will be within 13 miles from rail trackage. In addition, navigable river border the state on the east and west and air transportation provides a rapid access to the marketplaces of the world.

The state is fourth in the United States in the number of Class I railroads, having 10 Class I roads with 8,310 miles of trackage. All 10 lines offer piggyback service, and all maintain experienced industrial development staffs devoted to assisting manufacturers in plant site selection.

Class I roads are: Santa Fe, Burlington, Great Western, Miliwaukee, Northern, Illinois Central, Union Northwestern, Rock Island, Great Pacific and Wabash. In addition to the mainline roads, there are eight short lines.

The Iowa Motor Truck Association estimates there are 12,000 operators pushing rigs in the state. It counts 4,000 contract carriers and 8,000 common. The ICC has licensed 1,122 interstate carriers.

The State Commerce Commission estimates there are 7,000 irregular route and contract carriers, 150 scheduled carriers and 125 liquid carriers.

These trucks use 11,500 miles of paved roads (19th highest in the U.S.). At various stages of construction or planning are a total of 709.4 miles of Interstate highways. The state has three Interstate systems under construction, a program costing $514 million and slated for completion in 1972.

Interstate roads are: I–29, skirting the Missouri River northbound from Kansas

City to Sioux City; I–80, cutting across the state from Council Bluffs through Des Moines to Iowa City and Davenport; and, I–35, cutting the state north-south from Kansas City through Des Moines to Minneapolis.

Flanked on the east by the Mississippi and on the west by the Missouri River, Iowa's water transportation system has been responsible for the establishment and expansion of many of the state's large industries. Twelve of Iowa's industrial cities are located on river banks and have, between them, 33 barge terminals. Low cost barge tarnsportation is available on both streams.

More than half the state is within 30 miles of one or more of 14 airports offering scheduled air service by Braniff, United and Ozark air lines. Located within the state are 28 airports with hard-surface runways, lights and UNICOM. Twenty-one others have lights and UNICOM but do not have paved runways.

INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY

In addition to the Missouri and Mississippi, the state has an abundance of water for proces use. There are 12 other rivers and numerous streams, reaching out for a total of 15,000 miles. And, according to the Iowa Development Commisison, the state has more than 200 trillion gallons of underground water.

UTILITIES

Eight electric companies and seven gas pipeline firms provide energy for industry. The state's power firms are tied together in what is known as the "Iowa Grid," pooling their resources for peak demands in a system which provides plenty of power at reasonable prices. This Grid represents an investment of $61,500,000 and consists of a network of high-voltage transmission lines tying together the facilities of investor-owned utility companies.

Hundreds of miles of line link generating plants in the state and interconnect with other "pools" from Canada to the Gulf, east of the Rockies and south of the Great Lakes.

Power firms represented in this "combine" are: Iowa Power and Light, Iowa Public Service, Iowa Southern Utilities, Iowa Electric and Light, Interstate Power, Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric, Union Electric and Rural Electric Cooperative.

The state's gas firms are Northern Natural Gas, Service Pipeline, Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, Mid-American Pipeline (LPG carrier), Great Lakes Pipeline and Northern Gas Products (LPG division of Northern Natural). These lines criss-cross the state so that gas is available in all the larger cities and hundreds of small communities, with more being tied in regularly.

LEGISLATION

Indicative of Iowa's "welcome mat" industrial policy are some of the beneficial laws which have been put into effect to encourage the economic development of the state. They include: a law permitting municipalities to issue industrial revenue bonds; the creation of "open port" warehousing; and the approval of a development credit corporation.

"Open port" warehousing is comparable to "free ports" for foreign commerce. It means firms can bring in and process material and ship it out of state again without paying inventory taxes, unless the goods are domestically consumed.

TAXES

Iowa's tax laws have been carefully developed to insure that industry is fairly treated. There are no confiscatory taxes existing in the state to retard industrial development. In fact, Iowa's broad tax base insures fair treatment of the individual and corporation, alike. (For details, contact: Iowa Development Commission, Des Moines, Iowa.)

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Fully aware of the importance of research as a key to industrial expansion, the Iowa Legislature has appropriated large sums for research in the use of farm products and for the establishment of a Center-for Industrial Research and Service at Iowa State University of Science and Technology at Ames. There (at Ames) a full-time staff studies the state's industrial and natural resources, undertaking research projects and advising business concerns on management and technological problems.

Twelve other colleges and universities in the state are engaged in research programs for state and federal governments and private industry at an annual expenditure of over $25 million.

The Ames Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission (including the Industrial Research Institute and the Statistical Laboratory) is Iowa State's leading facility. Iowa State is also doing research in agriculture, veterinary medicine, the sciences, electronics and many other fields.

The University of Iowa is concerned mainly with basic research, which means its principle objective is to enlarge the frontiers of knowledge. Applied research is held to a subjective role.

Other colleges with research activities include: Central College, chemistry, botany, phychology and economics; Clark College, chemistry and biology; Cornell College, chemistry and human and animal behavior; Dordt College, chemistry; Esterville Junior College, chemical analysis; Marycrest College, chemistry; Loras College, chemistry; Mason City Junior College, chemistry; Parsons College, chemistry and orthodontics; St. Ambrose College, federal, municipal and private projects; and State College of Iowa, computer research for private firms.

There are, altogether, 49 colleges and universities in the Hawkeye State, a fact which makes it necessary to travel only 50 miles from any point in the state to reach a college campus. The state ranks third in the United States in the number of doctorates awarded annually per million population, and tenth in the total number granted each year. Iowa State University claims the distinction of turning out more engineering students each year than any other institution west of the Mississippi River.

INDUSTRIAL VARIETY

Food and kindred products have accounted for a majority of the industries which have located plants in Iowa; however, following in "popularity" are chemical and allied products, metals fabrication, non-electrical machinery; electrical machinery and lumber-furniture, rubber and plastics products, printing-publishing, stone glass and clay products, primary metals, apparel, petroleum, leather and leather products, transportation equipment, paper and allied products, ordnance and accessories, and miscellaneous.

FARMING STILL GOOD

Although industrial plants are "sprouting out all over" the Iowans have not turned their backs on farming. Agriculture remains one of the stable pillars of the state's economy.

The corn still "grows tall." In fact, corn is big business in Iowa, as are soybeans, cattle and swine. And, while the processing of animals and field crops has boosted the state's economy, another facet of agriculture has added hundreds of manufacturing jobs. Fertilizer is essential to farming. Therefore, chemical fertilizer plants dot the state.

Thus, it is a fact that industrialists looking over the State of Iowa for a new facility will find the economy balanced nicely on two strong legs: agriculture and industry.

This is a formula for success that can't be denied.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

An Open Letter to Neighbors in Washington's Southeast 11th Precinct

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 19, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article entitled "An Open Letter to Neighbors in Southeast's 11th Precinct," published in the Washington News of August 18, 1966.

There being no objection, the letter to the newspaper was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

An Open Letter to Neighbors in Southeast's 11th Precinct

The following letter was written by a resident of Southeast Washington, Ken Smith, of 2422 Elvans Road se, addressed to his neighbors in the community:

I'm poor. I'm not working, even. I'm Negro. I'm a high school drop out. I drink, I smoke and gamble, and I'm a product of a broken home . . . but I'm not a rebel. I love you and my country and community. I love life. I've seen police brutality first hand; but on a larger scale I've seen citizen brutality.

"Coming events cast their shadows before" is one of the truest sayings in the world. And anyone can say "I told you so" after things get out of hand.

But I have a solution to our community problem. It is this:

First remember, regardless of who you are, if you look for trouble you'll find it. Second, each and every one of you, white and colored, stop and think. "What am I as an individual doing for my community, not what is my community doing for me?" Are you guilty of hanging on corners, creating a nuisance to passers-by with rough language and horseplay? Do you hang outside of the liquor stores waiting for a sponsor to get your head bad on cheap wine and beer?

Do you hang on your front steps looking as unkempt and slovenly as you can? Do you really give a damn where your children are, or only when they are arrested? Do you pull as many as five false alarms on a given week-end night? Do you harass the paper boys who are trying to lift themselves by their bootstraps, and take their pennies?

Did you, in spite, break into the new apartment building and tear things apart, breaking windows, fixtures, and such? How many windows did you break at Moten School, Birney School . . . How many rides did you steal on the D.C. Transit buses? How many muggings, party crashings, gangs, rapes and rumbles were you in on?

Did you come home drunk last Friday and curse the neighbors, God and your own family?

What did you do about the dirty apartment fronts on Morris Road and other places? Did you get up and stick the kids on the front porch looking as lost as can be while you caught another nap?

Well, most of us are guilty of some of these things and the solution lies with the individual. He presents his ideas to a group and if his ideas are not right then the group's ideas won't be right if they adopt his.

Don't demand until you are ready to offer. Don't take until you are ready to give.

You are not born free socially, or economically. You are born free spiritually and it behooves each and every one of you to put forth the effort to be free socially and economically. Youth is no excuse any more than age or educational ignorance because we all know what hurts us and if it hurts us it hurts others also.

So get off the street corners and stoops, get into the churches, Y's, community centers and the like. Hold your heads up, look all men in the eye and say I am as good as you because I act it.

Just like the rioter's way of living leads to early death and destruction, so does the rioter's way of asking for help lead to death of ideals and incentive and programs..

Don't let Chicago and Watts and Detroit and Philadelphia be your guideline or example. "To thine own self be true."

Remember this: orderly dissent is legal, it is soul-searching, and it is productive. But remember that "united we stand divided we fall" means united in decency and purpose to achieve the Utopia we all wish for.

America's SST

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 29, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the program to build a supersonic airliner for the United States is one of immense importance to all our people, as well as to the future of transportation in the world.

Recently, Edgar E. Ulsamer, special assistant to the executive director of the Air Force Association, wrote an article in Air Force magazine which describes the progress of the designs for such an airliner and their economic implications.

I believe that most Members will find this report both informative and useful and I offer it, edited for space reasons, for the Record.

America's SST—Matching Haste With Reason

(By Edgar E. Ulsamer, special assistant to the executive director of AFA)

The moment of truth for the American supersonic transport program, the announcement of the winning airframe/engine team, will come sometime after September 6, the deadline set by the Federal Aviation Agency for final specifications and bids.

Senior FAA officials call it a "wide-open horse race." Neither the technical advisory board nor the high-echelon panel which will guide the presidential decision as to whether Lockheed or Boeing will build the airframe, and General Electric or Pratt & Whitney the engine, has yet been appointed nor has their composition been fully formulated.

As now planned, the technical advisory board will be comprised of between 200 and 300 aviation experts. Nearly half of these are likely to be uniformed and civilian members of the Air Force, with NASA, DoD, Navy, and FAA filling out the other slots. Airline officials, representing the actual buyers, will be invited to participate, and the opinions of foreign airlines will also enter into the considerations.

Since all competitors plan to subcontract around fifty percent of every contract dollar, the economic impact of the program will be nationwide.

The government will finance the lion's share of development on a cost-sharing basis until the entire project reaches a state where commercial financing becomes possible. The formula on which this cost sharing is based is one of America's better-guarded secrets. Officials will admit only that the government's share will range somewhere between seventy-five percent and ninety percent and that the net worth of the participating companies somehow figures in the computation.

How the government's investment is to be recouped—and how much of it over how long a period of time—is not yet clear. A royalty arrangement has been suggested but would be difficult to apply to foreign airlines. In any case, the SST program is bound to generate enough employment, general business activity, and taxes that the national economy and treasury will gain handsomely even if the government's funds are repaid only indirectly.

Both Boeing and Lockheed would like to see both aircraft types built. They cite three reasons: First, Lockheed's L–2000 and Boeing's 733 have certain advantages over each other, and there would be better U.S. market penetration with two models from which the customer can choose.

Secondly, while the American economic system is a competitive one, the U.S. government is creating a monopoly by funding only one version of the basic form of air transportation of the future. Not even the optimists expect that the loser, or any other aerospace company, will attempt to build an SST alone.

Finally, there is safety in numbers. If two companies were designing and testing two different aircraft, using two different types of engines, U.S. aerospace leadership could survive if one of them turned out to be a flop. As it is, failure of a single American SST race entry to perform as expected might take the U.S. out of advanced commercial aircraft design for years.

The SST prototype is due to fly in four years. And there is every indication that this schedule will be maintained, or even compresed, since every day lost means losses in sales to the French-British Concorde or the Soviet TU–144.

Boeing and Lockheed officials stress that the national SST effort is moving along to their full satisfaction. As the Boeing Company's SST government relations manager, Heber Badger, puts it: "We are making haste with reason I don't think you could speed things up any more and not run into trouble."

The Federal Aviation Agency's SST Program Director, USAF Brig. Gen. J. C. Maxwell, stresses the virtues of the orderly and evolutionary progression which have marked the aircraft's development: ". . . I shudder when I reflect on the situation which would exist if the program had gone into prototype development last July. The configuration changes and improvements which have evolved since would dictate a completely new beginning."

Lockheed's SST general manager, Robert A. Bailey, agrees, but adds that further delays are not waranted by the state of the art. Lockheed, he says, is "ready to start cutting metal." Boeing is being more cautious, indicating that they are still exploring alternatives.

Just a few weeks ago Boeing submitted to the FAA a "refined design" of its 733 model which increases the aircraft's size, weight, and passenger capacity significantly. It now measures 298 feet in length, or twenty-seven feet longer than both its original entry and the Lockheed SST. Weight was increased from about 500,000 pounds to about 600,000 pounds, and the passenger capacity has now reached 300 in all-economy confiuration.

The new Boeing SST design features a variablesweep "integrated" wing which combines with the horizontal tail to form a single lifting surface for supersonic flight.

Boeing claims a number of improvements resulting from the updated design: The integrated wing improves supersonic cruising. The greater wingspan in landing configuration gives higher lift, permits lower speed, produces lower sound levels, and is safer. And the large size furnishes greater passenger capacity, an intrinsic economic advantage, Boeing claims.

Lockheed spokesmen commented that their L–2000 could grow to the same 300-passenger capacity "very rapidly" if that were deemed necessary. Meanwhile, borrowing from their own YF–12A/SR–71 evolution, they have added a ventral fin to their L–2000 design.

Yet there is little doubt that the original slow pace of the American program has caused an irretrievable time loss.

Boeing, Lockheed, and the FAA agree that, under the present timetable, between 125 and 175 Concordes will be sold to the world's airlines "simply because that aircraft will be the first on the scene." Nevertheless, the Concorde is seen as no more than a halfway step in supersonic technology while the American SST will represent a gigantic leap forward of greater impact than the changeover from piston to jet aircraft.

The risks inherent in building the SST are considerable and the costs staggering. General Maxwell recently estimated that the total investment by the time the first airplane is delivered to the airlines in 1974 "may exceed $4 billion." What makes these risks more acute is the fact that the SST deviates from the historic pattern of commercial aviation, depending on technology paid for by the military.

No military aircraft is "flying the type of schedule the SST is expected to fly," General Maxwell says. And he points out that "the B–70, the F–12, and the F–111 will be helpful in highlighting likely problem areas." But he warns that unwarranted confidence cannot be put in test analogies because of operating differences.

"It is in the area of durability," he says, "that the SST must go it alone. In the Air Force, if a mission is vital, you build a system that can do the job. Whether or not the life cycle of the propulsion systems, for instance, is relatively short, is of secondary importance. A commercial aircraft can't afford any long downtime, such as letting the fuselage skin cool before turnaround or replacing a $1.5 million engine too frequently."

The SST's design criteria are demanding, President Johnson told Congress in March:

"Our supersonic transport must be reliable and safe for the passenger. It must be profitable for both the airlines and the manufacturers. Its operating performance must be superior to any comparable aircraft." And he asserted the fundamental need for an American SST by stating: "The United States is preeminent in the field of aircraft design and manufacture. We intend to maintain that leadership."

Here is how the SST shapes up as the design race enters the home stretch:

The question of speed has been settled in the form of a compromise.

Both entries, the variable-wing 733 and the double-delta L–2000, are slated to go into production as Mach 2.7 aircraft. Lockheed spokesmen say that their model, if chosen by FAA, "would build up to Mach 3 speed gradually, in a step-by-step development program and eventually reach Mach 3.2."

Boeing's Heber Badger states the 733 will "be capable of Mach 3 cruise speed from the start as far as aerodynamics, structure, and materials are concerned. He added, however, that the hydraulic system and other elements need to be "beefed up before we can gain Mach 3." He predicted that this could be accomplished after the first few production models have been completed.

In the critical area of operating economy, both companies and the FAA are convinced that the American SST will not require the surcharge which may be necessary for the British-French Concorde.

FAA studies indicate that within twenty to twenty-five years, SST's will fly about half the free world's passenger seat-mile total and that this figure will be about 2½ times the total of all seat-miles produced currently by all commercial aircraft. Lockheed studies show that thirty-two airlines, ten in the U.S. and twenty-two abroad, maintain route structures which could economically support SSTs. Nineteen out of the twenty-two foreign airlines, incidentally, have sent a total of sixty-three executives to Lockheed's SST briefings in California. Executives of American airlines have participated in seven design meetings with Lockheed officials.

Lockheed's marketing experts forecast a market potential for 500 American SSTs and 166 Concordes by 1988. Other marketing men predict an even greater SST potential—800 aircraft or more. In terms of total cash flow, Lockheed experts say the SST may represent as much as $37 billion by the end of the 1980s and produce a worldwide average of twenty-six percent return on the investment.

On what kind of routes will the SST be profitable? Without question, any flight over 1,100 miles is the "cross-over point" where the SST with normal occupancy produces passenger seat-miles at direct operating costs equal to today's subsonic jets. On stage lengths exceeding 1,100 miles, the SST should produce lower-cost seat-miles. On shorter runs these costs would be slightly higher than those of a 707 or DC–8.

Boeing's Badger points out, however, that his company foresees "thoroughly profitable" ranges as short as 750 miles "simply because there is evidence that the SST's appeal will produce higher occupancy rates than the subsonics."

Lockheed predicts excellent SST productivity over long-leg, short-leg combination flights such as Los Angeles-Chicago-New York or San Francisco-Detroit-New York. Also, it is expected that the SST can be competitive on such flights as Miami-New York and San Francisco-Denver. The 733 and the L–2000 designs, of course, reach optimum productivity only over the longer ranges for which they were designed There they produce passenger seat-miles on a direct operating cost basis up to twenty percent below those of the present subsonic airliners or roughly equal to those of the stretched-out DC–8–60 series, which had its first test flight this spring.

Both companies consider the "below-1¢-per-seat-mile-economy" the most phenomenal feature of the SST. This may be improved further through "stretching" of the SST, which can already accommodate up to 300 passengers in economy configuration. This may well become necessary because of the advent of the "Jumbojets" which, according to present forecasts, will lead to across-the-board fare reductions of twenty percent for subsonic medium- and long-range operation.

General Maxwell points out, however, that the SST's competitivenes with subsonic jets must be viewed with an eye toward future developments. "The proposed Jumbojets [C–5A derivatives including the L–5000 and the Boeing 747]," he says, "promise economies that an SST cannot match on a seat-mile basis, so it must offer better service [speed] at a slightly higher fare."

Lockheed achieves flight economy at the subsonic, transonic, and supersonic speed ranges through low wing loading of its double-delta design.

Boeing's variable-sweep-wing design promises equal flexibility. The 733's subsonic economy would "equal that of the best subsonic jets," according to Badger. Boeing's SST can maintain subsonic flight for long periods, he says, adding that this could be critical on transoceanic flights. In an emergency situation the 733's range can be extended by fifty percent simply by "shifting down to subsonic speed," he says.

Considerable ingenuity is required to protect the human cargo and sensitive instrumentation from the sizzling external temperatures of a sustained supersonic environment. Intricate cooling devices combined with a special isothermal inner trim wall have been developed and have stood up well under realistic test conditions.

For example the fuel tanks, which use inert nitrogen to prevent spontaneous ignition at the prevailing 200 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, also serve as a heat sink, a technique first evolved by the Air Force to cool high-performance aircraft.

Equally critical are the design and absolute reliability of the pressurization systems since a complete failure at the cruise altitude of 75,000 feet or higher would result in the death of passengers and crew.

At cruise speed, the SST will travel more than half a mile in the proverbial blinking of an eye (2,934 ft./sec.). The pilots of two SSTs closing in on each other from ten miles apart would be totally helpless in avoiding collision since the grace period of ten seconds is too short for evasive action. By the way of a benchmark: At Mach 2.7, an SST going into a thirty-degree bank will have a turn radius of over forty miles.

Nevertheless, the FAA and the manufacturers entertain no doubt that the SST will be one of the safest aircraft ever built. Flying the 733, says a Boeing executive, will be "as easy as flying the 727 and easier than the 707 or DC–8." For this he credits the "excellent low-speed characteristics resulting from the variable-sweep wing."

Responding to criticism of the complexity of the variable-sweep approach, the same official says, "Complexity is a sin only when it leads to unreliability. It becomes a virtue when it increases performance and safety." He claims that high-lift devices on hundreds of Boeing's supersonic airliners have not detracted from their outstanding and highly reliable turnaround time. As for the variable-sweep wing, he predicts that this device will reduce the need to shift the fuel weight through pumping to achieve a balance between center of gravity and center of lift. US aeronautical experts, incidentally, think that the French-British Concorde is "fully dependent on fuel pumping and, should it fail, could not land without crashing."

Lockheed spokesmen are equally convinced of the reliability and simplicity of their entry, claiming that trimming the aircraft is held to a minimum of virtue of the double delta (the smaller leading delta becomes aerodynamically effective only at supersonic speed), and that all it takes to land is a change in attitude of about one degree because of the L–2000's high ground effect, rather than the four- or five-degree adjustment needed by currently operative subsonic jet airliners. Boeing claims a similar advantage for the 733.

General Maxwell states that, on a preliminary basis, his agency will insist on a minimum total flight time of 3,400 hours before certificating the SST. While this may seem excessive, he points out that the SST will operate in a "thoroughly hostile environment which so far has been penetrated by only a limited number of Air Force and NASA aircraft."

The test program, therefore, he says, will depend heavily on Air Force facilites, perhaps the B–70 range at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Lockheed's Bailey agrees that the American SST "will be the most-tested new commercial aircraft ever to enter airline service." Part of this safety will be unparalleled redundancy in all communications and instrument flight information. This provision for backup systems will link the SST to high-frequency (HF) and very-high-frequency (VHF) ground stations and communications satellites in a near fail-safe fashion. Inertial navigation, pioneered by the Air Force, will be used to give the SST bad-weather capabilities beyond that of contemporary jets.

Advanced antenna systems, flush mounted on the structural design of the fuselage and empennage and installed in duplicate or triplicate for full reliability, are being developed by Lockheed and are said to be radically advanced over present equipment.

The propulsion system, of course, is of overriding importance to the SST's reliability, performance, and economy.

The SST's engines, according to General Maxwell, will be "twice as powerful as the largest military aircraft engine and will have a higher mass flow, run hotter, and be more efficient." Engine thrust ratings will be 60,000 pounds of thrust. With an over-all output of 240,000 pounds of thrust by its four engines, the SST easily tops the 180,000 pounds of thrust produced by the six engines of the B–70.

At cruising speed, the SST engine will operate about twice as efficiently as the best reciprocating airplane engine ever built and at least 1½ times as efficiently as the best fanjet engine that can be predicted for future subsonic aircraft, according to Boeing's SST Program Manager, Maynard L. Pennell. It will produce about fifty times the cruise power of the largest piston engine, yet weigh only 1½ times as much.

The SST enjoys two special advantages: In its natural habitat, at altitude, the aircraft weighs 2,000 pounds less than on the ground. Centrifugal force in the form of Mach 2.7 speed cuts the SST's weight by more than 1,200 pounds, and the 65,000-foot-plus altitude reduces gravity by almost another 800 pounds. Considering the SST's payload of 40,000 pounds, these two factors are significant.

But there are indirect penalties which, for the moment, can only be alleviated, not entirely eliminated. For a subsonic jetliner, the fuel needed to gain cruising speed and altitude amounts to roughly three percent of the gross takeoff weight. This value shoots up to almost ten percent in the case of the SST, which burns up fuel at this stage at the rate of 200,000 pounds per hour. Unfortunately, only a fraction of the energy represented by this speed and altitude can be converted into a long glide path during descent and deceleration for landing, thereby detracting from the SST's economic attractiveness.

The propulsion system program for the SST is well along toward the hardware stage. The two competitors, General Electric and Pratt & Whitney, under their current contracts will each build three flight-weight engines and will obtain test-stand running times of at least 100 hours on each engine to prove both performance and weight before the end of the year. Thus, whichever engine is selected should be available as production hardware well before the SST prototype undergoes its first test flight.

The differences between the GE and Pratt & Whitney engines are sizable, literally and figuratively. As a matter of fact, their main common denominator is the output, about 60,000 pounds of thrust, and the fact that it takes a starting unit of about 1,000 horsepower to set either in motion.

GE has come up with a thrust-augmented turbojet while Pratt & Whitney espouses the concept of a twin-spool turbofan engine with fan-duct-burning augmentation for subsonic and transonic transition.

Pratt & Whitney claims a number of advantages for the augmentor-ram induction burner principle. First, the augmentor operates in the fan duct, an environment some 900 degrees cooler than the turbine exhaust where the afterburner is normally located. This, according to Pratt & Whitney designers, permits metal temperatures at or below 1,600 degrees, thereby enhancing the engine's durability substantially above that of one employing an afterburner.

In addition, they maintain, turbofan engines furnish improved payload/range characteristics and generate less engine noise. Subsonic fuel consumption of a turbofan is fifteen percent better than that of a comparable turbojet. It is hypothesized, therefore, that this feature makes it safe to operate an SST with smaller fuel reserves since no special penalty is attached to subsonic operation necessitated by engine malfunction or other emergency conditions.

GE's reasons for staying with the more orthodox afterburner are simplicity, the fact that its excellent supersonic and subsonic characteristics are well understood, and that the free world's "flight-time total at Mach 2.7 or above of a few hundred hours" furnishes full confirmation of this design.

The GE engine will be almost half the length of a DC–3 and its thrust about twice the weight of a fully loaded DC–3. The Pratt & Whitney entry is considerably shorter and fatter. Both Lockheed and Boeing are expected to state a specific engine preference in their final specifications but will retain sufficient design flexibility to be able to incorporate the "other engine" if the government so rules. Both companies indicate that, in the case of foreign airlines, they would consider use of engines designed overseas if and when such compatible propulsion systems are developed there.

* * * * *

The need for heat-resisting materials and advanced turbine-cooling techniques is self-evident. Directionally solidified turbine blade casting, which eliminates grain boundaries that lie perpendicular to the principal stress axis in nickel-base alloys, improves the life cycle of the SST high-temperature turbine. This technique is already proving itself in the Pratt & Whitney engine.

A still more sophisticated process is under study by Pratt & Whitney. It results in superior materials known as "monocrystalloys," individual alloy crystals which survive high thermal shock cycles and retain a high degree of strength, stiffness, and hardness in the face of high temperatures.

General Electric, in its GE 4 engine, combines metallurgical and metal-processing breakthroughs with turbine bucket cooling which, according to Gerhard Neumann, reduce metal temperatures to maximum levels "no greater than in today's commercial jet engines—while at the same time reaping the performance benefits of higher turbine gas temperatures."

Vital to the efficiency of both the GE and Pratt & Whitney engines are complex variable-geometry inlet and exhaust systems that are almost as critical to the aircraft's performance as the engines themselves. They must function at maximum efficiency at any given speed regime to maintain the SST's payload and range requirements. The so-called capture areas must be wide open at low speed and narrow at supersonic cruse. Computerized analyses must be used to furnish the precise values. For instance, a one-percent change in exhaust-nozzle thrust coefficient on an SST engine increases the specific fuel consumption by almost four percent—meaning 4,600 pounds less payload or 115 miles' shorter range.

Boeing and Lockheed both have invested many millions of their own dollars in SST research. What will happen to the loser?

Under the rules of the game, there need not be a loser in the usual sense. If the design which is not chosen meets the fundamental criteria, that company will be reimbursed, at least in part, for its work. Beyond that it would appear likely that substantial subcontracts on the SST will go to the loser, not as an automatic privilege but simply because of the complementary nature of its expertise, whether it be Boeing or Lockheed.

Finally, it is a foregone conclusion that the loser will waste little time going to work on preliminary studies of the hypersonic transport, a vehicle which, in General Maxwell's opinion, will constitute a staggering challenge. "The SST's technology was pioneered by the Air Force and NASA. We are now harvesting from their seed beds. The HST builders won't be quite as fortunate. Research in the higher Mach regions is lagging."

The Humor Lobby

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 19, 1966

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article written by Clayton Fritchey, on August 17, 1966, on the subject of the humor lobby.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE OF AFFAIRS

(By Clayton Fritchey)

Washington.—Believe it or not, a comedy writer named Jim Atkins has registered with Congress as a lobbyist, and will act as the agent for a new institution called the "Humor Lobby," an invention of another comedy writer named George Q. Lewis.

Atkins and Lewis want to enlist all government agencies in promoting "a National Sense of Humor." Laughter, they say, "is good for the soul, and laughmaking is almost a public service."

A sense of humor, they add, "strengthens morale—and is good for the country, Presidents, politicians, Congress, and the people alike."

Washingtonions would not deny this, but they would challenge the Atkins-Lewis theory that our government officials need help from professional humorists in order to be funny.

Take, for instance, Vice President Humphrey's speech to University of Minnesota graduates, in which he said that the U.S., far from indulging in any "arrogance of power," was perhaps over-hesitant about using its power. "As a people," he said, with a perfectly straight face, "we abhor the use of force."

Then there is Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D. N.Y.). Speaking up for "black power" before the National Association of Colored

Women's Clubs, Rep. Powell, who has always been an elegant dresser himself, and married to fur-clad wives, told the ladies to "shake off the mink coat mentality that has alienated some from the black masses." The ladies were kind enough not to laugh in his face.

Connoisseurs of capital humor give high marks to Manuel F. Cohen, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, for his daring analysis of the stock market. "As you know," he said, "the market has gone up in the past, and it has gone down in the past. I think it will continue to move up and down from time to time in the future."

Some old timers think Cohen's observation ranks with President Coolidge's historic revelation "that when a large number of people are out of work, then you have unemployment," or with Dean Rusk's recent unqualified assertion to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "the world is round."

Both the Senate and House open each day with a prayer, and the oldest standing joke in Washington is about the guest minister who began to pray for the Senate, but, after looking at the Solons, started praying for the country.

Messrs. Atkins and Lewis should have been in the House not long ago to hear the blessing of the Rev. Elmo L. Romagosa, of New Orleans. "O Supreme Legislator," he said, "when the Congress of life is adjourned and they answer the final quorum call, may the Eternal Committee report out a clean bill on their lives. Finally, by unanimous consent of the Heavenly House, may the Infinite Speaker recognize them on both sides of the aisle with this reward: 'Well done, good and faithful servants of my people.'" The Congressmen didn't realize at first that he was talking about them.

Not all the humor of public figures is verbal, for some go in for sight gags, like the President showing his scar, or Premier Ky and his wife posing in their Capt. and Mrs. Midnight flight suits.

There is something about Vietnam which prompts unforgettable comments:

Item—"I was much impressed by Prime Minister Diem of free Vietnam. He is a true patriot, dedicated to independence and the enjoyment of his people of political and religious freedom." (John Foster Dulles, Mar. 9, 1955)

Item—"The U.S. hopes to withdraw most of its troops from South Vietnam before the end of 1965." (Secretary McNamara, Feb. 19, 1964)

Item—"They (the Vietnamese) get hopped up on drugs and burn themselves up. . . These Orientals are mystics." (Admiral Radford, June 1, 1966)

Item—From beauteous Anita Bryant after a Vietnam GI entertainment tour: "I've always tried to maintain a Christian standard in all my performances. . . If you portray an image that shows you are a lady, usually their thoughts won't waver to anything else."

All in all, however, the humor market in Washington is currently bearish. A fellow newspaperman, Don MacLean, reports that "The Johnson Wit," a collection of the President's funniest speeches, is presently marked down from $3 to 99 cents in a local bookstore.

Tight Money? Not for the TVA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the growing scarcity of and continuing high demand for credit has resulted in the highest interest rates since World War II. We know what this has done to the small businessman, the homebuilders, and the farmers. Leading Democrats and administration representatives continue to blame the Federal Reserve Board and private sources for the situation. They urge that banks and other money lenders tighten their loan programs. They beseech business to curb investment. But objective observation reveals that President Johnson's administration has only itself to blame for the extreme money tightness. The administration has abdicated economic leadership and has failed to take the necessary measures to moderate demand for credit.

An editorial in the August 16, 1966, issue of the Chicago Tribune pinpoints without equivocation where the responsibility lies. The editorial follows:

Tight Money? Not for the TVA

Consider the plight of our would-be Great Society. Inflation is hanging over our heads, and the demands of industry and the war are devouring every cent that savers can provide.

Interest rates have therefore been driven higher and higher—so high, indeed, that some people fear they may trip up the business boom and bring on a recession. Spokesmen for the administration, alarmed at the thought of such a thing before an election, are urging banks and other lenders to keep their interest rates from going any higher.

What the banks ought to do, these spokesmen insist, is to ration their loans and thus keep borrowing and spending from getting out of hand, and save us from disaster.

But look. . What fiend is this sneaking into the money market in search of 300 million dollars and offering the unheard-of rate of 5.91 per cent, thus tempting everybody else to raise rates, too? Shhhh, my friend, don't be disrespectful. It's an agency of the federal government, the Federal National Mortgage association.

But now look again. Who is this that Congress and President Johnson have just authorized to borrow another billion dollars? Shhhh, again, my friend. That is another government agency, the Tennessee Valley authority, which wants to expand its steam and nuclear electric generating capacity while private industry is being told to cut down on its borrowing and investment.

This, we suppose, is what the administration means by rationing money. The government gets all it wants for the expansion of socialistic projects while others are in danger of being stifled by a shortage of funds.

Death of M. Steed Stackhouse, of South Carolina

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 19, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a devoted friend and outstanding South Carolinian Hon. M. Steed Stackhouse. My friend passed away on August 11 in the hospital at Florence, S.C.

He was a lifelong resident of Dillon County, born in 1899 in the Minturn section. A son of the late Dr. Wade Stackhouse and Elizabeth Steed Stackhouse, prominent citizens and founders of Dillon County, Mr. Stackhouse carried on in the tradition of public service which his father began. He served until last year as a member of the South Carolina Probation, Pardon, and Parole Board. In 1959, he spoke out about corruptive practices in the State penal system which resulted in a lengthy investigation by a special committee of the legislature.

Mr. Stackhouse attended Clemson College and Massey Business College in Richmond, Va. He had extensive land holdings in South Carolina and Georgia and was at one time owner of the Carolina Milling Co.

For many years he was active in the politics of Dillon County and the State, bringing the light of public opinion to bear wherever he recognized evidences of malpractice in public office. He was a dedicated and public spirited citizen serving his community and family in many ways. He continued this devotion to public duty even after the death of his wife last Christmas Eve in a tragic traffic accident. He is survived by a daughter and son and three sisters.

With his family and friends in Dillon County we mourn his passing and share their sorrow, but with his family we also share the realization of a life fully lived in dedication to the betterment of his State, Nation, and fellow man. I ask unanimous consent that the following editorials from the Charleston News and Courier and the Dillon Herald be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, Aug. 13, 1966]

M. S. Stackhouse

Bearer of a family name long prominent in the Pee Dee region of South Carolina, M. Steed Stackhouse of Dillon was a business man who took seriously the duties and obligations of citizenship. On many occasions he played an active part in the public life of his community and state.

Six years ago, as a member of the State Probation Pardon and Parole Board, Mr. Stackhouse raised questions about corruption in the penal system of South Carolina which shed the spotlight of publicity into some shadowy places. Believing he had something he ought to tell the public, Mr. Stackhouse approached The News and Courier as his first avenue of communication. We were pleased to be of service in this cause.

Mr. Stackhouse was a son of the late Dr. Wade Stackhouse, a physician and a founder of Dillon County, who died 10 years ago at age 88. The death of M. S. Stackhouse at 67 has removed a citizen for whom we had great respect. We share in the sorrow of his family and friends.

[From the Dillon (S.C.) Herald, Aug. 16, 1966]

M. S. (Steed) Stackhouse

In the passing of M. S. (Steed) Stackhouse, Dillon has lost one of its finest citizens.

We use the word "citizen" rather selectively and, in his case, prefer it to "resident." Steed, as he was known to most, was a citizen in that he took an active part in the governmental affairs of his community, county and state. He was not content to just "reside" but preferred to accept and exercise the civic responsibilities of a citizen.

For many years Steed Stackhouse played a prominent role in the government and politics of Dillon County and of South Carolina. He was not always right in what he said and did, but he had the courage of his convictions. And, proven wrong, he quickly stepped aside.

As a taxpayer, he was interested in the expenditure of tax dollars—yours and mine. He fought for the right of the public to know what was going on within its government and, denied that right, he spoke out loudly. More often than not his scathing words gave rise to public indignation which produced that which he and others wanted.

Steed Stackhouse also was a most humane man always willing to help the less fortunate though, more often than not, it was in such a way that his deeds went unheralded.

He was a man admired and respected by people of all races. Even his sharpest critics conceded that he had a will and determination of iron.

There was no giant too big for him to tackle and no undertaking too small, if either involved the welfare of his community and state. Certainly, the South Carolina penal system is the better off for the fight for reform in which he was embroiled.

He also planted the seeds which, even in a losing battle, must bear fruit in the issuance of school bonds for Dillon County. The attention he helped to focus on the matter will cause administrators to think long and hard before expending any of those funds.

Dillon and all of South Carolina have lost an esteemed citizen in M. S. (Steed) Stackhouse, a man of courage and conviction who never knew the meaning of the word "quit," even when personal and crushing tragedy stalked his life.

We hope that, now, united with his beloved Mary, he will enjoy peace and tranquility and an end to the years which must have been frustrating as he waved the cudgel of right in the face of apathetic odds. He will be missed by all of us.

Highway Safety Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13290) to amend title 23 of the United States Code to provide the highway safety research and development, certain highway safety programs, a national driver register, and a highway accident research and test facility.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the question of highway safety is one that has concerned many of us in the Nation and especially in my own great State of California for many years. California not only is the most populous State in the Nation but also has one of the most extensive road and highway systems of any State in the country. Tragically this will mean that California will probably be among the leaders in the Nation in the number of tragic deaths which this country will experience this year and next. It has been estimated that 50,000 people alive today, enjoying their families and following their normal occupations, will be dead 12 months from today, all due to tragic accidents. Twenty-four months from today, 100,000 or more will be gone. In these periods hundreds of thousands will be injured, and millions upon millions of dollars' worth of damage will have been suffered.

I am proud that as a member of the Public Works Committee I have been associated with the continuing effort over the past few years to do something about this senseless, wasteful slaughter on the highways. Chairman JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI, of the Roads Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, and Chairman GEORGE FALLON, of the full committee, have been leaders in this effort and their efforts should be commended. They have fought through the full 2 years of this Congress to establish a responsible and farsighted program such as is provided in H.R. 13290, the Highway Safety Act of 1966.

It saddens me that one of the most ardent advocates of a wise highway safety program, the late Representative John Baldwin, is not with us today to witness the progress which we have made in this legislation. John was responsible for the first step which was taken last year along these lines. This was a tentative step along the way demanding a comprehensive transportation planning program for highway safety to be carried out by State and local government. Some progress has ben made along these lines.

I am pleased to say that the State of California has taken a leading role in the research efforts, for instance, designed to discover and eliminate the causes of highway accidents. I call to your attention specifically as an example of the work that is being done in our Golden State the citation in the House report which accompanies this bill. You will note, on page 16, the account of the investigation of a skidding accident on a new highway, Interstate 80, which appearently was the result of hydroplaning on wet surfaces which made it impossible to control moving vehicles. A few shallow grooves in the surface were all that were needed to improve driving and eliminate accidents. If we can discover the causes of accidents on a single curve in Interstate 80 in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, then we can discover the causes of accidents in other areas of our Nation and eliminate them.

It is essential that the legislation which the Public Works Committee has recommended and its various aspects including assistance to States in developing and improving highway safety, improving driver performance, improving pedestrian performance, accident reporting and reocrds, vehicle inspection and registration, highway design and maintenance, research in traffic control, emergency services laws, and all the other programs, move ahead if we are to reduce the carnage on our highways.

We have made a good beginning, but let us take the next step. This we are doing today with the passage by the House of Representatives of the Highway Safety Act of 1966.

Chairman FALLON, Chairman KLUCZYNSKI, and all the members of the committee, and especially those on the Subcommittee on Roads, must be commended for the progress they have made. I hope and pray that the action we are taking here today will reduce greatly the tragic toll which highway accidents now are claiming in this Nation.

I am confident that this legislation will achieve that purpose.

Congress and the Judge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 19, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the Roanoke, Va., Times of August 17, 1966, entitled "Congress and the Judge."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS AND THE JUDGE

The American Civil Liberties Union obligingly took up the cause of the Viet Nam war protesters who raised a hue and cry against being subpeonaed to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Their group includes old hands at the business of discrediting the country's policy in Viet Nam, men with experience in the Berkeley, Calif., demonstrations.

At the behest of the ACLU, a district judge in Washington did an unprecedented thing. He issued a temporary injunction forbidding the committee to hold its scheduled hearings. Those hearings relate to a bill making it a criminal offense to interfere with troop movements, disseminate propaganda hurtful to military morale, or aid a hostile power.

With the committee prepared to defy the court order as an unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the prerogatives of one branch of coordinate government by another, judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals quickly vacated the lower court's order. Thus avoided was the prospect of members of Congress going to jail for contempt.

The protesters raised the complaint of "inquisitorial" procedure frequently directed at the House committee. The call to testify, they charged, was an effort to suppress free speech and intimidate others with dissenting views about the American role in the war.

Nevertheless, the committee, as an agency of Congress, is well within its prerogative. Its decision to put the witnesses on the stand is relevant to a specific and legitimate legislative purpose. If anybody's rights are in jeopardy or if the inquiry is suspected of being a witchhunt, it cannot justify prior restraint by a grant of judicial relief.

But the implications of the court order raise a much bigger issue. If a federal judge can tell a committee created by Congress what it may do, it follows that it could also order Congress itself how to conduct its business—when to legislate and not to legislate. There would be no independent and equal legislative establishment as provided by the Constitution. We would have instead legislation by judicial fiat. The surprising thing is that a member of the federal bench has given such an extraordinary interpretation of our principle of government.

Crackdown Flops—Saigon Black Market Booms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, black market operations in Saigon continue to disrupt the economy of South Vietnam. The Chicago Daily News of August 12, 1966, carries a report by Raymond R. Coffey of the Daily News Foreign Service, which points up the difficulties. Mr. Coffey's article follows:

CRACKDOWN FLOPS—SAIGON BLACK MARKET BOOMS

(By Raymond R. Coffey)

SAIGON.—Despite a tough U.S. crackdown, Saigon's black market still is big business.

And despite Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's suggestions to the contrary, a big part of the problem appears to be that Vietnamese officials are largely ignoring the illegal traffic.

Things have reached the point where black market shelves are now better stocked than the American post exchanges from which the merchandise comes.

The PXs are sometimes out of such items as chewing gum and cigaret lighter fluid. They can, however, always be purchased on almost any corner in downtown Saigon.

Radios and watches are two other items PXs can't seem to get enough of. But there is alway a big selection in the black market sidewalk stalls.

A quart of good gin costs $1 or $1.10 in the PXs. In the black market it costs $2.80, which is less than Americans at home pay.

A pack of cigarets (11 cents in the PX) costs 40 or 45 piasters (around 25 cents)—again less than in most U.S. vending machines.

The black market merchants are even selling the C-rations U.S. combat troops eat in the field—an item most Americans would doubt that you could give away.

There is nothing clandestine about the black market. There are several blocks of downtown Saigon where the sidewalks are filled with illegal merchandise openly displayed.

The subject of the black market came up again when Ky was asked by Vietnamese reporters what his government was doing about this illegal traffic, which has a disruptive effect on the economy.

The premier responded that he had asked U.S. authorities to tighten their controls over PX goods that find their way into the black market.

Actually, the Americans have taken strong steps—so far as their jurisdiction extends—to curtail the black market. They can't arrest Vietnamese, however. And Vietnamese police appear to close their eyes. They seldom arrest anyone or confiscate goods.

U.S. military authorities, on the other hand, are trying at least to curtail the flow of PX items into the black market. In July alone, 37 GIs were arrested for black market dealings.

As of July 1, new ration cards—of a type difficult to forge—were issued to all Americans and allied personnel who have PX privileges.

Ration allowances have been reduced—from six bottles of liquor per month to three, for example—and more items have been added to the rationed or "controlled" list.

The U.S. military criminal investigation unit now receives a copy of the sales slip for every PX item costing more than $10.

Still there is, admittedly, room for illegal dealing. A GI, for example, is allowed to buy three radios, two watches, one TV set, one typewriter, one electric fan, one movie projector, one record player.

It is forbidden for GIs to give gifts, from the PX, of items costing $10 or more. But many of the most popular items in the black market—soap, detergents, blankets, towels—cost less than $10 and control is therefore difficult.

According to U.S. authorities, most PX merchandise coming into the black market comes from two sources—pilferage on the docks and in warehouses and from GIs paid to make purchases for black marketeers, particularly AWOL GIs trying to finance their absence from duty.

REA Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 19, 1966

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has just completed a week of hearings on S. 3720, introduced by Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, of Kentucky, to provide supplemental financing for the rural electric and rural telephone systems. I am a cosponsor of that measure, which I consider the most important proposal in many years designed to assure the future of the REA cooperatives and their continued ability to bring modern electric service to millions of rural families.

Senator COOPER, who is a member of the Subcommittee on Rural Electrification and Farm Credit, in charge of this legislation, appeared as the first witness before the subcommittee as it opened its hearings on Monday.

The next day the committee heard Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and REA Administrator Clapp, who expressed their support and endorsed the provisions of the Cooper bill. They recommended, however, that the intermediate loan rate be changed from 3 to 4 percent.

Because Senator COOPER's statement reviews the progress of REA, and gives the reasons for the development of this important proposal, I ask unanimous consent that his testimony be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND FARM CREDIT ON S. 3337 AND S. 3720, REA SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCING PLAN, AUGUST 15, 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Rural Electrification and Farm Credit, I appreciate very much the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee this morning to present my views in support of the proposal to provide a method of supplemental financing for the rural electric cooperatives, as this Subcommittee begins its consideration of S. 3337 and S. 3720.

Earlier this year, on May 10, Senator BASS and I introduced S. 3337, to provide supplemental financing for the rural electric and rural telephone systems, in which we were joined by 28 other Members of the Senate.

Since that time, as I stated in the Senate Friday, the House Committee on Agriculture has held hearings on similar bills designed to accomplish the same purpose, and during the course of its meetings, the House Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit, of which Congressman POAGE is chairman, developed a modified bill. The modification incorporates provisions submitted or approved by the Rural Electrification Administration, which are also acceptable to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. I believe it would be correct to say that the modified bill almost wholly resolves the differences between the earlier Administration and Poage or Bass-Cooper bills.

Because it seemed to me that testimony could be more constructively directed to the modified bill, which evidently represents a broad area of agreement at least among the supoprters of the REA program, I thought it would be helpful to have the supplemental REA financing proposal before the Subcommittee in this form. When officials of the NRECA came to my office and asked that I consider introducing such a bill in the Senate, I discussed this suggestion with Senator TALMADGE, Chairman of this Subcommittee, and Congressman POAGE, who agreed that it could serve to make more productive the Senate hearings and avoid plowing old ground.

Therefore, on Friday, I introduced S. 3720 for myself and on behalf of Senator BASS, who was not able to be in the Senate at that time. Our bill is the same as the modified House Committee bill, except that it maintains the interest rate for intermediate loans at 3 percent, as provided in S. 3337.

I thought it important to have the bill printed and formally before this Subcommittee today as hearings begin, and was not able to be in touch with every Senator who may be interested in this proposal. However, Senator BASS and I are glad that 23 other Members of the Senate, all of whom are among the sponsors of the original bill, S. 3337, are also sponsors of the modified bill, S. 3720.

I

Before discussing the need for Congress to act by providing a means to supplement the existing financing of rural electric and rural telephone systems through annual Federal appropriations of 2 percent REA loan funds, I should like to review briefly my own interest in this subject.

I have supported the REA program since I first came to the Senate in 1946. Not all remember those earlier days now, but I recall standing at night on a hill outside Somerset, Kentucky, looking down upon the lights of the town, and noticing that the countryside was dark—for the farmers and those outside of town could not get light and power. Since 1935, when the REA was established, it has become a vital part of the great change that has come over agriculture and rural life, as the entire nation has grown and developed. That growth and development will continue, as our country continues to change and move forward.

It has been my pleasure to work with the officers and directors and members of local rural electric cooperatives in Kentucky, of the statewide Kentucky RECC and, from time to time, with officials of the Rural Electrification Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture. Of course, the Congress and the Senate annually provide funds for the REA program, which I have supported, and this Committee and the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee have regularly considered problems which have arisen in this field, including the level and priority of financing.

A little more than 8 years ago, I had the privilege of addressing the 16th annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. At that time, before much thought had been given to the need for supplemental financing and when it was being said that no change could be made in the 2 percent federal loans, I described the TVA Self-Financing Act—which I had proposed to President Eisenhower in 1954 and introduced, and which later became law in 1959. I pointed out then that the immediate and urgent problem both of TVA and REA was assurance of finances—"securing funds and authority to supply the increasing needs of the people and the areas they serve—and are committed to serve."

Representing the agricultural State of Kentucky, I am proud that the Kentucky association of Rural Electric Cooperatives, as early as 1960, was the first State organization to propose a study of additional sources of REA financing which would not necessarily be limited to the 2-percent loans from treasury funds.

Earlier this year, it was my pleasure to again address the annual meeting of the NRECA, in Las Vegas on February 14, speaking particularly to the supplemental financing proposal developed over the last 3 years by that Association and submitted for the approval of its members at that time. So, I do feel that I bring to this subject some background of acquaintance and interest.

II

At Las Vegas, where I spoke with REA Administrator Clapp and officers of the National and State associations of rural electric cooperatives, I did urge the cooperatives to consider and approve such a plan—pointing out that the Congress could not act until the cooperatives themselves had agreed upon a sound proposal. The convention did adopt the resolution approving the supplemental financing proposal, and two months later, on April 13th, Secretary Freeman sent the Administration bill to the Congress.

Senator Bass and I then introduced S. 3337 on May 10, upon which the full Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on my motion later asked its Subcommittee on Rural Electrification and Farm Credit to hold these hearings. The purpose and general plan of S. 3337 was the same as the Administration proposal, but it was in the form preferred at that time by the NRECA—to carry out the plan it had developed and had approved by its members in Las Vegas, and I may say supported fully by the RFC's in my own State.

As the Committee knows, there are other bills presently being considered by the House Subcommittee, and to which I assume testimony before this Committee may also make reference. These include H.R. 1400, introduced on March 24 by the Chairman of the House Subcommittee, Mr. Poage, similar in most respects to S. 3337; the Administration bill as introduced by Chairman Cooley on May 3, H.R. 14837; and a much more limited bill introduced last week by Congressman Harvey, H.R. 16896. The only other Senate bill is S. 3720 which I introduced Friday and have already mentioned.

Because these proposals differ in detail and will be the subject of expert testimony before this Committee, which will later consider specific provisions after hearing witnesses this week on the need for such legislation, I would like to direct my own remarks to the basic objectives of (1) maintaining the service and existence of the rural electric systems, (2) financing the growing power demands of their consumers, and (3) enabling the rural electric systems to take steps toward independence and self-sufficiency and away from complete dependence on annual federal appropriations of 2-percent REA loan funds.

III

The record of REA is familiar to members of this Committee. The purpose of the REA has been to bring light and power to rural areas without central station service—towns under 1,500 population, and farms which until REA had to fire up the Delco plant if they had power at all. Without REA, light and power would never have come to some farmers, and in all rural areas would have been delayed. The stated continuing objective of the rural electric cooperatives is to "provide the electric service required by their consumers under rates and conditions comparable to those available in urban communities." Area service is required of these borrowers—who have magnificently accomplished the difficult task of reaching 3½ consumers per mile of line at revenues of only $516 per mile of line, compared to utilities having 30 or 40 customers and revenues of $7 or $8,000 per mile of line.

Since the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, over $5 billion advanced in loan funds to nearly 1,000 cooperatives and other borrowers has brought modern service to 5½ million consumers in 46 States. In my own State of Kentucky, in contrast to that small band of 8,000 farmers who enjoyed electricity in 1936, 26 cooperatives now distribute power over 57,000 miles of line to 313,142 rural consumers. No Kentucky borrower is in default; they have paid nearly $100 million in principal and interest on their loans. It is this record of successful operation and financial integrity which now makes feasible the carefully developed plan for supplemental financing contained in S. 3720.

IV

The central fact on which this supplemental REA financing proposal rests—which has brought the cooperatives to seek authority beyond the 2-percent government loans, and which brings the issue of new REA legislation before this Committee for the first time in many years—is the growing use of power in our country.

Rural consumers are no different from their urban neighbors. They constantly require more power—for household appliances, TV, air conditioning, home freezers, modern heating, and the rest. At the same time, electricity has enabled farmers, in face of the diminishing supply of farm labor, to install machinery and operate efficiently so as to continue to supply the American people with ample food at fair prices.

To get an idea of the problem, in 1935 only 40 kilowatt hours per month were required for the average farm. Today the average load for farm and residential non-farm consumers is 478 kw hours per month—and this will grow. The root of the need of the rural electric cooperatives for assured capital is this growing demand for electricity, and the consequent necessity of maintaining the orderly development of rural electric systems. These power demands must be financed, and are entitled to be financed, just as the growth of private utilities must be financed.

For example, I understand that the country's private utilities plan to spend over $100 billion to expand their own facilities in the next 15 years—more than doubling their present capital investment of $70 billion—just as studies by NRECA and REA estimate that $8 billion, in addition to the $5 billion invested to date, will be needed in the next 15 years to meet power demands within the rural electric systems.

I emphasize this point because I think it should be clear from the outset that the issue is not who shall serve new areas, or whether "public power" shall replace "private power".

It is well-known, and it will be often stated during these hearings, that rural areas, as urban areas were before them, are now almost wholly reached by power lines. The areas served by cooperative and private systems alike are, on the whole, already defined; so it is a diversion to state as if it were pertinent to this financing proposal that 97 or 98 or 99 percent of farms now receive central station power.

Rather, the fact is that within the areas already defined and served, whether by cooperative or private systems, both rural and urban power consumption is doubling every 8 or 10 years. The REA program must take into account this fact of our national life, just as the utilities do. It must do so, in fact, just as do thousands of businesses and banks in rural communities, and the great corporations of the nation as well, when they count on sales of electrical appliances to the rural market of $1 billion a year and look forward to the steady growth of that market.

V

As heavier lines are extended to consumers, as the change is made from single phase to three phrase service, as the total power requirements of a system increase—which is the experience of all systems, rural and urban—its management must arrange to finance this investment in progress. With respect to the REA systems, I see two possibilities:

First, the REA program could continue to depend on annual appropriations from the treasury of the 2 percent loan funds, as now provided by law. This raises, of course, the prospect of steadily increasing the annual appropriation to a level which should soon be double that of recent years. Yet, it is not clear that the Administration is willing to recommend nor the Congress approve such increases.

We had an example this year, when the President's budget recommended only $220 million for REA loans, plus $50 million carried over—or less than one-half the amount of the loan applications of some $675 million then expected to be on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. The Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate know the value of the REA program, and it has strong support in the Congress. While the budget figure was increased to $365 million by the House and $375 million by the Senate, that amount is nevertheless smaller than the $402 million originally authorized last year for the fiscal 1966 REA loan program. So we have this example before us.

Yet, even without crises such as the war in Vietnam, we know that the established programs have entered a new area of competition for federal funds. It is evidently the intention of this Administration, and I believe inescapably will be the concern of future administrations, to give a high priority to programs to reach the enormous problems of the cities—housing, slum clearance and urban renewal, transportation systems, water, delinquency, and education. We could all give examples, as I have done elsewhere.

It is this competition for funds which leads me to draw the parallel, although it is not exact, with the TVA Self-Financing Act of 1959—which grew out of the demand for growth within the TVA system and finally the recognition that Congress had not provided and would not provide the increasing funds which TVA needed. That Act has worked well, with savings to the government and taxpayers of $345 million, and last month was extended by the Congress to provide an additional $1 billion of self-financing authority.

Similarly, I believe it is the heart of the findings of the National Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives, and I assume of the Rural Electrification Administration itself, that even if there were no war, or competition from new programs, and even with generous financing by the federal government, the REA cooperatives cannot be certain that their capital needs will be met by federal appropriations.

Yet, if the annual REA appropriations are not sharply increased, and if nothing else is done, the rural electric systems could become obsolescent—their fine record of service could falter, and the national policy and the intent of Congress to provide comparable electric service in the rural areas could fail.

It will not fail, because the Congress and the country will not abandon millions of farm families, thousands of rural communities, and the REA program. But I do mention this prospect because those who have opposed REA from the beginning—and who now oppose this bill even though it is a step in the direction they have urged for years, away from complete dependence on government financing—recognize that any growing system will either be supplied or starve.

The second possibility, then, is to find a means that will provide the funds needed by the rural electric systems to supplement appropriations by the Congress.

Cooperatives have no stock to sell, for they belong to their user-members. It would be difficult or impractical for a cooperative to attempt to sell its own securities to private investors. It is for this reason that the Congress has acted with respect to the Production Credit Association cooperatives, financed through the Intermediate Credit Bank, and with respect to the Bank for Cooperatives, also within the Farm Credit Administration. In these Banks, the Congress has established a financial institution which provides the necessary link between private investors and the cooperative systems in which the investment ultimately rests.

The bank—in this case the Rural Electric Bank—through its paid-in capital, through its record of sound fiscal operation in issuing its own securities, and through its extension of sound loans timely repaid, gives assurance to private investors. It would pool the risk of individual loans, offering investors confidence in the Bank itself rather than dozens of particular situations. Those who wish to invest in the great development of rural America could do so through their purchases of the securities of the Rural Electric Bank.

For the rural electric systems, the Bank would offer a single source of funds—having known policies applicable to all eligible borrowers and coordinated with the policies of the Rural Electrification Administration.

I emphasize this basic function: that the Bank would serve as a conduit through which to channel private investment to the rural electric systems. It would give the rural electric systems which can afford to do so the opportunity to utilize private investment, and the responsibility of bearing its realistic cost.

The Bank would receive an initial federal investment—and it is substantial. But I think it puts this matter in perspective to say that the entire federal investment would represent only a portion of, and actually be taken from, the proceeds of loans and interest being repaid to the federal government by the REA systems.

The money is out on loan now. When returned to the federal government, it would simply be used to purchase stock in the Rural Electric Bank. And this federal investment, to provide initial strength to the bank, will generate several times that amount of private investment.

The federal investment would gradually be replaced by investment of the borrower cooperatives themselves in their bank. Meanwhile, the federal government could share in any dividends paid on Bank stock, and under S. 3720, the Appropriations Committees could at any time limit the amount of the annual federal investment.

VI

The purpose of the Rural Electric Bank would be to provide capital to those cooperatives which have matured to the point that they need not be wholly dependent of 2-percent government loans—and we know there are many strong and efficient co-ops. This additional source of capital would supplement the appropriated 2-percent loan funds, which will continue to be required for those cooperatives having high costs in reaching sparsely populated areas and to meet the purpose of the Rural Electrification Act in bringing electricity to areas which cannot be reached through the usual financing.

The Rural Electric Bank, as I have said, would receive its initial capital through investment by the government in its capital stock. Repayment by REA co-ops of principal and interest on their existing outstanding loans would be used for this purpose. In this way, not to exceed $50 million annually could be invested so that, after 15 years, a total of up to $750 million annually would be available.

Additional capital would be provided to the Bank through the requirement that cooperatives obtaining a loan from the Bank would invest 5 percent of their loan in bank stock—just as farmers invest in their PCA when they get a loan. Eligible co-op borrowers, and individual REA consumers themselves, could also invest in the Bank.

With this invested capital as security for its operations, the Rural Electric Bank would then issue debentures to be sold to private investors, up to a limit of 8 times the amount of the paid-in capital—although at first, of course, the ratio would be lower, about 3 or 4 times.

The funds secured in this way by the Rural Electric Bank, from the government investment of REA loan repayments, and chiefly from the sale of its securities to private investors, would then be loaned by the Bank to rural electric cooperatives.

The plan calls for two levels of interest on the loans made by the Bank. The first would be an intermediate rate—3 percent, or perhaps 4 percent as recommended by the Administration. The second rate of interest, for cooperatives in a strong position, would reflect the cost of money.

The Rural Electric Bank would be managed by a board of directors which would include officials of the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the rural electric cooperatives. The REA Administrator would serve as the chief executive officer or Governor of the Bank. As the Federal investment was retired over a period of years, control would eventually pass into the hands of the cooperatives themselves.

In this way, the plan would maintain the present 2-percent loan program for those systems that have not yet attained financial strength to reach their objectives without this source of funds. It would provide through the Rural Electric Bank 50-year loans at a higher rate, sufficient to attract private capital. In short, by treating the sound economic growth of the REC's as a resource which could attract private investment to rural electric systems through the Rural Electric Bank, it would provide the capital to finance the growing use of electricity.

VII

Before concluding, I think it would be appropriate to list in simplified form the principal changes made between S. 3337 and S. 3720. The new bill, S. 3720, to which I hope the Secretary of Agriculture and officials of the NRECA will direct their testimony, provides:

(a) Federal capitalization of Rural Electric Bank up to $750 million, not to exceed $50 million a year for 15 years, and subject to appropriations limitations; rather than up to $1 billion using all net proceeds of loan repayments. (Federal capitalization of Rural Telephone Bank up to $300 million, rather than $500 million.)

(b) Borrowing power of the Banks not to exceed 8 times paid-in capital, rather than 10 times.

(c) Dividends to be paid on Class A stock held by the United States, at same rate as on stock held by co-ops.

(d) Bank board of 13 members—REA Administrator, 6 named by President, 6 from co-ops; rather than 10 directors including 6 co-op directors having one-half vote each until conversion. None of the 6 members named by President to be employees of the REA, but 3 shall be from USDA, 3 from public.

(e) Conversion to REC borrower control when two-thirds of stock is held by borrowers, rather than one-half. Also, specifies that Congress may continue to review operations of the Bank after all Class A stock is redeemed and retired.

(f) Criteria for any acquisition using Bank loans, and for any G & T loans made "to improve the efficiency or financial stability of electric systems".

(g) New provision to same purpose as appropriations language of recent years, requiring that prior to initial G & T loan from Bank, the borrower advertise for firm bids on wholesale power, and a determination that cost of power would be less than any such bid.

(h) New provision that total generating facilities financed by REA may never exceed 5 percent of total US capacity.

(i) Omits the intention to exempt borrowers from FPC jurisdiction, and the provision permitting Bank to make Section 5 loans (to consumers themselves.)

While I have tried to present the need for supplemental financing and the operation of this plan in understandable terms, the proposal is major legislation and is not simple. Details of S. 3720 which may not attract public attention could be critical to the successful operation of this proposal. It presents issues which will be hard fought—for they represent not only an opportunity for the cooperatives to move toward independence and stand on their own feet, but also the chance for others to misread their intentions, deny their accomplishments, and attack their future.

We know the committee will receive testimony directed to every provision of these bills, and that it will require work to bring from this committee and enact the supplemental REA financing system. But the work has begun, and I have confidence in the legislative process. I know it is the intention of the Chairman and all the members of this committee to hear and consider all views, and I hope very much that with patience and the good faith of all concerned a practical, constructive and genuinely helpful plan can be adopted.

It can be a plan which will not only help assure the future of rural America as an organic part of a growing and developing nation, and one which will be a credit to our system, but also a plan which will help sustain the economic life of thousands of other communities and private businesses, including the private utilities, whose prosperity also rests on the undiminished vitality of the nation as a whole.

REA Financing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 19, 1966

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am very glad that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, on which I serve, has held hearings on the proposal to provide a means of supplemental financing for the REA cooperatives, which I introduced in the Senate with Senator Bass and others.

Following my own appearance on Monday, the Subcommittee on Rural Electrification and Farm Credit heard the senior Senator from Oklahoma, the Honorable Mike Monroney.

Senator Monroney has been a strong fighter for the REA program, because he knows the accomplishments and understands the needs of the rural electric systems. I ask unanimous consent that his statement before our subcommittee be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Statement by Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, on the Establishment of Rural Electric and Rural Telephone Banks

Of all the imaginative projects in the public interest begun in this century, few faced difficulties more complicated than those overcome in bringing light and electricity to rural America. Few social and economic reforms have been as successful as the rural electrification program. It is a story recounted with pride by Presidents and a reality looked upon with envy by the leaders of many nations whose rural people still are without light and electric power.

This success was achieved by the dedicated efforts of thousands of rural Americans who formed non-profit cooperatives in almost every State of the union and went about doing what the private utilities had always said was impossible. These member-owned cooperatives built the lines and strung the wires that stretched across the prairies and over the hills into the homes and barns of our farm families.

They accomplished the impossible and their achievement is one which President Johnson praised in the speech he gave at Johns Hopkins University last year, when he said:

"In the countryside where I was born, and where I live, I have seen the night illuminated, and the kitchen warmed, and the home heated, where once the cheerless night and the ceaseless cold held sway. And all this happened because electricity came to our area along the humming wires of the REA. Electrification of the countryside—yes, that, too, is impressive."

In 1935 only 11 per cent of all farms in the United States had electric service. In my own State less than three per cent of the farms had electric service in 1935. Today over 98 per cent have the benefit of it.

Through the REA's the countryside has been energized. The soundness of the original concept—the ability of the electric cooperatives to meet their obligations to repay the substantial federal investment in them—has been proven. In Oklahoma no borrower from the Rural Electrification Administration is overdue in its payments. The nationwide record of REA repayment is better than that of most private lending institutions. The success of the program is unchallenged.

But even though the cooperatives have been successful in fulfilling the purposes for which they were created and have met their financial and public service obligations, they now face a crisis. No permanent long range solution has been found to meet their continuing and increasing financial needs. The financial crisis which exists is caused in large part by the very success of the cooperative program.

Despite increasing power demands by their consumers and an increase in the total number of consumers, the REA's still serve predominantly sparsely populated areas. Throughout the nation as a whole the density on REA borrowers' system is only 3.5 consumers per mile of line and the average annual revenue is only $516 per mile. In Oklahoma, the figures are only 2.3 consumers per mile and $321 in revenue. In some of the western states the consumer density and revenues per mile are even lower. This contrasts with the 34 consumers per mile of Class A and B investor-owned utilities with average revenues of $7,820 per mile. The cooperatives' cost of providing service is, therefore, greater, even though they have enjoyed certain tax benefits and low interest rate loans from the federal government.

Because the cooperatives have enjoyed these advantages, they have been subjected to constant criticism from the private utilities and their stockholders. REA critics overlook or ignore the importance of electric power to the American farmer, whose fantastic production of food and fiber is actually the principal weapon in the arsenal of the free world. Their criticism, however, cannot detract from the important public service the cooperatives have provided during the past 30 years, nor can it legitimately be used as an argument against providing them a means to obtain capital for necessary improvements in their facilities.

The issue before the Committee is what role the cooperatives will have in providing needed electric and telephone service to rural America. I think they have played a vital role up to now. These programs have been so successful that no one can deny them a part to play in the future.

The goal of this pending legislation should be the attainment of economic and financial self-sufficiency. Although the cooperatives are well on their way toward maturity, they have not reached it yet. It will be necessary, therefore, to establish a supplemental financing such as proposed here. This will make much-needed funds available now to the cooperatives and at the same time enable them over the long pull to become self-sufficient.

Until that time the cooperatives will need interim financing at intermediate interest rates and at the more favorable rate now available. The power demands on their systems have almost doubled in the past 10 years. In 1955 the average monthly consumer consumption was 242 kilowatt hours per month. By 1965, the average consumption rose to 479 kilowatt hours per month. In the late thirties, the average monthly consumption was less than 40 kilowatt hours.

Demand has also increased as cities and suburbs have spread into areas previously inhabited by the farm population only. Now that the demand has increased and the population has shifted into cooperative service areas, the cooperatives must be given the opportunity and the means to provide the needed service.

The establishment of a rural electric bank and a rural telephone bank, along the lines of the financing institutions under the control of the Farm Credit Administration, will give the cooperatives the interim supplemental financing they need. These will become permanent financial institutions from which the REA's can ultimately obtain all their capital needs.

The private utilities have opposed the cooperative program and are fearful of further encroachment into private utility service areas. As I indicated earlier, I believe the criticism is unjustified. I believe such fears are exaggerated.

Most of the so-called rural electric cooperative competition has occurred because of the farmers' increasing electric energy demands and the shift in population. I believe the boundaries of REA service areas should continue to be set by State and local governments, but I do not believe that cooperatives should be kicked out of a previously sparsely populated area just because population has increased and energy demands have grown to the point where private utilities now see a profitable market.

Mr. Chairman, I am a co-sponsor of S. 3337, the bill introduced by Senators Bass and Cooper on May 10 and co-sponsored by 28 Senators. Over the weekend I have studied the bill introduced by Senator Cooper on Friday. I believe the bill is a reasonable compromise between S. 3337 and the proposals made by the Administration. Senator Cooper's bill also contains limitations on the lending power of the electric bank which I believe provide adequate protection for the private utilities that have objected so strenuously to the concept of the bank.

I endorse Senator Cooper's bill and compliment him on the fine work he has done to resolve the questions which have been raised about the establishment of rural electric and telephone banks.

The private utilities have expressed considerable concern about generation and transmission cooperatives and the possibility of unlimited expansion with the additional lending power available under the rural electric bank. This concern should be placed in proper perspective.

In the first place, only 31 per cent of the money lent by the Rural Electrification Administration has gone for generation and transmission facilities.

Second, these loans have been made only when cooperatives have been unable to purchase an adequate and dependable supply of power, when power costs would be reduced, or when the security and effectiveness of the cooperative system has been threatened.

Third, the cooperatives purchase more than 35 per cent of their power directly from private utilities. This means that the subsidies which REA's have received have been of substantial benefit also to the private power industry. In fiscal 1965 this amounted to 121 million dollars in direct purchases from the private companies.

And fourth, the G & T cooperatives which some private utility spokesmen seem to view as a socialistic threat generate only about one per cent of the total kilowatt hours generated in the United States. They account for only about one percent of the revenues derived from the sale of such energy.

Under Senator Cooper's bill the generating capacity of G & T cooperatives is limited to 5 per cent of the total electric generating capacity in the United States. Senator Cooper's bill also limits the cumulative size of any acquisition of electric facilities by cooperatives to 5,000 non-rural connections. In addition, no loan may be made to a G & T cooperative which would displace power supplied by private companies unless the cooperative has advertised for bids for the power supply it needs and unless the cost of the power under the proposed loan to the cooperative is lower than the cost of power under the lowest bid submitted.

With these restrictions I firmly believe that the private utilities are adequately protected against unwarranted expansions of G & T cooperatives, as well as any possible increase in competition for non-rural customers.

This entire matter has been under extensive study for many months and the provisions of S. 3720 contain a number of refinements to insure the continued success of rural electric and rural telephone cooperatives under a variety of situations that may develop over the years to come.

Highlights of the bill that are of particular interest to me include the provisions that limit federal capitalization to not more than fifty million dollars a year, up to a total of 750 million dollars.

The bill also limits the lending power of the bank to a sum not to exceed eight times the paid-in capital. This is a more conservative restriction than had previously been considered.

Another provision that will lend integrity to the bank is the provision that borrower control will occur only after two-thirds of the stock is held by the borrowers rather than one-half as had been suggested in earlier versions.

One cannot foresee all of the future needs that will undoubtedly occupy the members of this bank board once it is established, but the bill provides for a membership on the Board that will have the expertise in the vital areas of management and finance needed to deal with future problems. At the same time the bill creates an instrumentality capable of meeting the fabulous opportunities of the 21st century—providing we deal successfully with the challenges of today by bringing it into being at this time.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I believe the cooperatives have an important part to play in the future in providing electric and telephone service to rural areas. They have substantial capital needs which must be met and due to their higher operating costs, low density and meager revenues, they cannot pay prime bank rates at the present time.

I support S. 3720 as the right approach to meet those capital needs and to achieve the ultimate goal of freedom from financial dependence on the federal government. I urge this committee to take action this year to establish this new program.

Disclosures of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, there were two more occurrences on Capitol Hill this past week which stirred up controversial debate in the House of Representatives. One of these was when a district judge enjoined the proceedings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The other was the disclosure that just prior to President Johnson's message in Congress urging a $20 million appropriation for Project Mohole, the stockholders of Brown & Root, who held a contract for this multimillion-dollar project, had made a $25,000 contribution to the President's Club.

These and other revelations indicate to me, Mr. Speaker, that our Government needs a thorough housecleaning. Hereinafter are the examples of disclosures that I refer to:

CASE I—CONGRESS AND THE COURTS

For the first time in the history of the American Government, a Federal court ordered a congressional committee to refrain from holding a hearing.

CASE II—THE PRESIDENT'S CLUB

Members of the immediate family of George R. Brown, board chairman of Brown & Root, simultaneously contributed $25,000 to the President's Club on May 13, 1966. This was a few days after $20 million for Project Mohole was cut out of the budget by the House Committee on Appropriations and a few days before President Johnson, on May 18, 1966, urged that they be restored.

The original award of the Mohole contract to Brown & Root, a Texas contracting firm, that had never drilled even a fence post hole, caused some gossip because the award was not made to the low bidder. The original estimated cost of $17 million in 4 years had already increased to $125 million.

CASE III—A NONPOLITICAL TRIP

In upstate New York, President Johnson is scheduled to make a "nonpolitical" trip. Stops at Buffalo, Syracuse, and Ellenville are in congressional districts held by freshmen Democratic Congressmen swept into office in the Johnson landslide of 1964.

CASE IV—ANTIWAR LEADER IS COMMUNIST

Richard M. Rhoads, a City College of New York student, identified as prominent in the Progressive Labor Movement which is urging young Americans to enlist with Communist forces against South Vietnam, declared in a congressional inquiry:

> If you're asking me if I am a Communist, I certainly am.

CASE V—CHICAGO STREET DEMONSTRATION

Miss Kathleen Morris participated in a demonstration while serving as a Neighborhood Youth Corps employee at the suggestion of her superior.

CASE VI—INFLATION

The Wall Street Journal says food prices are climbing because of inflation. It points up inflation is due mainly because the Government stokes up, as it says, the economy by spending more money than it takes in.

CASE VII—DEBT INTEREST

The exorbitant cost to the taxpayer of high interest rates was demonstrated by Treasury refunding operations last week: $14 billion of notes at 5¼ percent—the Government sale at the highest coupon rate since 1921—was successful in selling only 67.8 percent of the securities.

CASE VIII—TFX

The AP says the Pentagon press agent's replies to questions reveal the projected unit cost of the TFX on one model is up 160 percent. The cost for developing and testing 18 planes for the Air Force is now up to $882 million.

CASE IX—SIERRA CLUB

Internal Revenue Commissioner Cohen said he had not been prompted by the administration when he ordered an investigation of the tax status of the Sierra Club for spending its contributions in opposition to a bill to flood the Grand Canyon by means of two dams.

CASE X—ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAM

Republicans have raised the point as to why four qualified firms were ignored and a fifth firm chosen for a Government contract.

The question was raised as to whether there was any connection between the $1,000 contribution to the President's Club and the apparent arbitrary selection that gave a million dollar poverty contract to a one-man Washington office whose vice president was a member of the President's Club. The original contract was estimated at $500,000 and is now being phased out after the expenditure of $1,350,000.

CASE XI—GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Actual Federal civilian employment climbed from 2,508,119 in June 1965, to 2,738,248 as of June 30, 1966.

The South Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I has been my honor to travel over this Nation to tell the great success story of the South. I have been able to tell of the cultural, educational, and industrial achievements that have been made possible by our traditions of free enterprise, hard work, and hospitality.

It is personally gratifying, therefore, to note the increasing recognition of our achievements by the national news media. This excellent article in U.S. News & World Report confirms what we have been saying, Mr. Speaker.

I commend to my colleagues attention this account of the widespread and well-balanced economic progress in what is truly America's No. 1 growth area:

THE SOUTH ON THE RISE—SUCCESS STORY

(NOTE.—The South, once the "No. 1 economic problem," now is making a comeback, outpacing the rest of U.S. in growth. Industry is burgeoning. There's a boom in education, culture, recreation. Race problems are waning. Why the vast change? From staff members of U.S. News & World Report who toured the South comes this report.)

ATLANTA.—Now that the issue of race relations and the problems they raise appear largely to have moved North, this can be reported—

The South definitely is on the rise again—tending in many fields to lead the nation.

Growth in industry is burgeoning. Agriculture has become prosperous. Education is booming from elementary school through high schools, and colleges through graduate schools.

The rise in the South is not a local phenonmenon.

Rapid growth extends all the way from the Gulf Coast areas of Texas and Louisiana up into the lower Mississippi region; eastward through Alabama and Georgia; down into Florida, where growth is explosive; up into South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, and over into Tennessee.

A FAVORED REGION

Why? What's happened? The answer you get in exploring the South has many sides.

Workers are available and willing—and are considered less likely to strike. The climate is moderate. Water supply, so important to many industries, is boundless.

Oil and gas are nearby and reasonably priced. A modern highway system, the spread of jet-age airports and more-competitive rail rates have ended the onetime transportation barrier to growth.

New Orleans and the Norfolk-Newport News area in Virginia are tending to rival

New York as centers of shipping. Atlanta is found to be one of the "hottest" growth cities of the nation—a great financial, trade and educational center.

Dallas and Houston are leaders in the Southwest. Miami and Jacksonville in Florida have taken off in a rapid expansion. Much the same can be said for Little Rock, Memphis, and many other cities of the South.

It is the continuing demand for services of all kinds by the South's expanding industry and population that is fueling the latest surge of growth in these metropolitan areas.

Chemicals and petrochemicals, machinery, metal fabrication all are booming. So is the paper industry. The South is becoming a major producer of aircraft, autos, furniture and apparel.

Then there is the huge space industry at Cape Kennedy and in Houston, south Mississippi, New Orleans and Huntsville, Ala. The old staples of textiles and tobacco, becoming more and more automated, provide sound underpinning to the economies of a number of States.

The South's old farming base of 40 acres and a mule is a thing of the past. Farms are growing large, mechanized and more efficient. Livestock and poultry have grown in importance as the role of cotton and tobacco recedes.

An official of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta put it this way:

"The 'new' South is old hat. I prefer to call it the 'maturing' South. As you diversify and upgrade industry and agriculture and expand service industries, you create a more mature economy—one that is more stable and less vulnerable to severe fluctuations."

MORE SELF-CONTAINED

This "maturing" South, on the rise, is losing much of its dependence on Northern capital and executive skills. Today, the States of the South are becoming a power in in their own right.

Southern banks are financing more and more of the South's growth. Southern schools are in the midst of a drive to produce the trained talent needed for the growth ahead.

Today, as schools improve and job opportunities expand, the loss of professional talent that once plagued the South is coming to an end. A steady stream of people, meanwhile, moves into Dixie to work and live.

So far during the 1960s, the South has been the only region of the country whose population has grown at a faster rate than in the decade of the 1950s.

It all adds up to a transformation of revolutionary import in a region that President Franklin D. Roosevelt once called "the No. 1 economic problem of the nation."

The gap between the South and the rest of the nation has not yet been closed. But gains are striking. Since 1940, personal income per capita in the South has moved up from about 60 per cent of the national average to around 80 per cent.

MANUFACTURING DOUBLED

In one line of activity after another, the South in this past decade of prosperity has been expanding faster than the rest of the United States.

Jobs have been created at a rate more than twice as fast as the average of all other areas. Manufacturing activity is more than double what it was 10 years ago in the South. That compares with a 50 per cent increase for the rest of the nation.

New patterns of growth are beginning to emerge, built on rising population and growing markets in the South itself.

This comment from Walter Harper, director of South Carolina's development commission, is typical:

"About 95 per cent of the growth we are now getting has nothing to do with companies moving out of other areas. Those companies are coming here to serve the growing needs and wants of people and business."

SHIFT TO TECHNOLOGY

There is another important shift developing today in the South's industrial growth.

Textiles, once in the vanguard of new industries, are declining in importance. Textile workers in South Carolina, for example, now comprise 48 percent of the factory work force, down from 65 per cent in 1947.

On the other hand, more and more emphasis is being given to industries that stress technology and high wages. You can see signs of this upgrading of industry everywhere.

Along the Gulf Coast is the nation's petrochemical industry, with hundreds of plants that are linked by a 1,000-mile network of pipelines. It's an industry involving 6 billion of investment, built up almost from scratch since World War II and still growing.

At night, aircraft over the lower Mississippi River fly through skies lit by the glow from scores of refineries, chemical plants, sulphur factories and aluminum smelters. The 110-miles stretch from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, says a Louisiana business leader, "is going to rival the Ruhr Valley one day."

On the Mississippi itself, barge traffic is booming again with the development of diesel-powered tugboats able to haul everything from rockets and tanks to coal, oil, autos and other bulk products.

AN ARKANSAS "SEAWAY"

Now half-finished is a 1.2-billion-dollar project to harness the Arkansas River and open it to big barges from its mouth on the Mississippi to Tulsa, Okla. By 1968, Little Rock will become a seaport and, officials believe, the center of an expanding industrial complex.

Along the twisting Tennessee River, in northern Alabama and Tennessee, are paper mills, metal-fabricating plants and sprawling chemical complexes. Soon to be built near Decatur, Ala., is the Tennessee Valley Authority's 250-million-dollar atomic-energy plant.

Huntsville, once a small town in the foothills of northern Alabama, now is building a new 20-million-dollar jet airport to speed direct air service to Washington, New York and Chicago. Its population has mushroomed from 16,000 to 130,000 in the past 15 years. More than 20,000 people are involved in the Space Flight Center's Saturn rocket, a mammoth engine designed to send America's Apollo spacecraft to the moon.

In Florida, America's new billion-dollar moonport is still going up. This has touched off another boom from Cape Kennedy to Orlando, a new center of electronics and missile-parts industries.

Companies producing a wide variety of goods, including chemicals, electric products, machinery and paper, are coming to Arkansas in large numbers. Much the same pattern shows up in Mississippi, with Jackson a center of activity. Factory output in both States has increased in the past decade even faster than in other States in the South, with the exception of Florida.

A booming area in Virginia is along the Shenandoah Valley, now attracting many electronics firms. Companies engaged in research and development are springing up here, too, as well as in northern Virginia, just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C.

EDUCATION STRESSED

As leaders in the South see it, this region now is moving out of its "cheap labor" phase into one in which skilled labor and technical people are increasingly important.

Reflecting this is a new stress on education, particularly at levels above the high school. Texas, as one example, is spending 237 million dollars on higher education in the years 1965–66, 56 per cent more than the outlays of the previous two years.

Enrollment at Southern colleges has increased by 54 per cent in just five years. Today, the South turns out 16.6 per cent of the nation's holders of the doctoral degrees, compared with 9.1 per cent in 1950. Faculty salaries at Southern universities, on average, are going up faster than in any other region, enabling this area to compete on better terms for top academic talent.

Springing up all over the South are new research centers, usually built around universities. In North Carolina, for example, a research park has grown up in the center of a "research triangle" embracing Duke University, the University of North Carolina, and North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

The University of Tennessee, on July 11, dedicated a 2-million-dollar Space Institute for study and research in the aerospace sciences.

Perhaps the most striking development in education is the sharp rise in two-year community colleges, geared typically to technical training. More than 30 new community colleges were authorized in the South in 1965, and the pace is picking up.

Already, 60 per cent of all freshman students in Florida attend public junior colleges. Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama recently joined the list of States setting up systems of junior coleges or vocational institutes.

MAGNET FOR TALENT

Out of the drive to improve schools, the South now is getting an increasing number of technicians, professional men and managerial talent. These college-trained people, in turn, are demanding better education for their young children.

Says an official of the Southern Regional Education Board: "The quality of public-school education is rising almost everywhere in the South as States invest more money. School systems in some of our metropolitan areas are a match for the best in other parts of the U.S."

Of equal importance to the South's future progress, economists, say, is the development of its financial power.

This region, at one time, was considered a virtual dependency of Northern capital for its economic growth. Today, banks and other financial institutions are taking an important role in the South's development as assets grow—from 30 billions in 1955 to nearly 60 billions now, a rate of growth considerably greater than that of the rest of the U.S.

C. W. Butler, senior vice president of Union Planters National Bank in Memphis, says: "City banks in the South now are financing more and more of the big projects that required help from New York and Chicago banks a few years ago. And country banks are financing things our city banks used to finance."

CULTURE, TOO

With this economic and educational upgrading has come a surge in culture and recreation.

Big stadiums for sports have been built in Atlanta, Houston and Memphis. Museums and centers for the performing arts are also going up in these and in many other major cities.

Tourism is becoming big business. Florida, with more than 3 billions a year in tourist income, is still the leader. But one State after another is spending millions to improve and promote beaches, State parks and historic sites.

Summer and week-end homes line the man-made lakes in the Tennessee Valley. Mountain slopes in Tennessee and North Carolina, with the aid of artificial snow, have suddenly become skiing centers.

Officials in Virginia expect a 20 per cent rise in tourist income this year above 1965—not an unusual rise in the South these days. Mild weather makes many areas year-round attractions for vacationers.

MECHANIZED FARMS

In the South's farming areas, too, the pattern is one of change.

Cattle graze in fields where cotton was once grown. Production of broilers, dairy products, fruits and vegetables is rising, as agriculture diversifies.

Banks are taking the lead, says James Furniss, a vice president of the Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta, "in providing the capital to mechanize agriculture and turn it into a business, rather than just a way of life."

Mr. Furniss adds: "Increasingly the South is building plants to process and package its own food products, rather than export raw materials."

Today, the South has become a breadbasket for the nation second only to the Midwest.

TREK TO CITIES

What is changing people's outlook more than anything else is the vast shift from farmlands to the cities. The South is urbanizing faster than the nation as a whole. In 1940, it was two-thirds rural. Now about 60 percent of its people live in urban areas.

Atlanta is cementing its position as business, financial and distribution center of the developing Southeast. *Since 1950, its metropolitan area has nearly doubled in population to 1.2 million.* Employment has grown by 28 per cent in the last five years, one of the fastest rates for any big city in the U.S.

Stand atop one of Atlanta's new 40-story skyscrapers and you can see at least 20 new office buildings, many owned by banks and insurance companies, under construction or recently completed in this downtown area. Hotels, high-rise apartments and department stores are going up. Visible, too, in the distance are major expansion projects of the city's universities.

Other big cities are bidding for their shares of growth.

Houston, with 1.7 million people, has grown in population faster than any other major city in the South during the 1960s. It is a center of the petrochemical industry and the third-busiest port in the nation. In recent years, research industries have been flooding the area, in support of the 250-million-dollar Manned Spacecraft Center.

Dallas, rebuilding its downtown, is a growing center of trade, finance, education and culture. Big gains are being made in apparel merchandising and in output of aerospace equipment.

In Memphis, a new civic center rising a block from the Mississippi highlights a massive downtown rebuilding program. The city is in the midst of a 40-million-dollar expansion of its medical-research complex, which, its leaders say, will be one of the country's biggest when finished. Birmingham is also becoming a major medical center and is starting to reshape its downtown.

Jacksonville, already a major center for distribution, expects even greater demand for warehouse space once the Cross-Florida Barge Canal is finished. Also under way is a 100-million-dollar program to improve Jacksonville's port facilities.

BOOM IN AMBITION

Once-quiet towns now are metropolitan areas, bursting with ambition.

Charlotte now ranks second only to Chicago in volume of long-haul trucking, and a new interstate highway promises further growth.

Mobile and Charleston are becoming major ports. In Augusta, Ga., a big industrial complex, built around chemical and wood products, is rising.

Growth of insurance firms, recording studios and services to industry is sparking a boom in Nashville, Tenn. Chemical companies are coming to the area near Richmond, Va., once the capital of the Confederacy and now an expanding distribution center.

It is in these centers of population that long-held traditions are losing some of their grip in the new South. These burgeoning centers are bringing radical changes in politics and government once geared to the rural voter.

People in this region, it's true, still know the value of a dollar and keep a close eye on taxes and government spending. Yet the new cities of the South are loosening purse strings to build up assets, attract more people and industry. There is less resistance to accepting federal funds for education, hospitals, research, urban renewal.

FERMENT IN POLITICS

Politically, the trend toward a two-party system is picking up speed. Republican Party strength is growing in major cities, built around business leaders and the swelling white-collar class.

In today's South, problems of race relations seem to be diminishng. Incidents tend to be isolated, often the work of outsiders, and less violent than racial outbreaks now spreading in the North.

White bitterness over racial integration is still running high in many areas of the South, particularly small towns and rural areas. Yet racial barriers are being lowered.

School integration in most major cities is moving smoothly. All across the South, Negroes are going to college in growing numbers. The South's all-Negro colleges, in fact, are worried over the loss of top students—and faculty members—to formerly all-white colleges.

Many hotels, golf courses, other public accommodations are being desegregated with little fanfare. An Atlanta businessman says "Whites and Negroes eat side by side in our top restaurants, something you never saw five years ago."

NEGRO MILLIONAIRES

The South's economic boom, creating plentiful jobs for Negroes and whites alike, has blunted a major source of racial friction. Negroes, meanwhile, are moving up the economic ladder. In Atlanta and Memphis, as examples, Negroes own banks, insurance companies and contracting firms that employ whites. A number of Negro businessmen have become millionaires.

The Negro, as a voter, also is moving up. The number of Negroes registered to vote in the South has increased to 2.5 million, from 1.1 million, since 1960, making Negroes a substantial political force. This is especially so in the cities, where Negroes have been elected or named to State legislatures, city commissions and judgeships.

Race is only one of many problems still being solved by the South. Labor shortages are beginning to crop up, particularly among skilled workers. Many businessmen feel that Southern schools still are not turning out researchers and scientists fast enough to keep pace with other regions. Traffic jams and "urban sprawl" are afflicting some cities.

REGION WITH A FUTURE

It's not a uniform picture of change you find in the South. There's a widening gap in outlook and growth between cities and rural areas, where many marginal farmers remain. Some States are industrializing more rapidly than others.

Yet you sense a growing power in this part of the nation and growing confidence that it is a "region with a future." J. L. Townshend, assistant vice president of the Southern Railway System, summed things up this way:

"I've been in the South for 30 years and I've never seen anything like the boom of the last five years. Every sign points to unslackening growth as far ahead as you can see."

Growth comparison between South and rest of Nation

[Percent of increase]

Number of jobs:	
South	33
North	15
Farm cash receipts (from marketings):	
South	37
Rest of United States	31
Factory jobs:	
South	27
Rest of United States	2
Personal income:	
South	83
Rest of United States	69
Factory output (value added by manufacturing):	
South	103
Rest of United States	50
Bank assets:	
South	92
Rest of United States	76

Source: U.S. Departments of Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Federal Reserve Board.

AHEPA International Convention

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Washington has the pleasure of serving as the host city for the Order of AHEPA International Convention.

AHEPA has worked during its 44 years of existence for the cultural enrichment and social improvement of numerous American communities. Those of us who are privileged to represent constituents of Greek ancestry, know full well the pride they instill and accomplishments they contribute to our cities and towns.

Greek history is world history. All that we have learned of scholarship, law, mathematics, science, philosophy, art, literature, we have learned because there was a Greek civilization to give men impetus to expand the boundaries of the mind.

On behalf of my constituents and my colleagues, it is a pleasure to salute the Order of AHEPA and its three auxiliaries, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena as they meet in convention in our Nation's Capital.

James Kilpatrick Writes Article for Posterity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, August 16 there appeared on the editorial page of the Evening Star an article written by Mr. James Kilpatrick entitled "South Offering Two Lessons for Rest of Nation" which I believe should be preserved for posterity.

In my mind it certainly places the problems we are experiencing today in true perspective and I commend its reading to other Members of this body who may not have seen it:

South Offering Two Lessons for Rest of Nation

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

It is time to remark, if a Southerner may be heard, upon some of the ironies of this long hot summer.

How strange it is, how passing strange, to read the datelines on the racial stories. How curious it is to see the House of Representatives involve itself in riot law. And is it not remarkable to note how the tight shoe pinches, once it binds the other foot?

For the last 12 years, since the new era of race relations dawned with Brown v. Board of Education, the South has provided the nation with a wonderfully convenient whipping boy. Some of its place-names have entered the language as trigger words—Little Rock, Oxford, Selma. And these have rung in liberal ears like the bells of Dr. Pavlov.

In this pejorative time, the cartoonists have developed a whole demonology for Dixie—the lout of a Southern sheriff, collar open, houn-dawg by his side; the hooded Klansman, club in hand; the Neanderthal Southern governor, unable to comprehend the value of nonviolent demonstrations. The incessant theme of our great liberal newspapers, chief among them the New York Times, has been the horrid bigotry down South.

Where is the violence this summer? Why, sir, it is in the great Southern city of Lansing—of Lansing, Mich., that is. It is in Omaha, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Providence, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Brooklyn. It is in Amityville, N.Y.

Except for insignificant flare-ups in Atlanta and Jacksonville, the South has experienced a summer of quiet progress. Is it possible, the Southerner inquires, that prejudice is not like pellegra, peculiar to his region? Is it conceivable that those Northern spokesmen who have spent ten years in denouncing the Southern sickness were infected with the same virus all along?

Witness some other curious happenings. A few years ago, when the Rev. Martin Luther King led his crusaders into Birmingham, there to wage war upon the infidel, Southern members of the House asked for a federal law to prevent interstate commerce in riots. Their bill died a quick death in committee. But last week, a curiously changed House shouted its approval of precisely such an amendment to the civil rights bill.

If memory serves (and memory serves pretty well), the Northern press regarded Dr. King as the great hero of that affair. Down in darkest Birmingham, he was the purest Christian martyr of our time. But what do they think of Dr. King in Chicago? Why, sir, he is Marc Anthony, come to stir up a riot.

Still other ironies abound. Before the Brown case, and in the years that followed it, the great object was "integration." Now, says Stokely Carmichael, whose professional task is to coordinate the non-violence of his followers, "we must cut ourselves off from white people." Only in this fashion, he avows, will they proceed to true liberation.

Now, the point of these ironies will be lost if they are interpreted as no more than a Southern pot's finding pleasure in calling a Yankee kettle black. Neither are these observations intended as any defense of Southern virtue in race relations, for the South's treatment of the Negro, in all too many areas, has been simply indefensible. But it is to suggest that Lansing and Omaha and Cleveland, in the midst of their agony and bewilderment, can yet relearn two lessons from the South.

One of these is that honesty is the best policy; the other is that some things can't be hurried. Over a long span of years, the typical Southern white man was often wrong but seldom dishonest. In his public policies and in his private life, he honestly refused to regard the Negro as his equal in law or in society. Now the compulsions of law and encouraging evidence of a changing world have made him re-examine that view. He is honestly discarding it. Racial violence doubtless will recur below the Potomac, but the astonishing truth is that the South is beginning to solve these difficult problems just as the North is beginning to find them.

And this is the second point. Carmichael is basically right for reasons he himself may not have articulated fully, in his insistence upon "black power." In the end—and it will take time—the Negro must make his own way. He must not be held back arbitrarily, but he cannot be pushed or shoved or hauled, either. The best the white majority can do (and this the South understands) is to get out of his upward path, to give encouragement, to provide help when it is sought, but to stay detached from his intensely personal struggle.

The South has not been shriven; it holds no license to preach. Yet the South can remark that out of honesty—even honest antipathy—one can grow honest respect in time. But nothing much can be forced from the thin soil of hypocrisy by topical applications of local remonstrance and federal aid. You begin by getting rid of sham; after that, separately and together, you begin to get rid of slums.

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1966—Conference Report

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I support the committee and oppose the proposal of the gentlemen from Texas and others to continue the financing of the Mohole project.

This is certainly a time when we should look to save money and to cut down on projects of long-range or doubtful value. No one can demonstrate the worth of this project.

By suspending it at this point we can save $20 million in the first year and probably three times that amount subsequently.

This is one occasion where we can show financial responsibility and help to keep our national expenditures in line.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (*U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937*).

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An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

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Appendix

Weather Forecasting—An Art Becomes a Science

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no scientific data to support what I am about to say, but I am inclined to believe that of all the many things discussed by Americans on every level, the weather remains the most favorite topic of conversation. I am pleased, therefore, to place before the House the following statement which, I trust, will help bring all of us up to date on the improvements being made in the techniques of weather observation:

WEATHER FORECASTING—AN ART BECOMES A SCIENCE

The United States has made enormous strides in science and technology over the past two decades. In many cases, these advances have taken the form of refinement of existing theory, technique, and application. But in those areas of science and technology which deal with man's relationship to his physical environment—the earth, sun, sea, and atmosphere, and their interactions—progress is transforming art into science. We see the evidence of this progress most dramatically in our daily weather forecasts which are provided by the Environmental Science Services Administration and its Weather Bureau.

Traditionally, weather forecasting has been a matter of gathering the available data, plotting the pressure, temperature, wind, rainfall, and other atmospheric parameters, and applying the forecaster's knowledge of the science and experience with similar situations to construct a forecast of weather patterns 24, 36, or 48 hours in advance. This subjective method was in many important respects an art, and, like an art, it was passed from master to apprentice, not always efficiently.

The evolution of art into science may be gradual, but, where technology is involved, it is inevitable. In the case of weather forecasting, this evolutionary process has advanced to a point from which we can look back and see the ground already covered—and also see with comparative clarity the goals, rewards, and pitfalls along the path which lies ahead.

In general, weather forecasting has advanced along three avenues of progress. First, we have learned to approximate the atmosphere mathematically. The subjective vocabulary of human forecasters has been translated into the objective language of mathematics, and this new weather language has been injected into the uncluttered memories of large electronic computers. Second, the quantity and extent of weather information collected today have broadened through new technologies, and can supply an increasingly comprehensive view of the atmosphere at any given moment, in any given location. Third, this increased knowledge has allowed us to educate a growing group of meteorologists with extensive training in the atmospheric sciences and weather forecasting, and has enabled a degree of specialization which permits a closer focus on the weather needs of specific user groups.

Numerical weather prediction is the name given the computerization of weather information, processing, analysis, and interpretation. It is effective because it is objective, comparatively precise, and fast. Because today's weather maps are drawn by computer-driven plotters, weather services can be rendered with greater speed based upon the latest available and up-to-the-minute weather data.

These weather maps are significantly improved as to detail, for they cover atmospheric processes from the earth's surface to high in the upper atmosphere, over global and smaller scales. This improvement is due in part to better weather observation and data-collection techniques. The modern weather radar enables us to keep close surveillance on severe local storms and track their paths. The weather satellites, which are now operational, furnish cloud photographs for virtually every point on earth at least once each 24 hours. Observations taken at many levels within the atmosphere—from instrumented balloons and other devices—are taken today over a more comprehensive grid and cover much of the earth's land surface. Observations taken at sea are still rather sparse, but are much improved through the use of weather reports from ships at sea, buoy and island systems, and weather ships. Additionally, communications are available today that ensure the swift transmission of weather information between distant points.

The extent of specialization in weather services is an indicator of the growing needs for our nation for better weather services. Today, the ESSA-Weather Bureau offers aviation, marine, agriculture, and space flight weather information and forecasts. Each service is tailored; each year the fit improves. Our ability to provide timely warnings of impending thunderstorms, floods, and fire weather; and warnings against those conditions we bring upon ourselves, like air and water pollution.

Today our view of weather and weather forecasting is larger and more precise than ever. Our look into the atmospheric future, though imperfect, has increasing penetration.

But the weather forecaster—the so-called weatherman—still stands between this growing technological and scientific complex and the millions of individuals who need and use weather information.

He continues to be judged by his mistakes, and his successes are still ignored. The differences in recent years are subtle. If the weatherman is occasionally blamed for errors, he is blamed less harshly than before; his mistakes are fewer, his errors come closer to the fact. Today both master and apprentice, standing on a solid platform of science and technology, offer not a guess but an interpretation; they are correct more often than not.

Now and then all of us have a suit ruined, now and then a ball game is unexpectedly rained out, an open convertible is flooded, or a forecast flurry turns out to be a ten-inch snow.

Still, we depend on our weatherman. We still call on the telephone, to find out, if it's raining, how much longer it will rain; or, if it's hot, how much hotter it will be. We still read the thumbnail forecast on the front page of our newspapers. We stay tuned for radio and television weather news. The information satiates our virtually insatiable curiosity about the air ocean in which we live, and, by and large, maintains a harmonious relationship between us and the weather. Because experience has shown us that, year by year, the forecast accuracies improve, we believe the weather forecasts.

The voice of the weatherman, whatever form it takes, reassures us when we plant or harvest; when we plan our work or seek outdoor recreation, when we travel, or engage in commerce, or plan a quiet day at home. And this voice saves us, when we let it, from the death and deprivation brought by atmospheric hazards.

Behind the reassuring voice we see the science and technology move ahead.

The weatherman will speak with ever-increasing authority, and help to harmonize our relationship with weather and the atmosphere.

Diane M. McElhenny, Vivacious VISTA Volunteer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, more than 100 Montanans have volunteered to help people of other lands through the Peace Corps. This is among the highest if not the highest participation of any State. Similarly, Montanans, young and old, are giving less fortunate persons in other States a hand through the VISTA program.

More than 250 Montanans have applied to VISTA. Volunteers are trained at Montana State University in Bozeman. Some work on projects within the State, principally on Indian reservations. Others are in Harlem, or in the South, wherever the call goes for willing workers.

One of Montana's VISTA volunteers is Miss Diane M. McElhenny of Butte. She has just completed a year's work in the war on poverty and will return to Montana Tech as a sophomore this fall, where she will major in psychology and sociology.

Miss McElhenny's experiences as a VISTA volunteer in small North Carolina coast communities were well told in the July 24 issue of the Montana Standard-Post. I am proud of this young lady and believe that others will be inspired by her story. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert the Montana Standard-Post article in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered printed in the RECORD as follows:

Butte VISTA Volunteer Fights Poverty in South

Poverty-stricken families in three small North Carolina communities are receiving help and encouragement from a 19-year-old Butte girl who decided to spend a year of her life in service to America.

Diane M. McElhenny, of Butte, is a Volunteer In Service To America (VISTA) who has been assigned to the three North Carolina communities of Bogue, Stella and Beaufort. She is one of 2,300 VISTA Volunteers now serving on 290 anti-poverty projects throughout the nation.

In Bogue—one of the communities assigned to Diane—the 25 families there have an average of eight children each. Housing is four and five-room shacks without running water, plumbing, electricity and heat. The fisherman father is gone four to five months of the year earning a below-subsistence income. The average adult education is fourth grade.

HELPS BY ORGANIZING

Diane helps these people to help themselves by organizing community councils to improve living conditions, conducting a recreation program for the children, organizing 4-H Clubs, and assisting with an adult education program.

In planning for the 4-Hers, Diane selected "inexpensise projects that would be interesting for the children." For Easter, the youngsters made an Easter egg tree, the first Easter decorations they had ever seen. The 4-H members most ènjoyed projects in which they worked with their hands. The boys worked with wood, sanding and varnishing driftwood from the coast, and the girls learned knitting.

PLANS PROJECT

Diane plans to initiate a home beautification project later this summer. With the onslaught of migrants to the area, the 4-H Clubs were temporarily discontinued because the truck she and the other VISTAS used for transportation was needed to carry food and clothing to the migrant workers. Hopefully, the VISTAS will soon have their own truck, and will be able to reactivate their 4-H work.

In speaking of the migrant workers, Diane says, "They swarm into the community from Florida around the third week in April to pick cabbages, cucumbers and strawberries. They travel in bands and camp in the fields or move into a deserted house." A Presbyterian minister found a three-room house for some of them. Forty migrants are now living there. Migrants do not take work from the residents, since most of the local Negroes feel picking someone else's crops compromises their freedom, and prefer to eke out a living as a fisherman.

RECREATION CENTER

During the summer months, the two girls are operating a recreation center in Beaufort first organized last October by another VISTA, Mary Ann Gilbert. The center serves 134 children. Diane and Barbara plan and conduct organized sports and arts and crafts programs. They are assisted by Neighborhood Youth Corps volunteers and a 18-year-old Beaufort girl who has volunteered to help them.

Diane and Barbara live in a three-room apartment beside a fish factory on the Beaufort waterfront. When she first came to Beaufort, Diane lived with Barbara and two other VISTAs in an unfurnished house in Beaufort. "There was one bed for the four of us," she recalls. The apartment faces the inlet, and Diane lists their greatest problem as heating the small apartment in the winter. During the winter months the utilities, which the two girls pay, are almost as much as the rent. The high North Carolina humidity was difficult for Montana-reared Diane to overcome at first. "I had a headache for three days." Now, however, she loves living near the water, and will miss it when she returns to Montana.

ADULT EDUCATION

In addition to her recreation and 4–H work, Diane helps with an adult education class in Bogue. The VISTAs have 12 students there, one of whom has already passed the high school equivalency test. When the class started, four knew nothing about reading or writing.

Local geographical conditions make home improvements difficult. Diane reports that when VISTAs attempted to install an outdoor privy in Merrimon, the excavation filled with seawater before the privy could be erected. Local health ordinance are stringent for this reason, which makes it expensive for residents to get outdoor privies approved. As a result, many homes have no bathrooms of any kind.

TRAINED IN TUSKEGEE

Diane, the daughter of a Butte welder, prepared for her VISTA project at a six-week training program at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Ala. Of training she says, "It was superb. I stayed with a mother and her six children ranging from 2 to 15. She made $4 every Saturday. Her husband—they were separated—brought food. I starved during training." While she lived with the family for two weeks, Diane showed the mother new homemaking practices, helped the children with their schoolwork, and cleared an outdoor play area for the neighborhood children. She says, "The family and I got along great." It was the first time they had had a VISTA living in their home, and the first time Diane had been exposed to real poverty.

When Diane first wanted to joint VISTA, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McElhenny of 217 N. Jackson, Butte, were not enthusiastic, but let her decide. After she joined, Diane reports that her parents endorsed her work in the anti-poverty program.

Diane describes her VISTA experiences as broadening to both herself and to those she helped. "When I first went into Stella and Bogue, they weren't used to seeing a white person. They would point and say, 'White girl, white girl.' It took about six weeks to build their trust." The Negroes in the communities had never known a white person as a friend.

GREATEST CONTRIBUTION

The greatest contribution VISTA has made to the communities, Diane feels, is the difference in the people themselves. "They know that if they stick together, they can accomplish something. Community leadership has developed."

Diane, who receives living expenses and $50 for each month she has servced, will leave VISTA in August after serving a year in the War on Poverty. She will return as a sophomore to Montana Tech. Interested in psyology and sociology before serving in VISTA, Diane has now decided to make these her majors and to go into research in these fields.

No Help From Dr. King

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago area has received nationwide attention due to the turmoil inspired by Dr. Martin Luther King and his professional riot-inciting group.

I believe it is vital that we understand the attitude of responsible voices in Chicagoland. I place in the Record, an editorial which appeared in the Friday, August 19, Chicago's American:

No Help From Dr. King

The vaguely optimitic feelings that followed Wednesday's meeting of Negro "freedom movement" spokesmen and community leaders lasted for something less than 24 hours. Then a high authority who was present at the closed meeting told Chicago's American in blunt detail just what had happened there—more important, what hadn't—and the cheer evaporated fast.

The bland statements about how "fruitful" the conference had been were plainly misleading; evidently nobody wanted to cast the first stone. The informant made clear that there were in fact no agreements, and no substantial progress toward getting Dr. Martin Luther King and his group to call off the protest marches that have been rubbing tempers raw and spreading police strength dangerously thin.

The talks started in good faith, said the official, but "suddenly it dawned on us that this whole meeting was a farce. . . . Every time we'd make a concession, they'd move to a new spokesman and push for something more. They never had any intention of calling off the marches."

We don't know whether Dr. King and his group really think the marches are still accomplishing something, or whether they are just bad negotiators who do not know when to gain by conceding a point. But the meeting was surely not a hopeful sign.

It made clear that there's little point at present in trying to negotiate with Dr. King or to plan concerted action with him. To judge from this fiasco, Dr. King conceives his job as being merely to demand, criticize and threaten, not to help. His Southern Christian Leadership conference seems unable to think of anything more constructive to do than harass the police and complain that its demands weren't met yesterday.

To our mind, city and real estate spokesmen went the extra mile and then some. They agreed with point after point laid down by King's group; some of the demands, in fact, had already been adopted as city policy. Ross Beatty, speaking for the Chicago Real Estate board, made what appears to be a major concession in saying the board was willing to withdraw all opposition to "the philosophy of open housing at the state level."

Dr. King professed himself moderately pleased at all this, but as far as we can see offered to contribute exactly nothing; protest marches, he made clear, will go on. Disappointment and disillusionment at this performance will surely not be limited to the white community.

For the good of his own cause, we think Dr. King should now make a choice. Either he should show some constructive good will, some willingness to share the hard work of solving community problems; or he should just go away. On the record so far, Chicago can do more for its Negro citizens without him.

HUAC Hearings Invite Contempt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the hearings by the House Un-American Activities Committee last week once again earned for the committee some well-deserved attention. Significantly, those who observed the proceedings were not impressed. A good many thoughtful observers have again urged that the committee be abolished.

As Alan Barth wrote in the Washington Post on Saturday:

> The trouble came from the nature of the inquiry. No part of its purpose was to inquire. The subcommittee in no sense seemed to be seeking information. It was seeking simply to punish some extremely obstreperous young men—by placing them in a public pillory.

I think that all who bear the responsibility for the continuation of this committee would do well to read Mr. Barth's article, "HUAC Hearings Invite Contempt." The article follows:

HUAC Hearings Invite Contempt

(By Alan Barth)

Why do the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities so commonly end in an uproar? Those who attended the inquest of the past week had a chance to see why such an outcome is almost inevitable.

The Committee has been dealing of late—and particularly in the hearings just completed—with vocal, articulate young people who want very much to be heard. The subcommittee conducting these hearings gave them, from their point of view, a perfect platform for protest.

It was anomalous—and, indeed, somewhat ludicrous—to hear subcommittee members urging witnesses, in effect, not to testify, suggesting that they seek the shelter of the Fifth Amendment. But these youngsters wanted no shelter. Call them idealists or call them idiots as you please, they wanted a chance to denounce their Government's policy in Vietnam. The subcommittee catapulted them from obscurity to notoriety, a kind of back door to renown.

The huge House Caucus Room where the hearings were held was full of tension. The audience was made up in major part of congressional staff employes who seemed to have plenty of leisure for this sort of entertainment, in minor part of a fiercely partisan claque for the witnesses. Both factions waited with the kind of expectancy that must have brooded over the Colosseum some centuries ago just before the lions were let loose on the Christians.

All around the rim of the room, at five-foot intervals, stood uniformed police officers; and brawny U.S. marshals in plain clothes seemed nearly as numerous as spectators. One felt slightly in peril of being dragged out if he so much as stood up for a minute to look around.

The conduct of the hearings could hardly be said to invite decorum. Each subcommittee member, ranging on high behind a horseshoe bench, had his own microphone; so did the counsel, and so, if he would get to so did the counsel, and so, if he could get to their voices tumbling indistinguishably from loudspeakers. The witnesses and their supporters, many of them admittedly Communist, were boisterous and unmannerly in the extreme. They lost much by their lack of dignity and by the irrational extravagance of their statements.

In all this tumult, Chairman Pool kept banging a gravel incessantly; and when he relinquished the gavel for a moment, Congressman Ichord picked it up and banged away in his turn. It was a little hard to tell who was presiding if anyone.

Nothing short of a shriek stood a chance of being heard in this atmosphere. A lawyer unprepared to shout for his client might just as well have stayed at home. The subcommittee members were shouting—and through microphones; in the occasional interludes of quiet, their voices boomed like cannon.

If a single one of the witnesses had taken the opportunity to voice his convictions quietly and with reason and restraint, he might have made a dramatic impression. But none did.

Part of the trouble came from sheer ineptitude. No HUAC hearings have had a chairman quite the equal of Joe Pool of Texas since the days of Rep. J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey.

But most of the trouble came from the nature of the inquiry. No part of its purpose was to inquire. The subcommittee in no sense seemed to be seeking information. It was seeking simply to punish some extremely obstreperous young men—by placing them in a public pillory.

The subcommittee has repeatedly asserted that it was interested not in the opinions but only in the conduct of the young men it summoned before it. But the conduct charged to these witnesses—signing petitions, holding mass meetings, raising funds for the Vietcong wounded, trying to persuade American soldiers not to go to Vietnam—are all, with the exception of the last, which was plainly outrageous, pretty closely related to opinion and to the expression of opinion. The theory of the United States Constitution is that the best way to combat bad opinions is through good opinions.

It would be hard, at any rate, to say that the subcommittee hearings gave the Congress much in the way of information. They undoubtedly exposed the boorishness of the student Vietnam protest movement. But they cost the Congress itself a good deal in dignity.

High Place in History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the State of Kansas and our Nation have lost one of our most distinguished journalists in the passing of Mr. Fred Brinkerhoff of Pittsburg, Kans. Mr. Brinkerhoff had devoted 55 year to the service of journalism in Kansas. Needless to say, he was one of the deans of Kansas editorialists and he contributed greatly to our State's growth and history.

He was tutored by the late William Allen White of Emporia; and he achieved distinction as the editor of the Pittsburg Headlight and the Pittsburg Sun. A powerful editorial voice has been stilled with the death of Fred Brinkerhoff; but he left a living legacy in the many causes and issues which he so ably championed with his journalistic skill for more than half a century.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial published by the Topeka, Kans., Daily Capital, on August 17, 1966, which effectively eulogizes Fred Brinkerhoff. The editorial follows:

High Place in History

The death last weekend of Fred Brinkerhoff, for more than half a century editor of The Pittsburg Headlight and Sun, takes from the Kansas scene a colorful figure who began his career in the era of "personal" journalism and ended it in that tradition.

Fred Brinkerhoff believed that the editorial column was the dearest possession an editor could have, and he stamped his numerous editorials with his own special mark. He wrote an average of 100 editorials a month. They ranged from lavish praise of what he considered good public service by individuals to biting sarcasm about those whose actions he believed were inimical to the public interest.

A historian whose principal interests were the Civil War, the career of Abraham Lincoln, particularly with reference to Lincoln's visit to Kansas, and Kansas politics from territorial days down to the present, Brinkerhoff was given to pungent prose that often set its barbs into the skin of public figures.

But it was his love of the Kansas "Balkans," perhaps, that marked his writing most. Southeast Kansas, always a hotbed of politics, was a fit domain for a man of Brinkerhoff's editorial talents.

Brinkerhoff could take his fellow editors to task too. Let a mistake creep into an account of Kansas history, and the offending editor would likely get a note from Brinkerhoff saying: "What dumbhead was responsible for this gross canard?"

Politics afforded Brinkerhoff a lifelong interest that embroiled him in arguments but that was his preference rather than backing away with mealy-mouth statements which he abhorred.

Brinkerhoff was never happier than in the heat of a political campaign, unless perhaps, it would have been when he and his longtime crony, Rolla Clymer of El Dorado, were engaged in acting out Kansas history.

When he completed 50 years as editor of the Pittsburg papers in 1961, he said:

> "People spend 50 years in activities and time goes. I can point to the record as to the passage of time, but how it has been spent and what has been accomplished, I must leave to others."

The record, it seems to us, would surely show Brinkerhoff's career to be one of integrity in which he won the respect, if not agreement, of those who differed with him.

That with all his busy days as an editor, Fred Brinkerhoff found time to serve his community in various civic enterprises is not surprising. He had boundless energy until illness tapped his strength in his later years but he never gave up thinking about tomorrow and what he would write about. In the past year he liked to take a long look back at what had gone before, as if to indicate he would have little time to do so.

Now, at 81, Fred Brinkerhoff is gone. But he has earned a high place in the Kansas history he loved so well. And he would ask no finer honor.

The FBI and Wiretapping

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I hope the following will be of interest to the readers of the Congressional Record.

The UPI recently reported on "The American Consensus" survey conducted the week of July 31 to August 6, 1966, under the auspices of the Mutual Broadcasting System, as follows:

Washington.—Most Americans believe telephone wire-tapping should be legalized to catch criminals and foreign agents, a broadcaster's poll showed Tuesday.

Mutual Broadcasting System said its "American Concensus" polled rural and city dwellers in all States except Hawaii and Alaska.

Asked if they believed the law should be changed to permit the FBI to catch foreign saboteurs and spies, 68.5 per cent replied yes, 16.8 per cent said they did not, and 11.5 per cent had no opinion.

Asked if the law should permit wiretapping to catch white slavers, dope peddlers, riot leaders and extortionist, the percentages were 68.9 per cent in favor, 17.5 per cent against and 13.6 per cent had no opinion.

Most of those polled also believed the FBI was doing a good job catching kidnapers—74.5 per cent against 2.7 per cent with 22.8 per cent having no opinion.

The actual results of the poll were as follows:

THE AMERICAN CONSENSUS

1. As you know, wiretapping of telephone conversations is now illegal. Some people say that the law ought to be changed so that the FBI could use wiretapping to catch foreign agents, saboteurs and foreign spies. Do you agree or disagree that the FBI should be able to use wiretapping in these instances?

	Percent			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agree	68.7	68.4	68.5	78	83	80
Disagree	19.8	14.1	16.8	22	17	20
No opinion	11.5	17.5	14.7			

2. Some people say that the FBI should also be able to use wiretapping of telephone conversations in their work of tracking down white slavers, dope peddlers, riot leaders and extortionists. Do you agree or disagree that the law should be changed to permit the FBI to use wiretapping in these instances?

	Percent			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agree	70.1	67.7	68.9	79	81	80
Disagree	19.0	16.2	17.5	21	19	20
No opinion	10.9	16.1	13.6			

3. The Internal Revenue Department would like to use wiretapping devices to obtain evidence on tax cheaters. Do you agree or disagree that the law should be changed to permit the Internal Revenue to use wiretapping in these instances?

	Percent			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agree	43.3	41.3	42.3	51	50	51
Disagree	41.0	41.1	41.1	49	50	49
No opinion	15.7	17.6	16.6			

4. Catching kidnappers is one of the functions of the FBI. In this would you say that the FBI has done a good job or a bad job?

	Percent			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Good	76.9	72.3	74.5	98	95	97
Bad	1.5	3.9	2.7	2	5	3
No opinion	21.6	23.8	22.8			

5. (a) Recently Premier Ky of South Vietnam said the United States should invade North Vietnam now in order to end Communist aggression. ,He said otherwise it will take 5 to 15 years the way we are doing it now. President Johnson repudiates this on the basis that we are there to protect the independence of South Vietnam—not to defeat the communists. What do you think: (a) Should we continue the limited war of containment as we are now doing?

	Percent			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	35.1	31.6	33.3	51	53	52
No	34.0	27.7	30.7	49	47	48
No opinion	30.9	40.7	36.0			

(b) Should we invade North Vietnam and defeat the communists even at the risk of Red China intervention?

	Percent			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	37.3	24.5	30.7	52	44	48
No	34.3	31.4	32.8	48	56	52
No opinion	28.4	44.1	36.5			

(c) Should we pull out of Vietnam altogether and let the communists have it?

	Percent			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	10.1	19.8	10.5	14	17	16
No	60.1	54.1	57.0	86	83	84
No opinion	29.8	35.1	32.5			

A Negro Congressman Talks About Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, U.S. News & World Report, in its August 15, 1966, issue, published an exclusive interview with me and the editors of that periodical on "Black Power."

My office has received considerable reaction to the interview and the most interesting aspect of that reaction has been the large number of letters from businessmen and corporation officials around the country, complimenting me on the interview.

One president of a large corporation in a major midwestern city said he felt, after reading the interview, that I clarified for him his thinking on the subject of black power and that he was confident that others would feel the same.

Because of the variety of subjects covered which relate to the thrust and dynamics of black power, I am placing the interview in the RECORD for my colleagues in the hope it may likewise clarify some hitherto unexplained problems:

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN TALKS ABOUT "BLACK POWER"

(Interview with Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL)

(NOTE.—When Negro rioters cry "black power," what do they want? Political control of cities? Which cities? Or is economic power the goal? Or total revolution? The man who coined the phrase "black power" is Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Democratic Member of Congress from Harlem. In this exclusive interview he tells where the Negro revolt stands, where it's headed.)

Question. Mr. POWELL, do you anticipate more riots? Are riots inevitable, in your judgment?

Answer. I'd hate to say I anticipate more riots, because I hope they will not come. I hate to say that riots are inevitable. But one thing we must realize is that these young Negroes in the cities are leaderless. Nobody can control them, as was witnessed recently in Chicago, when Martin Luther King was not only booed on the streets but was booed in the church. These young Negroes have no leaders.

Question. You said the Chicago riots in early July were the first you had seen led by teen-agers——

Answer. I wouldn't say it was a first time.

Question. Did you consider it unusual?

Answer. Yes, I did, at that time. But if you look at the pictures of the Cleveland riots, it's the same thing. And when I sent my investigators and a task force under Congressman GUS HAWKINS (Democrat, of California) to Watts, they found the same thing.

There is a "new breed of cats," as I call them, in the cities. They never have had communication with the civil-rights leaders. They don't believe in the old-line, fundamentalist preaching of the preacher who used to be the pivot of the black community. They have no representation—or at least not adequate representation—in the political power structure. They had a great respect, by the way, for Malcolm X (a leader in the "black nationalist" movement) and his assassination created a tremendous vacuum among them. As they look around now, they see nothing but the hopelessness of the ghetto, as Dr. Kenneth Clark (New York City psychologist, author or "Dark Ghetto") said in his monumental treatise.

Question. Can anything be done to cool off these young Negroes?

Answer. I would say that young, new, brilliant leaders like Floyd McKissick (of the Congress of Racial Equality) and Stokely Carmichael (of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) can help, but even they are not the final solution—in fact, they may be interim leaders, because both of their organizations are in a state of flux.

Question. How much of the Negro population in a city like Cleveland does the riot-prone element represent?

Answer. Not riot-prone—just a discontended group. I would say that primarily they are the unemployed young people. And the statistics show that 28 per cent of the young people in this country who are black are unemployed.

Then they are the drop-outs—and, in many instances, what I call the "push-outs"—plus some very smart, brillant young Negroes who are still working and still going to school. A group of them talked to me the other day in New York. When you add them all up, I would say you're getting close to about 40 per cent of the Negroes in the teen-age to 30-year-old age group.

Question. Who are restless and intent on change?

Answer. Restless, that's right—about 40 per cent.

Question. And their patience——

Answer. They have no patience.

Question You mentioned Malcolm X. Is "black nationalism" part of this picture?

Answer. Well, "black nationalism" is passé. One problem is that "black nationalism" is many things to many different people.

With Africa free now except for Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and the Union of South Africa, and with the tremendous power that Africans exert as delegates to various conferences—I just came back as the principal delegate of the United States to the World Labor Conference in Geneva—and the power Africans exert as a voting bloc in the United Nations, "black nationalism" as the primary force in the freedom struggle has lost its meaning.

"Black nationalism" originally was a "back-to-Africa" movement, but I'd say it's meaningless now.

"PROUD THAT YOU'RE BLACK"

Question. What about "black power"? What does that mean?

Answer. "Black power" means the same thing to any other ethnic group in the United States if you put that ethnic group's name before the word "power." For black people, it means the right to be proud that you're black—the right to flex your black mental muscles and think about what to do that's best for yourself and your people.

It does not mean antiwhite—no more than B'nai B'rith means antiblack. Black power does not mean black supremacy any more than white power, I hope, meant white supremacy.

"Black power" says it's time now to have a United States of America where there is no longer a white power structure but a democratic power structure, with black people in positions such as Thurgood Marshall [U.S. Solicitor General], Andrew Brimmer [member of the Federal Reserve Board], and myself as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in the House of Representatives.

The black people just want more. They look out and they see they are 11 per cent of America, 22 million people. But, out of 435 members of the House of Representatives, only six, or 1 per cent, are black. There should be at least 20 black men in Congress, and black people know it.

Question. Does "black power" mean the organization of Negroes to vote as a bloc?

Answer. It means the organization of Negroes to vote as a block in these areas where they have a chance of catching up with "Mr. Charley" politically.

Question. Who is "Mr. Charley"?

Answer. "Mr. Charley" is the vernacular of the black ghetto for the white man.

Question. Do you mean that political power for Negroes is going to center in the cities?

Answer. Oh yes, very definitely—very definitely. In the next 10 years, as you gentlemen know, there will be about 20 cities in the United States where, if the black population does not become a majority, it will be so big that it will be the swing factor in any election.

Question. Does this mean the Negro may look forward to wielding a disproportionate share of political power, since a big city can control a big State, and a big State has the big bloc of electoral votes, which is what wins elections under our system?

Answer. Yes, that's a thought. But when you come to a State like my own, upper New York State counterbalances New York City, which is the biggest city in the United States. So I don't think the city is necessarily so important.

Chicago doesn't always control Illinois, and Philadelphia doesn't always control Pennsylvania, and Newark doesn't always control New Jersey, and Los Angeles does not always control California, nor does St. Louis invariably control Missouri. These are some of the cities that are coming up with black political power.

Question. Do you think that Negroes will be able to control those cities politically?

Answer. Yes, I do.

IF WHITES ARE A MINORITY

Question. If Negroes do get control of those central cities, what role will they assign the whites?

Answer. I would say the whites would have the same role that they've always given to the Negroes when the whites were in control.

Question. The minority role?

Answer. Yes.

Question. In such a situation, it is likely that white sentiment would harden against Negro pressure?

Answer. I think that we, meaning you and myself, have underestimated the white majority of America.

We underestimated them in the Goldwater campaign, when we talked about the white backlash, which never came.

I think the vast majority of white people—except those who bomb a church, kill Sunday-school children, shoot an 11-year-old child, or ride by in an automobile and kill a man standing at a bus stop in Cleveland—don't really hate Negroes. I think they're either ignorant of Negroes' conditions, and are just beginning to find out, or they are indifferent.

I have faith in the American people, black and white, and I do not condemn, en masse, white people for their mistakes—any more than I want them to condemn, en masse, black people for their mistakes. However, as Bayard Rustin, who's the dialectician of the black revolution, said to me the other day: "Black power also means that black people have the right—whether it's right or wrong—to make the same mistakes that white people make."

Question. Does this mean you foresee growing conflict between the races in this country?

Answer. No, I do not, I do not. If there were a growing conflict between the races, then these abrasive situations which we call riots—and I don't call them riots; I just call them rebellions, or getting fed up—would spill over into white areas.

Or there would be what happened in days gone by, when white people invaded Negro areas, in Washington and St. Louis and other places, and killed Negroes by the scores.

This unrest now comes from a group of young people who don't know what else to do, and they're striking out against society. Why? Because society has rejected them. For example, of the 1,356,000 new jobs during the last year for teen-agers between 14 and 19 years, 1,297,000, or 97 per cent of these jobs, went to white teen-agers. Black teen-agers, who already have a 28 per cent unemployment rate, only got 4 per cent of all new jobs in the last year.

They want to strike out against the man on the corner who has kept their mother in bondage for years by making her pay a tax on being black—as in Watts, for instance, where a one-day-old loaf of bread costs 22 cents, but in Beverly Hills day-old bread costs 10 cents. And they know this.

They also don't like the smell of rotten meat their mother has to bring home, and they don't like the fact that the man on the corner is doing this to their mother and charging her for it. They just can't take this.

Question. Are you saying that people charge Negroes more for day-old bread, and sell them bad meat, because they are Negroes?

Answer. That is correct.

Question. Do Negroes in the slum areas identify all their troubles with the white man?

Answer. That's correct. Who else is to blame? Take the man who collects their rent. A square foot of housing in the worst slums in my district in Harlem, where the Puerto Ricans are confined—and I use the word advisedly, because they're confined there; they're in a stockade; that's what a ghetto is—when you take the square-foot rent of one of those slums, with rats and no sanitary facilities except those shared by maybe six families, and then compare that rent with the square-foot rent in Sutton Place, the Puerto Rican and the black person in Harlem is paying as much for that slum section as is being paid in Sutton Place for a brand-new, air-conditioned building with a doorman.

Question. Congressman, with Negroes representing 11 per cent—or about one ninth—of this country's population, how can they hope to rule except in the big cities?

Answer. Oh, we don't want to rule. That's entirely out of the question. That's where Martin Luther King didn't understand "black power" at first, although he subsequently corrected himself in a magazine article.

Negroes just want to have some of the power. We don't want an all-white city hall or an all-white power structure. We don't want to rule, because there's no guarantee that, if Negroes were in charge, things would be any better for white people than they are now for Negroes, with white people in charge.

Question. Do you think Negro leaders can agree on what "black power" actually means?

Answer. Well, upon the suggestion of the two new leaders, Stokely Carmichael and Floyd McKissick, I am convening here in Washington the week-end of Labor Day a national conference, to be attended by anyone, black or white, to discuss what "black power" means—to get together a position paper and to set out the aims and directions for the future.

Question. Do you think this cry of "black power" is serving to stir riots?

Answer. No, and the proof of it is that the Watts riots last year—which is the worst that we've had in many a year in this country—came before I coined the phrase "black power."

Question. What do you think is the long-range solution? Is it an amalgamation of the races?

Answer. No, no.

Question. Is intergation—mixing with whites—any longer the primary aim?

Answer. No. Integration is a question of semantics. The goal is to abolish segregation, and; once you abolish segregation, then those who want to integrate can. Those who don't want to integrate don't have to.

Black people were riding in the back of the buses in Montgomery recently and, when asked why by reporters from the Associated Press, they said: "Well, we like it back here, but we now know if we want to, we can sit up front." That right to do so if we want is what we seek.

Question. So you see no reason why, in our country, we cannot have a large numerical minority of Negroes living in peace within the large majority of whites?

Answer. Absolutely. We learned to live with the Irish after we fought with them, had riots in New York. We learned to live with the Italians after all the difficulties we had with them. We learned to live with the Jews.

We've learned to live with everybody, and now it's time to learn to live with the black man—and not on the social basis, either.

The white man has always been frightened by the question "Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro?" I have been pastor of the largest church in New York—the most liberal church in the most liberal city—for 36 years. My clergymen perform easily 100 marriages a year. And we haven't performed, in 36 years, five interracial marriages.

NEW DEMANDS IN NORTH

Question. Are demands of Negroes in the North changing?

Answer. Yes, they are. The Negro in the North has come to realize—and I have been one of those preaching it—that the Civil Rights Act does not affect him at all.

Now, Negroes in the North—from Washington, D.C., to California—represent two thirds of the black people, and the Civil Rights Act does not help them one bit. So, therefore, they're coming out with new demands.

Question. What are their new demands?

Answer. The first is jobs. Black people still are not being hired. While unemployment for whites has declined, it has gone up for blacks in the last year.

The second one is this: The Civil Rights Act is supposed to cure *de jure* segregation in the school system, but the Negro in the North finds that *de facto* segregation exists. Therefore, the Northern black people want something done about *de facto* segregation in the schools, because all predominantly black schools in America are inferior and second class.

I've had a team from my Committee exploring this fact in various major Northern cities during the past months, and we are about ready to start moving legislatively in this area. Senator TED KENNEDY has already introduced legislation in the Senate and I have already introduced legislation in the House. As you know, the State of Massachusetts is the only State in the union that has laws against *de facto* segregation.

The next thing is the question of housing, which has always been with us but is getting worse. For instance, there is a federal appropriation program for middle-income housing.

I wrote the Secretary of the housing agency in the Cabinet, Mr. Weaver asking: What about Harlem in this? I did not receive even the courtesy of a reply: In the meantime, they appropriated 3 million dollars for a pilot project in Chicago. The Negro in the North wants more and better housing.

In the fourth place, the Northern black man is not satisfied with the setup of the police departments in the various Northern cities. This was very vividly brought out in the report to the President of the United States concerning the police department of Washington, D.C., the other day.

Fifth, the demands of the Negro in the North are changing to include not "We shall overcome someday"—and I have discussed in depth for hours with my beloved friend, Martin Luther King—but they want to overthrow now.

Question. Are you planning special moves against the so-called "lily white" suburbs, to break down *de facto* segregation in schools and home neighborhoods?

Answer. Not in home neighborhoods. My Committee has no jurisdiction over housing. But I am exploring the possibilities of legislatively breaking down *de facto* segregation in large-city schools, by setting up educational parks or clusters with suburban schools. The approach, however, would be voluntary, with federal aid available.

Question. Does all this unrest and new demands add up to a revolution?

Answer. Yes. I would call "black power" the third phase of the black revolution. The black revolution in this century began with Marcus Garvey—that was the first phase. [Marcus Garvey was head of a black-nationalist movement in the 1920s.] The second phase was the explosion in Birmingham. [Riots in Birmingham, Ala., in April 1963.] And this is the third phase we're in now.

The Negro people in the North are not in favor of violence. But, as I talk to the "new breed of cats," I realize they have come to the place where they're not going to allow violence to be exerted upon them.

Question. Riots over the week-end of July 30–31 show that whites are taking that attitude also, and are starting to battle police and Negroes. What do you think can be done about that?

Answer. First of all, impartial and determined law enforcement will stop the open conflict between blacks and whites. But law enforcement doesn't cure the causes of race tensions, and the fact that whites are fighting back in the streets, such as in Chicago and Baltimore, tragically reveals just how small our advances in race relations are.

Question. Do violence and riots accomplish anything?

Answer. No, they do not. But subservience to violence, from any human being, does belittle the stature and grandeur of the human being who just accepts it.

Question. What has been the effect of the riots that have occurred in recent weeks, in your opinion?

Answer. No tangable value whatsoever, except a thermometer indicating that the socialogical temperature is rising.

Question. Would you say the temperature is rising more in Northern cities than in the South? Has the race problem shifted to the North?

Answer. The race problem has always been in the North as well as the South.

The race problem exists wherever any group of people—such as the Irish, when they first came to America, the Italians, the Jews, the Poles—are not given what they consider equal treatment under the laws of a nation which openly proclaims equality. Then abrasiveness and tensions fester and eventually break out in riots, such as the Irish riots in New York City [in the nineteenth century].

Question. If problems center in Northern cities, why do Negroes continue to migrate from the South to those cities?

Answer. Because they are Americans, and what has happened in our land in recent years is an urbanization. The people, black and white, have been moving from the rural areas into the big cities in all regions.

Question. What seems to be the No. 1 goal of the younger Negroes now? Is it political power or economic power?

Answer. I would say both. As Jimmy Brown said when he left the Cleveland football team, the other day, he is out now to do his best to help his people economically. The goal is both economic and political power. The two go together.

BOYCOTTS AND PICKETING

Question. How will the striving for economic power express itself? In boycotts? Consumer-union activity?

Answer. I would say it would express itself the way that I led the people of Harlem to break down the barriers as early as 1931—in boycotts and picket campaigns.

Also, it will express itself in the legislation which has already come out of my Committee, which, though not aimed solely at the black man, nevertheless helps him because the black man is a part of the suffering, poverty-stricken group of America. This includes the Manpower Development Training Act to train the unemployables; the war on poverty, which we all know about; the program of work-study in colleges where a young American, black or white, not on the basis of his ability alone but also on the basis of need, can now go to college and be paid while work-studying.

Then there's the apprenticeship-training program—which is not what it should be, and we hope to change it—but, in the meantime, under the Vocational Education Act, we do pay the drop-outs to go to school while they learn a trade—not one of the old trades of painting and carpentry, but the new trades like electronics and things like that.

Most important of all is stricter federal enforcement of laws barring discrimination in employment. Black people must get more jobs, and neither American industry nor the Federal Government is hiring black people in sufficient numbers. These are some of the things that are being tried.

Question. What about complaints you hear from Negro leaders that the poverty program has not affected the mass of Negroes—that they are not touched by these federal programs?

Answer. It is because of those complaints and the results of intensive studies by task forces from my Committee that we have made—in the new poverty-program legislation—44 changes which will help to correct those complaints and get the money down to the man on the street who needs it, and give him the hope for the future that he does not have now.

Question. How long will it take for these programs, to change materially the condition of what you have called the black masses?

Answer. I would say it would take longer than I hope, because time is running out. I would say we are not putting enough money into the programs. I have said this repeatedly.

Question. How much money will it take?

Answer. Michael Harrington, the brilliant young Catholic writer who authored the concept of the war on poverty, and Leon Keyserling, the economist, think it will take 12 billion dollars a year to do what is needed.

Question. Do you think that is enough?

Answer. I think it's minimal.

TEN HOT SUMMERS AHEAD

Question. What did you mean when you said, "Time is running out"?

Answer. If you've got this "new breed of cats" coming up, and you have a program that is going to take 10 years or longer, then that means you're going to have Watts and Harlem and Chicago for the next 10 summers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department has furnished me these facts, which are most alarming.

In June of 1965 the unemployment among white people in the United States was 4.1 per cent; the unemployment among black people in the United States was 8.3 per cent.

One year later, in June of 1966, the unemployment of whites had shrunk from 4.1 to 3.5 per cent. But the unemployment of blacks increased from 8.3 to 9 per cent.

Then consider this: In Harlem, 40 per cent of all the housing in my area is dilapidated and deteriorating, according to the statistics of the department of housing of New York City.

Now, we must realize what figures like this means.

Question. Is there any way the prospect of more trouble can be changed? Is there any hope of avoiding further rioting?

Answer. Not as long as we are engaged in the conflict in Vietnam.

Question. How does the war in Vietnam relate to this?

Answer. It relates to it because we don't have the money to fight an international war against Communism and a domestic war against poverty and racial discrimination at the same time.

Future Not Ours To See

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the credibility gap is a recognized development of the present administration, and the legitimate doubt that the press has toward administration pronouncements is effectively dramatized in an editorial in the Saturday, August 13, Chicago Daily News, which I insert in the RECORD:

FUTURE NOT OURS TO SEE

In another syncopated PR performance the Johnson administration is now saying that the war in Vietnam can be won by the spring of 1968. It is as though the nation were a ship: There is an electronic crackling; silence falls; a giant voice proclaims, "Now hear this . . . the word is . . ."

President Johnson cites Defense Sec. Robert McNamara as the authority for his optimism. Unnamed officials cite "informal, personal studies." Nobody cites hard news, like that the U.S. government had when it knew the German and Japanese governments were ready to quit in 1945.

In the absence of facts to sift and weigh, the American people must review the record of the government's previous forecasts about the war in Viet Nam, particularly those by McNamara.

Exhibit A: From a Department of State bulletin, Oct. 2, 1963:

". . . Sec. McNamara and Gen. Taylor reported their judgment that the major part of the U.S. military task can be completed by the end of 1965, although there may be a continuing requirement for a limited number of U.S. training personnel. They reported that by the end of this year, the U.S. program for training Vietnamese should have progressed to the point where 1,000 U.S. military personnel assigned to South Viet Nam can be withdrawn."

It is one thing to be unable to predict the future. It is quite another thing to be unable to learn from the past. The administration should have learned by this time not to try to forecast events in South Viet Nam, which could so easily involve China or even Russia, particularly when there is no obvious need to do so.

Or perhaps there is a need to do so: Elections are three months away and all analyses indicate that the voters are unhappy about how the war in Viet Nam is dragging on.

Proper Approach Can Bring a Solution to Farmer's Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, on August 15, the Huron, S. Dak., Daily Plainsman carried a letter to the editor written by A. M. Haskell, Jr., and an editorial in that newspaper complementing the letter. This letter and this editorial are exceptionally good and I have asked unanimous consent to broaden their reader coverage by placing them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The letter and editorial follow:

To the EDITOR:

It is time the farmer lets the people know of the unfair and unequal position he is in. You hear a lot of grumbling these days that the price of food is going up. One congressman from New York suggested that farm prices be frozen. What this man is unaware of is that farm prices have been frozen for the best part of 20 years.

In my business I keep records on a lot of farm operations and in going back through my files some interesting facts present themselves. In the following table prices received for different commodities are shown for the years of 1949, 1953, 1960 and today's market 1966.

	1949	1953	1960	1966
Wheat.................bushel..	$1.95	$2.02	$1.75	$1.85
Oats.....................do.....	.53	.70	.56	.60
Barley...................do.....	1.02	1.03	.85	1.00
Corn.....................do.....	1.00	1.50	.95	1.26
Milo........hundredweight..	1.75	[illegible]	1.25	1.90

In looking at these prices remember that for the previous years these were average sales and the today quotes are for top grain. This year, due to hot weather, very little grain will bring these prices.

Now, just for fun, let's draw a comparison for wages received in these same years by the lowest man on the general packing house scale. In 1949 he received approximately $1.25 per hour, in 1953 approximately $1.60 per hour, in 1960 approximately $2.40 per hour, and today is paid approximately $2.80 per hour. In 17 years his wage has increased 2¼ times while farm prices have held steady or gone behind. If farm prices had increased at the same rate, today's price for a bushel of wheat should be $4.36, oats $1.19, barley $2.30, corn, $2.25 and milo $3.94 per hundred. Now this is an isolated case, but you can draw the comparison anywhere you like. Take your own case and compare what you were getting for a column inch of advertising in 1949 with today's price. Mr. Merchant, compare shirts, dresses, blankets, hammers, shoes, scoop shovels, automobiles or anything else.

Since World War II farm surpluses have depressed the markets like a huge overbearing cloud, with the government dumping large quantities of this surplus on the open market any time the forces of supply and demand started to get prices moving up. Hopefully we are nearing the end of surpluses and this huge club will be removed from over the farmer's head. Sometime a farmer should be paid for the value of the commodity he offers for sale.

One more comparison: A farmer who has 800 acres of land, 100 cows and an average line of machinery has an investment of $100,000.00 which some way he has had to accumulate in order to have a place to work. The man whose wage has gone up 2¼ times furnishes nothing but his overalls and a pair of gloves.

A farmer puts everything on the line each year. His time, his investment, his seed, his capital and then fights drought, insects, diseases, hail, flood and every other disaster to be able to sell his produce for the same or less than he could get 17 years ago. Because the farmer makes up only 8 per cent of the population he is a small voice crying in the wilderness, but he deals in a basic commodity—food—and one day with the ever increasing mass of people, food will be sought with vigor and will receive its rightful place in the scheme of our economy.

MAC HASKELL.

HURON.

PROPER APPROACH CAN BRING A SOLUTION TO FARMER'S PROBLEM

In the face of a predicted seven per cent drop in U.S. crop production this year, the Department of Agriculture has again increased the wheat allotment for next year by another 15 percent for a total increase of 30 per cent.

But wheat is not the only commodity for which a shortage of supply might develop next year.

Since this year's crops were planted, corn surpluses have diminished rapidly and demand for feed grains has increased to the point where further easing of controls on these grains may be anticipated.

Such a radical change in the balance between supply and demand is bound to have some effect upon prices. And we hope that the longsuffering farmer will soon come into his own.

But charges that the farmer is profiting at the expense of the consumer have been pretty well proven to be false. In recent hearings on bread prices in the east, the grain speculator was credited with a large share of the blame.

The grain trade has charged the government with being too slow to ease controls and with overestimating the size of reserve stocks next year, thus creating a speculative atmosphere in the commodity markets.

In any case the farmer still has a long way to go before he reaches the 100 per cent parity price which has generally been conceded to be fair and just.

For comparative proposes, parity is a rather nebulous figure. A better idea of just where the farmer stands today can be gained from a reader's letter to the Open Forum column today. The figures in this letter, compiled by a farm management specialist, present the farmer's case in the most impressive manner we have seen to date.

Government controls are still with us, and probably will be for some years to come. Acreage allotments, export shipments including foreign aid, and speculation will all have a bearing on future commodity—and food prices.

But there is still plenty of room in the price structure to provide the farmer with his fair share of the food dollar if the other factors which lead to speculation are properly controlled.

Big 11 Powerloop

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. BATES
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I have been following with some interest for the past week the observations of my distinguished colleagues across the aisle the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], concerning the proposed Dickey-Lincoln School project in Maine. As I am sure the Members know, this project would ultimately call for the expenditure of some $300 million in Federal funds and, in the opinion of the large majority of the New England delegation on both sides of the aisle, would do little or nothing to alleviate the power cost problems of the area.

One thing the Members may not be aware of is the fact that the electric industry in the New England area has announced a building program that is unprecedented. It will include the expenditure some $1½ billion for new electric generating stations and connecting transmission and distribution lines. It is the largest building program ever undertaken by any industry in the six-State region.

Included in this program, called the Big 11 Powerloop are 5 large, conventional coal-burning electric plants, a huge pumped-storage electric plant, and 5 new nuclear powerplants. It is the construction of the latter nuclear plants that has attracted my attention in view of my considerable preoccupation with atomic matters. As a member of our Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I have devoted an untold number of hours on things atomic—both the peacetime and the military applications of this fuel.

It was back in 1954 when the administration of President Eisenhower first released the experimental process of fuel for private development. What has happened in the entire area of nuclear power development since that is genuinely astouding. Original estimates of the AEC and private developers of nuclear power have been far exceeded. In truth, the atom has come of age. And this has happened because of the initial encouragement of private development by the Government.

One has only to look at the widespread publicity given to the atomic power industry in the last 12 months to see that a project like Dickey-Lincoln School is just as it was described before this House some years ago—obsolete. The prospects for lower power costs in New England lie with the combination of large, efficient conventional electric generating stations; large, increasingly efficient nuclear generating stations; and balanced pumped-storage electric plants for peak load purposes. Fossil fuel plants have also made giant steps in efficiency.

I agree with my colleagues from Pennsylvania that the construction of a $300 million hydroelectric plant in Maine, removed some 400 miles from the people who actually will need the power, deserves far closer examination. To that end I intend to join him in presenting to the House a series of articles and statements that will, in my opinion, demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt that there are better ways to meet the power problems of our region. I think these articles will help to clarify the thinking of the House when we are asked to consider any additional appropriations. To begin with, today I submit to the membership several articles dealing with nuclear power that I am sure will be of interest:

[From Barron's, July 11, 1966]

NUCLEAR BREAKTHROUGH—ATOMIC POWER IS A TRIUMPH FOR FREE ENTERPRISE

Uranium, which fell stone cold dead in the market over a decade ago, has suddenly revived. In a recent issue, the Northern Miner, which is as sensitive to such happenings as a geiger counter, clicked off the telltale signs of renewed speculative activity on both sides of the border. According to the publication, Petrotonics, a uranium-producing subsidiary of Tidewater Oil, "is believed to have issued instructions for the complete delineation of its reserves by year-end, even though several hundred thousand feet of drilling is involved." Similarly, Kerr-McGee Corp. has "acquired a large acreage in the Elliott Lake area of Northern Ontario," while in and around Beaverlodge, Canada's "Eldorado Mining & Refining is continuing an active program." In the same vein, stockholders of United Nuclear Corp., second largest U.S. producer, last week struck it rich. In return for two shares of United Nuclear, Cities Service Co, offered one of its own. All told, for a company which earned less than $1.5 million in its latest fiscal year and has never paid a dividend, Cities Service stands ready, willing and eager to pay out $105 million, or nearly three times book value.

Unlike the last time around, the fissionable element these days has something solid going for it. After less than two decades of research and development—and years ahead of the most optimistic forecasts—nuclear generation of light and power has become an economic as well as a physical reality. Throughout the country one electric utility after another, from Central Maine Power Co. to Southern California Edison, has announced plans to build atomic reactors. Even the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is blessed with access to an abundant supply of cheap bituminous coal, last month decided to switch over to the newest form of energy under the sun.

Apart from the mining speculators, who have grown excited over the prospects (and the coal operators, who are concerned about them), the big switch has stirred remarkably little interest. Yet on several counts it is hardly a run-of-the-mill affair. Exploitation of the atom for peaceful purposes didn't happen by accident; it was made possible in the first place by a farsighted measure which the Eisenhower Administration, against heavy odds, succeeded in enacting into law. It has begun to fulfill its promise only through the willingness of industry, in committing resources to its deveopment, to assume virtually limitless risks. Finally, it has come successfully to market because U.S. technology, in an amazingly short time as such things go, has made it competitive with fossil fuels. Like electricity, nuclear power is nothing to take for granted. In the annals of free enterprise it represents a shining triumph.

By extent and speed the latter has surprised all hands. Speaking before the Conference on Industrial Science and Technology, held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, recently documented the point. Back in 1952, he confessed with disarming candor, he went on record as saying: "It does not seem possible to build up a nuclear energy industry of such proportions that any appreciable fraction of the world's energy is produced in this manner before several decades. Ten years later the AEC estimated that the U.S. was likely to have a "nuclear generating capacity of five million kilowatts by 1970." Two years ago, the Commission raised its sights to "six-to-seven million kilowatts." In fact, the eminent scientists added wryly, AEC's latest figures indicate that by the end of the decade, U.S. nuclear capacity will exceed 10 million kilowatts. Even this estimate now looks low. Since January 1, public and private utilities alike have placed orders for eight million kilowatts, more than in the past 10 years combined, and half of the total bookings. United Nuclear Corp., which will furnish much of the fuel, is perhaps most bullish of all. "By the end of our present uranium contracts with the AEC in 1971," notes its latest annual report, "we expect to have entered into firm commitments utilizing our existing production capacity."

To come so far has not been easy. Formidable barriers, political and economic alike, have boomed every step of the way. First the Eisenhower Administration had to persuade a reluctant Congress, eternally suspicious of "giveaways," to free industry from some of its legal shackles. Though no longer tied hand and foot, for years thereafter Prometheus remained bound by bureaucratic secrecy and inertia. More recently, utilities, notably Consolidated Edison, have run into political opposition from pressure groups who, despite convincing evidence to the contrary, believe (or pretend to believe) that nuclear power is unsafe. If the Ravenswood plant were built in Queens, averred a former head of AEC, "I'd move."

All the while, the hard economic facts were taking their toll. Speculative uranium stocks collapsed. Solidly financed concerns like American Machine & Foundry, North American Aviation and Allis-Chalmers found the nuclear field too rough. Of the four survivors—Babcock & Wilcox, Combustion Engineering, Westinghouse and General Electric—probably three have yet to make a cent on nuclear power plants. Even front-running General Electric recently told security analysts that "profits are still not what they should be, but it's becoming a profitable business."

If so, the marketplace rates most of the credit. For one thing, thanks in large measure to the exactions of the United Mine Workers, fossile fuels in recent years have grown increasingly costly. In the spring the UMW, after brief walkouts, won a generous settlement which promptly boosted coal prices 4%-5%. It also impelled two subsidiaries of the Southern Co. to bring suit against the union on charges of illegally interfering with their fuel supplies, a drastic action hardly calculated to win coal new friends among utility managements.

The cost of nuclear energy, contrariwise, has steadily declined. The famous Shippingport plant in Pennsylvania, which began operating in 1957, generated electricity at 60 mills per kilowatt-hour. The Oyster Creek plant of Jersey Central Power & Light, which "goes critical" next year, will do the job for four mills. Duke Power last week gave Babcock & Wilcox a $150 million order for two reactors which may perform even better. "We are choosing nuclear energy for very simple reasons," said a Duke executive. It's reliable, practical, safe and economical."

Competition has seen to it. Thus, from the outset manufacturers took great pains to employ ingenious marketing techniques, from the "turnkey" approach, which helped gain acceptance for an untried and financially hazardous source of power, to the recent decision by General Electric to lower costs by selling components only. They also have come up with one technological improvement—in fuel elements, fuel cycle and fabrication—after another. Nor is the end in sight. Indeed, Babcock & Wilcox won the nod over GE partly because it has found a way to serve up hotter steam. Superheated steam and efficient breeder reactors, which will produce more fuel than they consume, lie somewhere down the road.

In looking to the future, however, one must heed the lessons of the past. To the great developments cited above, Washington contributed most by doing least; it's sensible—did somebody murmur sane?—nuclear policy thereby triggered an amazingly productive chain reaction. Thus, with apologies to C. Northcote Parkinson, whose word is invariably law, we would like to propound the following tentative conclusion: in any partnership with industry, government does best as silent partner.

[From the Boston American, June 7, 1966]

Power Official Views Dip in Electric Costs

Nuclear generation of electric power will result in lower electricity costs in the future, a leading New England power official predicted in New York yesterday.

Speaking at a session of the annual meeting of the Federation of Financial Analysts in New York, William Webster, chairman and chief executive of the New England Electric System, said that nuclear power "fits beautifully" into the schemes for future power generation.

He said that three major factors enter into the increasingly promising future of atomic power:

1—Unit costs of power from all types of thermal plants improve with increases in size, and the growing advantage that nuclear plants now seem to have is accentuated for larger plant sizes.

2—An individual nuclear plant may be expected to improve its costs for a period of five to 10 years after it is started.

3—It seems probable that, over a period of 10 to 15 years, successive generations of nuclear plants will be able to produce power at lower and lower costs.

Webster said that nuclear plants now under construction will have initially high costs for production of power but will be able to reduce the costs substantially by 1975.

He said that by the mid-1970's nuclear plants would be able to produce electric power at a lower rate than the projected controversial Dickey federal power project in Maine based on hydro-electric generation.

A Great Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, Akron is a working partnership consisting of its public officials, its citizens, and its newspaper, the Akron Beacon Journal. Joined as we are, Akron will improve the heart of the city until it becomes a place in which we can all be pleased. I am proud to be a member of the team.

Too often our cities have fallen into such disrepair that they could easily turn into places that both industry and the citizenry would wish to avoid.

Fortunately Akron had many dedicated citizens and public officials who love this great industrial city. They have joined as one to see that it does not deteriorate into a state of decadence.

Words alone do not help. There are many who spend their hours uttering words of criticism of our cities. Our men of action, bonded together under the name of Citizens for Progress, have taken a giant step toward reaching our goal.

Many difficulties still face us. In the creation of the wondrous Cascade Plaza, we take pride—but we have not forgotten the housing problems that beset us. These too we have and will continue to improve.

I have never had more confidence in the city of Akron than I have today. We shall continue our united fight until the victory is won. Our industrialists, public officials, labor force, newspaper editors and reporters are one in their determination to make the city of Akron a fine place to work and live.

These men who have accepted the civic responsibility of improving the city of Akron recently joined with me in a Washington conference with the officials of our Federal Government so that these officials might have a better understanding of one of our major problems.

For years, we have unitedly worked for a new Federal building to house a Federal court and our other Federal employees. This $5 million building will be built at the other end of the Cascade Plaza.

In addition to this, the U.S. House of Representatives, last week, approved a conference committee report that will give Akron a new $6½ million main post office.

I wish to associate myself with the fine Akron Beacon Journal editorial paying tribute to those who have worked so diligently and successfully toward this great accomplishment.

The editorial follows:

A Great Day

August 17, 1966.

Remember that date.

That was the day the transformation of Downtown Akron was assured.

With the signing of a contract yesterday between the City of Akron and the John W. Galbreath Co., Akronites had solid grounds for confidence in the future of the central business district.

The contract calls for construction of three buildings—a magnificent tower, a smaller office building and a motel—on Cascade Plaza, atop the city's 2,150-car parking garage.

The business activity which these buildings will generate can be expected to stimulate investment in a widening circle around the hub, which is Cascade Plaza.

One looks ahead to a dazzling prospect—the whole central area of Akron redeveloped; Cascade, the University area, Grant-Washington and Opportunity Park all linked together, with beautiful open spaces scattered among the handsome new buildings.

Central Akron then will be a source of pride to the whole community as well as the source of greatly increased tax revenue to the city, county and schools.

Akron is fortunate to have, as developer of the vital first phase of the Cascade project, one who is as experienced and responsible as John Galbreath.

And as Mayor John Ballard and other speakers noted at a Ctiizens For Progress luncheon yesterday, Akron owes a large debt to many individuals and organizations for their support of the redevelopment program. Among these are:

E. J. Thomas, president of Citizens For Progress;

The leaders of business and industry who have guaranteed occupancy of at least 10 floors of the office tower—Russell DeYoung, chairman of the board of Goodyear; Raymond Firestone, chairman of the board of Firestone; M. G. O'Neil, president of General Tire; John S. Knight, president and editor of the Beacon Journal; Stanton Brightman, president of the First National Bank; Marion S. Richardson, chairman of the Akron-Dime Bank, and D. Bruce Mansfield, president of the Ohio Edison Co.;

The B. F. Goodrich Co., which has committed itself to an investment of $15 million or more in Opportunity Park;

Former Mayors Leo A. Berg and Edward O. Erickson, in whose administrations the plaza project was started and advanced;

Edward J. DeBartolo, who donated to the city $50,000 worth of engineeirng plans and drawings;

Leslie P. Hardy, executive director of Citizens For Progress; Ben Maidenburg of the Beacon Journal, George Brittain of the Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Area Development Committee, who worked tirelessly behind the scenes to keep the program moving;

And City Planning Director Julian Suso, described by Ballard as "the man who put all of the pieces together and then figured out how the project could be financed."

Also deserving of the city's thanks is the Downtown Association, headed by Louis F. Fabre, which has been inspired by the Cascade Plaza example to sponsor a plan for beautifying a "pilot test area" of S. Main st.

Yesterday, Mayor Ballard said, was "a great day in the history of our city."

It was, indeed.

But as John S. Knight cautioned, "Cascade Plaza will not, of itself, do more than serve a need and rekindle the spirit and confidence in our city that has been so sadly lacking.

"Cascade Plaza is only the beginning of a program of downtown revitalization which we hope will spell ever greater accomplishments in the future."

Akron, one is forced to admit, has other problems than downtown revitalization—problems concerning outlying commercial areas, housing, traffic, recreation, educational and cultural development, human relations, city beautification.

But the spirit of cooperation, the vision and faith in Akron which have been demonstrated in the Cascade Plaza project raise high hopes that these problems, too, will be faced in a positive and effective way.

A Great Day for Kentucky

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, August 12 was another great day in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Beginning in 1953 we started developing our water resources in Kentucky and this development, along with new roads, airports, and an adequate water supply, has assisted us in obtaining new industry for our State. One of the projects in this program is the new lock and dam on the Ohio River at Hawesville, Ky., and Cannelton, Ind. Hawesville is the county seat of Hancock County. This county under the 1960 census had only 5,330 people. These people are industrious and, under the leadership of the officials at Lewisport, Ky., and the city and county officials at Hawesville, Ky., together with the assistance of my good friend, Roscoe I. Downs, the owner and publisher of the Hancock Clarion, were able to obtain the new Harvey Aluminum Co. rolling mill which is now located at Lewisport. This is a $50 million plant and will employ at full capacity some 2,000 men and women. This is a real achievement and a distinct milestone in the history of Hancock County and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The new lock and dam on the river, together with the full cooperation and assistance of the State administration under the leadership of my good friend, Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, and the members of his staff played an important part in the location of this new $50 million facility. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has a department of commerce with an able commissioner, Katherine Peden, and since Governor Breathitt and his commissioner, Katherine Peden, have been in office, we have succeeded in locating a number of new industries in Kentucky.

Under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point I include the speech of Gov. Edward T. Breathitt delivered at the dedication of the new Harvey Aluminum Co. rolling mill on August 12.

Governor Breathitt's speech is as follows:

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR BREATHITT AT HARVEY ALUMINUM DEDICATION, AUGUST 12, 1966

This dedication is an important event in Kentucky's economic history. This new Harvey Aluminum Company facility is Kentucky's first primary producer of aluminum. As such, it is of particular significance to Kentucky's economic growth. The 1,000 jobs to be created here are the first of what will undoubtedly be thousands of additional jobs in an expanding Kentucky aluminum industry.

The location of Harvey in Lewisport did not just happen. Hard work by many citizens and organizations in Hancock County was necessary to cause this event to take place. And in addition, there was interest, work, and cooperation in great measure from neighboring communities and counties. This type of area cooperation was in a sense unique and points the way to greater development effectiveness in the future. Our development effort and teamwork must not stop at the county line. We must blend our efforts on a broader geographic basis for maximum success.

The assistance given by Owensboro to this endeavor deserves special mention. This larger community realizing that what benefits Lewisport benefits Owensboro gave full support in all ways. A joint effort made feasible the solution of the many problems always inherent in an enterprise of this magnitude.

Harvey Aluminum's decision to locate in Lewisport stimulated considerable national comment on a number of counts. The decision of Lewisport to finance this $50 million facility through issuance of municipal industrial revenue bonds aroused undue interest in this form of financing. Use of revenue bond financing for industrial plants has been criticized by certain special interest groups for a number of years. This criticism has reached a new intensity in recent months. In my opinion, it is unjustified.

Industrial revenue bonds issued by localities of this state have been good for Kentucky. They have financed the suppliers of the jobs so badly needed by our citizens. The officials and citizens of Lewisport exhibited vision and courage in the decision to finance Harvey Aluminum through this means. They have provided on their own initiative a local economic base from which future growth and expansion will spring.

The facts tell us clearly that industrial revenue bonds have added strength to the Kentucky economy. Plants so financed and in operation had 17,000 employees in December, 1965, and annual payrolls of $75,000,000. And this does not include Harvey and a number of other major firms not yet in production. Total employment at these firms will approximate an additional 6,500 and annual wages will amount to at least $30 million. This total direct impact of 23,500 jobs and a minimum of $105 million annually in wages is by any standard significant to Kentucky.

Let those who frown on this method of financing argue their case with these 17,000 workers and their families. And they should not neglect those in thousands of new secondary jobs, the merchants, those working in service occupations, and the 6,500 workers who will have production jobs in the near future.

The location of Lewisport on the Ohio River is a strong positive factor for future growth to Lewisport and Hancock County. The Ohio River is destined to be one of the chief catalysts for growth in Kentucky in the years ahead.

The potential of this Valley for industrial purposes has been realized and significant growth has already been recorded in this sector of the economy. Hancock County became fully aware of the value of the Ohio with the location of Harvey and this was reaffirmed recently by the announcement of WesCor Corporation to build a pulp facility at Hawesville. This, incidentally, will be the first pulp facility constructed in Kentucky during the past 100 years.

There is awareness of the industrial importance of the River but less attention has been given to its recreational possibilities. These, in my opinion, are unbounded and will be extremely important to Kentucky and her neighboring states in the years to come.

The Lewisport Economic Area, which includes Daviess, Ohio, Breckinridge, and Hancock counties, has been a steadily growing area over the past several years. Population has increased in these five counties about 5% since the 1960 Census. There are about 38,000 non-farm jobs in the area and these, of course, are heavily concentrated in Daviess County. There are indications that total nonagricultural employment has increased by 15% during the past five years. Manufacturing furnishes approximately 11,500 jobs and seems destined for appreciable gains in the future. Hancock County's two new firms and the location of Cowden and Thomas Industries in Ohio County are optimistic signs for the area's more rural sector. Owensboro's growth momentum will inevitably continue.

Even more important than what has happened in past growth is the potential for the future. This area, in my opinion, will continue to grow and prosper at a greater rate than has been before experienced. My thinking in this respect is based on the fact that local organization and leadership for development is strong in most of the area's communities. There is a substantial labor supply of easily trainable persons who can be recruited for industrial jobs. Two major rivers are available for transportation and for processing water. Transportation is also adequate by road and rail. Electric power, a prime ingredient of many growth industries, is available in large quantity at reasonable rates. Two institutions of higher learning and a major area vocational school are located at Owensboro. Vocational facilities will continue to be improved in the future to meet the needs of industry and business. The area is near major recreational complexes. There are a variety of industrial sites available throughout the area to meet the needs of many types of industry. These factors very simply add to growth.

Again, let me stress the importance of Harvey, not only to this area but to all of Kentucky. This is another first in our industrial structure. Not only do we continue to grow but our diversity and quality is satisfying. During the past two and one half years 22 firms listed in Fortune's top 500 have located in Kentucky and our growth is widespread geographically.

Kentucky's industrial and economic future is exceptionally promising. However, progress will not occur automatically. You at the local and we at the state level must continue our efforts and cooperation if we are to produce the future we desire. I am confident that this will be ours.

The Grand Hoax

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following column, Ninnescah Valley Views, written by Floyd Souders, editor of the Cheney Kans., Sentinel, entitled "The Grand Hoax." Mr. Souders discusses the impact of inflation upon the lives of the American people. He has appropriately pinpointed the responsibility of Government in "the vicious contest between wages and the cost of living." The article follows:

NINNESCAH VALLEY VIEWS: THE GRAND HOAX

(By Floyd Souders)

Inflation is a phenomena that most people have lived with a good share of their lives, and yet, few know what causes it or have been interested in learning. It has undermined every dollar of savings in the country and is responsible for the vicious contest between wages and the cost of living.

An Arizona Farm Bureau Federation news release has something to say about inflation and farmers that should be of interest to anyone who has a dollar in his pocket: "Inflation can only be generated by government. Business firms, labor unions, or consumers with excessive market power can do many objectionable things that are contrary to the public interest. But, they cannot cause inflation. Only government—with its power to tax and to mint and print money, with its dominant position as a consumer of goods and services in both domestic and foreign markets can do that."

Government attempts to control inflation by setting up "guidelines," and imposing controls on the free market are a grand hoax that if attempted by private citizens would mean jail.

A Self-Contradiction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Asheville Times, Asheville, N.C., summarizes the issues involved and points out the inconsistency of the disruptive tactics of the anti-Vietnam demonstrators who appeared last week before the House Un-American Activities Committee. I recommend it for the consideration of my colleagues:

A Self-Contradiction

Exactly because there are some vital issues involved, the disruptive tactics of Viet Nam war opponents before the House Un-American Activities Committee demand analysis.

One issue is the very right of the committee to hold the hearings. This has been raised by the American Civil Liberties Union, which as usual finds itself in strange company as it pushes to the limits of outer space the rights of the individual in a democratic society. ACLU sought an injunction in federal court. The injunction has been denied, but only temporarily. The truly vast confrontation between the powers of the courts and the Congress remains unresolved.

Another issue, raised by Committee Chairman Joe Pool, is whether the right to oppose the Viet Nam war, which is still not officially declared, also includes the right to actively aid the Communist Viet Cong and their North Vietnamese allies as against the United States and its allies. This is a complex point, and it needs to be heard out in full and reasonable debate. On the face, it would seem that the failure to declare war prevents the imposition of wartime penalties, but all the facts and information are not in yet. Also on the face, it looks to be a monstrous suggestion to imply that the federal courts could enjoin a committee of Congress from investigating any real or potential threat to national security. But this also needs to be fully explored.

All of this bears on the tactic of civil disobedience employed by the war opponents at the hearing. There is nothing new in this tactic. It is the chosen weapon of all extremists, whether of the fanatic left or the radical right, who reject the democratic process. Hitler's bully boys used it in destroying constitutional freedom in Germany. Communist activists have used it and continue to use it in overthrowing democratic regimes and seizing control of labor unions. Radical rightists use it in the United States. It is a strategy of harassment and intimidation which seeks to exhaust and paralyze the majority and so pave the way to a minority tyranny.

The Viet Nam war opponents, in joining up with this sorry company, claim that they are protecting democracy in South Viet Nam. This is in itself an unimpeachable goal, but it is a fantastic self-contradiction to pursue it by attempting to destroy the democratic process in the United States.

The technique is employed only by impassioned fanatics, and the whole purpose of free government is to find solution above and beyond fanaticism. The anti-war hecklers attack the very thing they pretend to defend.

Warsaw Reds Deny Passport to Cardinal Wyszynski

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the dogmatical bitterness of the Polish Communist Government is dramatized by the act of the Warsaw Reds in denying a passport to Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski of Poland.

This was consistent with the atheistic philosophy of the Warsaw regime. I insert into the Record, an editorial of the Polish American Journal published in Scranton, Pa.:

The Man We May Never See in the United States of America

It's official now! Cardinal Wyszynski has been refused a passport by the communists in Warsaw to make his long awaited trip to the United States.

Yes, like millions of other Americans, we were hoping against hope that the Polish Primate would set foot on our soil. We kept his full biography on file and ready to release it when that happy day would arrive. But it won't, therefore we are printing it so that you may become acquainted with a courageous Pole—A Man We May Never See In USA:

Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, 64, has been a fugitive from the Nazi Gestapo during the World War II invasion of Poland and for three years after the war was held prisoner by the communist government of his land.

During the war years, as a parish priest, the cardinal carried on his work as a teacher, journalist, and planner in the field of social economy as a member of the Polish underground.

Father Wyszynski, born to a farm family—his father played the organ in a parish church in the countryside—became a priest at 23, a bishop at 45, and a prince cardinal of his church at the age of 52.

Shortly after earning his degree as a doctor of canon law at the (Catholic) University of Lublin, the young priest spent a year working with the Christian trade union organizations of other European countries.

On a scholarship grant, in 1929 and 1930, Father Wyszynski worked with Catholic Action—the then-new workingmen's program—in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, and Italy.

When he returned to Poland in the fall of 1930, it was to work as a parish priest and a contributor to Catholic publications.

Through the '30s, the years of world-wide economic depression, the priest who had specialized in trade union work found his responsibilities constantly increased.

Father Wyszynski was made diocesan director of missions, teacher of social economics at the higher seminary of which he was a graduate, and then editor-in-chief of a widely-read Christian publication.

Although a professor of social economics at the seminary, Father Wyszynski had not yet passed his examination to work as a full professor in Polish universities when his studies were interrupted by World War II.

But his publications in the field of industrial unemployment, economics, and communism had brought him to the attention of the Gestapo. When the Nazis invaded Poland, his superiors ordered him to go underground.

Father Wyszynski spent two years caring for the blind in Laski, near Warsaw, teaching Polish youths in underground schools. Then for three years he became a teacher at the Institute of the Blind in Laski.

During the Warsaw Uprising, Father Wyszynski was chaplain of the Polish Home Army in the Zoliborz-Kampinos region.

For the last two years of the war, Father Wyszynski participated in discussions of future social legislation for Poland. This was work undertaken by the underground, looking to the liberation of their country from the German army occupation.

Immediately after the war, Father Wyszynski was ordered to reorganize the higher seminary which he had attended and at which he had taught, to re-establish the diocesan printing house and to begin publishing a diocesan weekly.

Before the war had been over a year, on March 4, 1946, Father Wyszynski was named Bishop of Lublin. In 1948 he was made archbishop and metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw. On January 12, 1953, he was named a prince cardinal of the Roman Catholic church.

At the time, Cardinal Wyszynski could not go to Rome to receive his biretta and cardinal's hat at the hands of the pope. The communist government of the Polish People's Republic denied him an exit visa.

In September, 1953, Cardinal Wyszynski was arrested and for the next three years was held incommunicado. He was freed to resume his work in Warsaw on October 28, 1956, and since then has visited Rome two or three times a year.

Mr. Speaker, I also insert an article from the publication of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago which appeared in the August 19 edition of the New World:

Word Picture of Poland's Great "Imprisoned" Priest

In 1962 it was my privilege to be in Rome and to visit with the great man, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the Primate of Poland. With the Polish people, he is a great hero, an inspiration, a symbol of their Catholic faith. As a natural consequence, he is a dreadful thorn in the side of the Communist puppet government. When you meet the Cardinal, you would find it hard to believe he has spent a good part of his life in a Red prison. Unfortunately, you will not meet him. He is still in a Red prison—the country in which he was born. He was refused permission to go to Rome for the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of Polish Christianity. He has been refused permission to come to Chicago for the ceremonies here in honor of the same event. You will recall that many other clergy and laity, including our own Archbishop Cody, were refused entry into Poland.

Here in Chicago, hundreds of thousands of fine Polish people help to make this melting-pot of ours into a great city. I'm sure the Cardinal-Primate must be most dear to all of them. In the adjacent columns we have a picture of Our Lady of Czestochowa, personally autographed by the Cardinal in 1962. Since you will not be able to see him, I would like to give you a brief word-picture. He is about 6 feet tall, very straight and sturdily built. It is hard to imagine this of a man who has spent so much time in prison. His face is full and finely formed, and usually smiling. It would be hard to describe his eyes. I can only say that they are at the same time gentle, and twinkling with humor, and warm with love for his people and all others. And even though he hides it very well, you can still see the eyes of a great priest who has suffered much and who have watched the sufferings of his faithful.

J. M. KELLY.

Samoa Pins Hope on TV Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, the Sunday New York Times carried a special report on the profitable usage of educational television in American Samoa. I should like to have this article included in the RECORD for I think it an important indication of an educational innovation in practice and a tribute to the progressive administration of Gov. Rex Lee.

The article follows:

SAMOA PINS HOPE ON TV EDUCATION—FIGHTS BACKWARDNESS WITH LARGE-SCALE BROADCASTING

PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA.—Preparations for the opening of school here next month appear remarkably like the activities going on at a major motion-picture studio.

Writers are editing scripts, producers are assembling props, actor-teachers are rehearsing their parts and committees are planning presentation schedules. Studio lights shine and cameras tape opening scenes.

The similarity to movie-making is not coincidental. Movies to be shown on television are the core of the teaching process in American Samoa. Getting ready for school involves planning in advance a whole year's screen lessons and filming as many ahead of time as possible.

When the 8,000 elementary and high school children of American Samoa begin classes in September, they will participate in the third year of a remarkable experiment in education.

On a scale and in a manner never attempted before, the Government is trying, with lessons on television, to give a good education quickly to the children, thereby making restitution in a few years for decades of educational backwardness.

BROADCASTS EVERY LESSON

Every day a powerful station broadcasts the lessons for every subject in every class, from the first to the twelfth grade.

The station, KVZK, which broadcasts from six 10-kilowatt transmitters atop 1,600-foot Mount Alava, is part of a new $2,863,000 physical plant for education.

Specially recruited teachers, administrators, researchers and technicians from the United States totaling 141 make up the key personnel of the school system. They are assisted and will eventually be replaced by Samoans.

Lessons are prepared by research teachers and recorded, with animation and illustrations, by television actor-teachers working with producer-directors.

In the classrooms students are helped with the broadcast lessons, which run from 10 to 25 minutes for each subject, by Samoan teachers under the supervision of United States principals.

The new system was begun on the initiative of Rex Lee, who became Governor in 1961 with instructions from President Kennedy to improve the backward social and economic condition of the 26,000 Polynesians in this neglected United States South Sea possession.

COULDN'T SPEAK ENGLISH

Mr. Lee was appalled at the poor system of public education. Most Samoans after 60 years under American rule could neither speak nor write understandable English or qualify above the fifth-grade level in many other subjects although schooling was free through high school.

Governor Lee decided to employ television teaching, but simply as an auxiliary but as the principal means of instruction.

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters helped set up the system. Congress appropriated funds for rehabilitation of the schools. Forty-five tumbledown village schools were replaced by 22 concrete and redwood elementary schools and three circular, Polynesian-style high school complexes, with a fourth to come next year.

The new system dispensed with American textbooks. Study sheets and booklets are prepared by researchers and teachers from day to day, utilizing objects and ideas drawn from the Samoan environment.

EMPHASIZING ENGLISH

The aim of the system is to provide Samoan children with a sound general education, but major emphasis is on implating a good knowledge of English. This is regarded as essential if the Samoans, as American nationals, are to make their way in an American environment.

Every lesson, whether in mathematics or geography, is presented so that it also constitutes a lesson in English. English instruction relies on a method to teach English quickly to non-English-speaking Australian immigrants devised by George Pittman, Australian consultant to the American Samoa Education Department.

The Samoan teachers inherited from the old system are required to participate in lessons and learn along with their students.

Meanwhile, 20 to 30 Samoans a year are being sent to universities in the United States. They will eventually take over the school system.

An adult education program beams instructional and entertainment films and news for four hours in the evening.

After the shakedown period, ending this year, 12 more years of the system are envisaged as necessary to raise eductional levels to minimum United States standards.

Hawaii Men Established Record in U.S. Marine Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, there are few experiences that can compare with the excitement that comes with the knowledge that you are the "best" "the cream of the crop." The people of Hawaii were treated to just such a thrill when they learned that Hawaii's recruits in the Marine Corps have set a record that is the best among all stations.

Not one of 300 inductees from Hawaii in the last 4 years has dropped out of the tough Marine recruit training program. And while the servicewide Marine average to receive meritorious promotions is 10 percent, for Hawaii Marines the average is over 60 percent.

The outstanding record of Hawaii's recruits in the Marine Corps was the subject of a recent editorial in the Honolulu Advertiser, August 5, 1966. I now submit the editorial for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ISLE BOYS STAND TALL

In this problem-torn world it is eventful when we get something to cheer about.

Here it is—the record of young Hawaii men in the Marine Corps. The record is outstanding and should be pointed out.

Over the last four years almost 300 have been inducted into the Marine Corps from Hawaii. Despite recruit training which is regorous and tough—where as one recruiting officer put it, "We try to deflate their egos,"—not one of the enlistees dropped out.

The Marine average to receive meritorious promotions is 10 per cent, but for Hawaii the average is over 60 per cent.

According to the local Marine Corps recruiter, 2nd Lieutenant Jay Janis, Hawaii's record is "the best among all stations."

Janis says that perhaps the biggest reason for this is the high motivation of the Hawaii lads. "Almost all of them regard service not as an obligation but as a right and a privilege."

The record for other service enlistees and Hawaii draftees is almost as good.

With all of this proof at hand, Hawaii has every reason to be more than proud of her young men.

India Supports African States in Matter of South-West Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, India's Minister of External Affairs, Swaran Singh, announced in the Indian Parliament this month that this Government would support the Organization of African Unity and the Afro-Asian group at the United Nations in the matter of South-West Africa.

By unanimous consent, I am extending my remarks to include the following article from the August 15, 1966, issue of the authoritative Indian and Foreign Review of New Delhi:

SPOTLIGHT ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

India's Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Swaran Singh, in a statement in the Parliament on August 2, expressed the country's deep disappointment at the recent judgment of the International Court of Justice on South-West Africa.

The Court in its judgment of July 18 found that the applicants—Ethiopia and Liberia—"cannot be considered to have established any legal right or interest appertaining to them in the subject matter of the present claims and that, accordingly, it must decline to give effect to them. For these reasons the Court, by the President's casting vote—the votes being equally divided—decided to reject the claim of the Empire of Ehtiopia and the Republic of Liberia." It was on November 4, 1960, that Ethiopia and Liberia, both of which had been members of the former League of Nations, filed concurrent applications in the International Court making various charges of contravention of the League of Nations mandate for South-West Africa committed by the Republic of South Africa as the administering authority.

The judgment, Mr. Swaran Singh said, is not likely to inspire confidence in the International Court or in the establishment of the rule of law in international affairs.

South-West Africa, as a German colony before the First World War, suffered terribly under a policy of suppression of the native population pursued by the colonial power. The people of the land were driven into the desert and their lands were confiscated and parcelled out among the white settlers. Those that survived this ordeal were drafted by the settlers for agricultural labour. Germany, which lost the war, was forced to surrender its colonial rights in favour of the principal allied and associated powers. When the League of Nations was first inaugurated, South-West Africa was included in the Mandates 'C', to be administered under the mandatory laws as a complementary part of the mandatory state. It was provided that "the mandatory is obliged to submit to the Council reports on the entrusted territories." For reasons of geographical proximity and administrative facility, the Union of South Africa was entrusted with the administration of South-West Africa.

After the Second World War, South Africa announced its intention to annex the territory and sought the agreement of the United Nations for this act. South Africa argued that it had completed its mission of a mandatory as entrusted by the League of Nations and that, since the League of Nations had ceased to exist, the mandate system and its obligations on South Africa had also come to an end. South Africa, therefore, could treat the territory as its fifth province. The United Nations General Assembly rejected these claims and required South Africa to sign a trusteeship agreement for the territory and place it under the control of the United Nations.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, in its historic resolution of April 18, 1946, on the dissolution of the League, held that the rights and duties incurred by the mandate system ceased to exist, but that the Charter of the United Nations (which had already been adopted at the time) contained provisions on the trusteeship system corresponding to the mandate system. This clearly established the intentions of the Assembly, first that the United Nations was the legal successor to the League; and second, that the mandate system could be continued under the trusteeship arrangements. South Africa refusing to abide by these clear interpretations of the fundamental points, the UN General Assembly referred the case for advice on certain points to the International Court in 1949. The Court ruled that the South African policy of preserving her rights and avoiding her obligations was "impermissible". It further held that "the aim of the mission which was entrusted to South Africa remains unfulfilled and consequently also the obligations of the Union." The Court also said that South Africa could change the status of South-West Africa only with the consent of the United Nations.

But South Africa flouted these decisions and ignored the resolutions of the United Nations. It did not accept the opinion of the Court as binding and refused to accept its responsibility to the United Nations. On the other hand, it sought to negotiate a new instrument for the control of the mandated territory with the principal allied and associated powers of the First World War, namely, Britain, France and the United States. The United Nations refused to accept this arrangement, but agreed, however, to form an *ad hoc* committee to negotiate with South Africa. The negotiations bore no fruit and South-West Africa came to figure prominently in the UN agenda through the years.

In 1957, the United Nations agreed to a proposal, having the backing of Britain and South Africa, for a good offices committee to negotiate with the administering power. The good offices committee put forward a proposal, which the UN had earlier rejected, that the international status of the territory should be settled by an agreement between South Africa on the one hand, and Britain, the US and France on the other. It went further and proposed the partition of South-West Africa—the northern part consisting mainly of desert to be administered by South Africa under a trusteeship agreement and the southern part with good ranch land and developed mineral wealth to be incorporated into the Union of South Africa. The Fourth Committee of the United Nations refused to entertain such retrograde proposals for partition of the territory.

While the issue suffered an impasse in the UN, events in Africa moved rapidly. On Human Rights Day in 1959, eleven South-West Africans were killed and forty-three were wounded in Windhoek, the capital of the territory, in a brutal police firing. Early next year, the people of Africa and the rest of the world were shocked to learn of the brutal massacre of helpless Africans at Sharpeville in South Africa. With the attainment of independence by several African countries, the continent came to be progressively well represented in the United Nations and its voice became more articulate and purposeful. At the Conference of the Independent African States held at Addis Ababa in 1960, the South African question figured prominently.

While the opinions given by the International Court in 1950, 1955 and 1956 clarified certain issues and were generally helpful, it became necessary for the UN Committee on South West Africa to consider what legal action was open to ensure that South Africa fulfilled the obligations assumed by it under the mandate until such time as it was placed under the trusteeship system. The UN Committee on South-West Africa suggested taking the matter to the International Court. In 1959, the UN General Assembly welcomed the suggestion as a result of which in 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia, both original members of the League of Nations, filed their applications in the International Court. The General Assembly commended the two applicant Governments on their initiative, thereby indicating the importance which the United Nations attached to the issues placed before the World Court for a decision.

The contentions of the parties covered *inter alia* the following issues: whether the mandate for South Africa was still in force and, if so, whether the manadatory's obligation to furnish annual reports on its administration to the Council of the League of Nations had become transformed into an obligation to report to the General Assembly of the United Nations; whether the respondent had in accordance with the mandate promoted to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory, whether the mandatory had contravened the prohibition in the mandate of the "military training of the natives" and the establishment of military or naval bases or the erection of fortifications in the territory; and whether South Africa had contravened the provision in the mandate (that it can only be modified with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations) by attempting to modify the mandate without the consent of the United Nations General Assembly which had replaced the Council of the League for this and other purposes. The two plaintiff states sought a judgment of the International Court to require South Africa to cease the violations and to carry out its obligations under the mandate.

In November 1961, South Africa filed four objections contesting the jurisdiction of the International Court to hear the dispute brought by Ethiopia and Liberia. The Court in its judgment of December 21, 1962, dismissed all four of the objections raised by South Africa and held that it had jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute. In the course of this preliminary judgment, the Court confirmed that the mandate, remained in force, an issue again before the Court during its consideration of the merits of the dispute. The Court rejected the South African plea that Ethiopia and Liberia had no standing to bring the case and held that the fact that the two countries had no material interest did not prevent them from taking action under the Article of Mandate referring to disputes.

In January 1964, South Africa filed a counter memorial contesting the charges brought against it and requiring the Court to adjudicate and declare that the submissions of the two Governments were unfounded and that no declaration be made as claimed by them. South Africa pleaded that the mandate had lapsed on the dissolution of the League of Nations and that in consequence it was no longer subject to any legal obligations thereunder. Alternatively, if it were held that the mandate continued in existence, South Africa argued that its former obligations to report and submit to the League of Nations lapsed on the dissolution of the League and had not been replaced by any other obligations; it was therefore under no obligation to submit reports concerning its administration of South-West Africa or to transmit petitions from inhabitants of the territory to the United Nations or any other body. It further held that it had not violated its mandate obligations in any of the other respects alleged by the complainants.

As Mr. Swaran Singh said in the Parliament, it is a matter for regret that it took nearly six years for the Court to decide that Ethiopia and Liberia have not established any legal right or interest in the subject matter of their complaint. The Court in deciding that the two countries have no *locus standi* in the matter seems to have reversed its own judgment of 1962 when it rejected South Africa's preliminary objections regarding its jurisdiction and the right of the plaintiff states to bring the case. It is unfortunate, Mr. Swaran Singh said, that the court has failed to answer the substantive questions raised, namely, that since the mandate has not been converted into a trusteeship it continues to remain in effect; that South Africa continues to be subject to the obligations of the mandate and cannot unilaterally alter the status of South-West Africa without the consent of the United Nations; that South Africa must accept UN supervision of this territory and submit annual reports ahd forward petitions to the UN General Assembly; that South Africa has violated the obligation of the mandatory power to "promote to the utmost the material and moral well being and the social progress of the inhabitants" by the application of *apartheid* and other arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust measures detrimental to human dignity.

In India's view, the Minister for External Affairs affirmed, the answer to these questions is in the affirmative. Indeed, he pointed out, the General Assembly had adopted numerous resolutions condemning the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to cooperate with the world body in applying the principles of UN Charter and implementing the various resolutions of the General Assembly on South-West Africa.

Apart from persistently refusing to place the territory under UN tursteeship as required under the Charter, South Africa had, on the other hand, been taking measures to incorporate South-West Africa as one of its provinces applying to it all the evils of *aparthied* to which it has subjected its own non-White population.

India's attitude, Mr. Swaran Singh reiterated, has been throughout to strongly support the African countries in their legitimate demand for the grant of independence to South-West Africa. The Government of India was the first, as early as 1946, to raise this issue at the United Nations, and had expressed its opposition to what amounted to the annexation of South-West Africa. India had urged that the territory should be put under the trusteeship system which would lead progressively to independence.

The problem of South-West Africa, the External Affairs Minister clarified, is not only a juridical one; it is more basically a political and colonial problem. The international community has long recognized this basic fact. The UN General Assembly had passed numerous resolutions, the last being Resolution 2074(XX), 1965, which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South-West Africa to freedom and independence, and has called upon the Government of South Africa to remove immediately all bases and other military installations located in the territory of South-West Africa.

Mr. Swaran Singh spelt out the policy of the Government of India with regard to the problem of South-West Africa.

Whatever the judgment on the limited legal issue of the competence of Liberia and Ethiopia to seek redress from the International Court, the problem of South-West Africa remains, and demands the urgent attention of the UN. India continues strongly to support the view that the General Assembly and if necessary the Security Council must ensure that the Government of South Africa is not permitted to take any further steps—administrative, legal or constitutional—to incorporate the territory of South-West Africa into South Africa, and that such steps as have already been taken are declared null and void. Further India holds that the future of South-West Africa must be governed by the UN Resolution on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514). Finally, till such time as the people of South-West Africa attain independence, in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people, the mandate should be replaced by effective UN presence in place of the administration by the Government of South Africa.

It is now for the United Nations, the External Affairs Minister declared, to take firm and decisive action in support of the people of South-West Africa to thwart the aggressive plans of the South African Government. As in the past, the Government of India would lend vigorous and full support to all Afro-Asia, and like-minded members of the UN towards the achievement of these objectives. For this purpose, the Minister said, the Government of India was in touch with the members of the Organisation of African Unity and the Afro-Asian Group at the United Nations. India was actively participating in the Subcommittee appointed by the Special Committee of Twenty-four. The Government, he said, was in touch with others so as to cooperate with them to end this vestige of racialism and colonialism. "Unless this is done in the near future," Mr. Swaran Singh declared, "there is grave danger that the present situation may lead to a most serious racial conflict throughout Africa endangering international peace and security."

The Incurable Committees and Judicial Pillory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, those of us who witnessed and were shocked by the sorry spectacle of the House Un-American Committee hearings here in Washington last week were not surprised to see the position taken by the New York Times in its two editorials today.

The lead editorial entitled "The Incurable Committee," and the followup editorial entitled "And Judicial Pillory," certainly should command everyone's attention.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Congressional Record, I am taking the liberty of placing these two articles in the Record at this point.

The editorials follow:

The Incurable Committees

It is a measure of how low the House Un-American Activities Committee has sunk in public esteem that Sentaor Everett Dirksen has joined those who condemn its unseemly spectacles and its legislative futility.

Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, has agreed with Mr. Dirksen that the House committee's disorderly hearings last week did nothing for the good reputation of Congress. They also doubt the Senate would pass the bill which provided the legislative pretext for those hearings, presuming the House has the bad judgment to approve it.

Since members of the Senate rarely comment in this sharply critical vein about the work of "the other body"—as the House is termed in parliamentary discourse—they clearly recognize that the public is weary of the Un-American Activities Committee's antics. The Senators might well have extended their criticisms to include the Senate's own Internal Security Subcommittee which, though quiscent of late, is equally useless and has in the past conducted some unseemly hearings of its own.

The bill sponsored by Representative Joe R. Pool, Texas Democrat, who presided over last week's hearings, epitomizes what is wrong with the committee itself. Insofar as the bill to halt aid to the Vietcong deals with actions, its legal purposes have already been achieved by the Export Control Act, the Trading With The Enemy Act, and various statutes on treason and sabotage. Insofar as the bill deals with speech, it transgresses the First Amendment and is an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of citizens to express their ideas, regardless of what those ideas may be.

The House committee and the Senate subcommittee suffer from the incurable defect that in striking at what is "un-American" or harmful to "internal security," they strike at freedom itself. Since their hearings are superfluous in controlling overt illegal acts, they usually are devoted to attacking unpopular opinions and marginal political groups. Many of these very small organizations, like those which participated in last week's hearings, would never be heard of if the committee did not give them free publicity.

Any duly constituted committee of the Congress is entitled to respect. If a witness's rights are violated, there are remedies in the courts. But, as a practical matter, Congress cannot hope to command respect for a committee if that committee has a defective mandate and engages in political scrimmaging with witnesses who hope to profit by turbulence and publicity. Congress can cure this condition only by radical surgery that will get rid of these two committees.

And Judicial Pillory

Congressional annoyance at Federal Judge Howard Corcoran's short-lived attempt to enjoin hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities was predictable and even understandable. What is less defensible is the hysterical tone a number of Representatives have been taking over the incident.

The irate Congressmen seem oblivious to the fact that a serious constitutional issue is involved here, one that cannot be settled by abusing the court. That issue is whether or not the procedures of the Un-American Activities Committee are constitutional to begin with, whether or not in the light of its record injunctive relief is necessary to protect citizens from probable injury. All that Judge Corcoran tried to do was to postpone the committee's tempestuous hearings until that issue could be properly presented to the court.

To argue that his action breached the principle of the separation of powers is to contend that each of the three branches of Government is sovereign, its powers in no way subject to checks and balances imposed by the other two. Obviously that is not the case. Congress has the power to check the courts by fixing their jurisdictions, by financing their operations, by passing on the appointment of the judges and, of course, by changing the very laws which they interpret. In turn the courts may—indeed must—pass on the constitutionality of Congressional actions.

As we have previously made clear, we are glad Judge Corcoran's order was overruled by a special appeals court. But for Congressmen to behave as if the Judge had committed lèsé-majesté is to assume a pose of absolutism which does them no credit. Representative Claude Pepper did well to remind his colleagues of what another judge; Lord Coke, said to the King who wanted to sit on his court: "The King, too, is under the law."

Greater Kansas City Area Safety Council, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago when horses still outnumbered automobiles, a group of citizens banded together to form the Greater Kansas City Area Safety Council, Inc. Today that organization marks its golden anniversary—a half century of service to the people and community. The council, chartered by the National Safety Council is supported by memberships, business, industry, professional, labor, and civic groups. The first president of the organization, Julian H. Harvey, developed the "three E's" attack on accidents: engineering, enforcement, and education. You may recall, Mr. Speaker, as will our colleagues, that the slogan appeared on a recent U.S. postage stamp. Two years ago the Kansas City group was awarded the Flame of Life, the highest honor of the National Safety Council's board of trustees. Mr. Speaker, just as we here in this House last week went on record in the cause of safety, so has the Greater Kansas City Area Safety Council entered its second half century resolved to strengthen America by helping to keep its citizens alive and productive and to assist and support all Federal, State, and local efforts in this direction.

Can We Wave the Flag Too Much?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, too often we do not pause and remember what all our flag symbolizes and what great ideals, men, and events have led to our greatness as a nation.

If we would stop and consider the symbolism of our flag, I believe we would take action in this session of the Congress on the bill which would prohibit the desecration of our flag.

The following remarks, which appeared as an editorial in the Newport, Tenn., Plain Talk, discusses the question "Can we wave the flag too much?" The article concludes that we cannot, and I wholeheartedly agree.

The article follows:

CAN WE WAVE THE FLAG TOO MUCH?

(By Dr. S. L. DeLove)

Is it possible to wave the flag too much? Provided, of course, that you wave it with integrity? Is it possible to study Lincoln or Shakespeare too much? Is it possible to read the Bible too much?

The great, the good, the true, are inexhaustible for inspiration, example and strength. I believe that we are not waving our flag enough, not nearly enough.

It seems to me that we are developing a tendency to be timid or even apologetic about waving the stars and stripes. Walk up and down the streets on July 4th and count the flags. It is our nation's birthday, a sacred day in world history, the most important day of America. Why isn't the flag flying on every rooftop and from every home and building? This complacent attitude is strong evidence of cancerous patriotic decay. The flag is a symbol of our national unity. It is the spirit of our undying devotion to our country. It stands for the best that is in us . . . for loyalty, character, and faith in democracy.

Isn't our flag a synonym of the United States of America? Does it not represent man's greatest, noblest, most sublime dream? Is it not the zenith of achievement, the goal to which generations have aspired?

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe it is time for us . . . for the mad, rushing Twentieth Century American . . . to stop for a moment and think. Let us arrest our near reverential admiration of material success and return to the spiritual and ethical values. Let us imbue and rekindle in ourselves and our children the so-called old-fashioned way of patriotism, a burning devotion to the principles and ideals upon which our country was founded.

Should not every home own and proudly display the colors on holidays and other such occasions? Isn't the flag Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, Nathan Hale, Gettysburg and Valley Forge, Paul Revere, Jackson and other great men and women who have given us our heritage. When you look at the flag can't you see the Alamo, Corrigedor, Pearl Harbor, Korea? Lest we forget, isn't the flag Flanders The Monitor, the Merrimac, Wake Island, and Field, Bataan, Iwo Jima, Normandy, Babe Ruth and Davy Crockett? The great events of our past and present are wrapped up in our flag.

It is a symbol of this blessed nation, a giant in industry, education and commerce. Millions of fertile square miles, wheatlands, coal mines, steel plants. Our great republic, the chosen infant destined to be man's last and remaining hope for suffering humanity, a shining beacon of light, noble and glorious, the haven for the oppressed and persecuted and truly God's gift to mankind.

That is what the flag means to me. Can we wave it too much? I don't think so.

Original CORE Member Gives Reasons for His Resignation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the emergence of "black power" appears to have evoked varying responses from Americans. It has caused one of the original leaders of the Negro movement to submit his resignation from membership in the Congress of Racial Equality.

The Reverend Joseph J. Bevilacqua, one of the participants in the first sit-in protest of 1942 and one of the original organizers of CORE, explained his resignation thus:

> CORE has departed from its policy of nonviolence * * * it seems to have embraced a policy of Black Power.

Mr. Bevilacqua, now general secretary of the Hawaii Conference of the United Church of Christ, is also a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clarification of his position was the subject of a recent newspaper article. I now submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article which first appeared in August 10, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

CHAOS, HATE SEEN AS FRUITS OF BLACK POWER

"Black power" can only produce destruction and chaos, one of the original dozen members of the Congress of Racial Equality said Sunday.

The Reverend Joseph J. Bevilacqua resigned his membership when a C.O.R.E. convention in July unanimously voted to end its non-violent policy and adopt "Black Power."

"One cannot serve two masters," Bevilacqua said. "It is either a God of love or a God of hatred. I choose to serve the first."

Bevilacqua participated in the first "sit-in," a protest against the Jack Spratt Coffee Shop in Chicago in 1942.

C.O.R.E. was founded following the sit-in.

"The main purpose was to help erase chalk lines in race relations, to establish justice without violence, to help the Negro became a first-class citizen vested with human dignity and with responsibility for his own destiny." Bevilacqua told the congregation of Central Union Church.

"And recently, because C.O.R.E. has departed from a policy of non-violence in the achievement of these objectives and because it seems to have embraced a policy of Black Power which I think is utterly foolhardy and can only produce destruction and chaos in its train, I tendered my resignation," he said.

Bevilacqua, general secretary of the Hawaii Conference of the United Church of Christ, is also a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Today there are two solutions to erase the chalk lines drawn between races and between the rich and the poor, he said.

"One is totalitarianism, and the other is Christianity and its offspring, democracy. One tries to resolve the conflict by hatred and the sword; the other by love and peace."

Bevilacqua emphasized that the "church grew out of the social feelings of Jesus for the sufferings of the common people.

"It seems to me that the Church in order to be effective must be a redemptive fellowship. By this I mean that all men are sinners and all are in need of transformation. None of us are so perfect that we can't become better," he said.

In order to play its part in breaking the barriers the church must be a supra-national, supra-racial and supra-class fellowship, he said.

Charles B. Thornton, "Industrialist of the Year"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to inform my colleagues that Charles B. Thornton, chairman of the board of Litton Industries, Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif., has been named "Industrialist of the Year." Mr. Thornton was honored by the Society of Industrial Realtors for his "significant contribution to the industrial development of North America in the public interest."

The remarkable growth of Litton Indistries under Mr. Thornton's direction demonstrates his contribution to the industrial development of the Nation. Organized 16 short years ago, its annual sales are now in excess of $1 billion and its plants are located in 22 States and 12 foreign countries. Litton is now the 25th largest employer in the country.

Mr. Thornton's achievements in industry are equaled by his activities in civil affairs. Under his leadership, Litton has undertaken a unique program of industry-government cooperation which is providing job training for more than 2,000 underprivileged boys. In the field of education, Mr. Thornton serves as a trustee of the University of Southern California and of Harvey Mudd College of Science and Engineering. He is also a member of the Special Advisory Committee to review programs of the Air Force Academy

Mr. Speaker, as a friend of "Tex" Thornton and as his Congressman, I salute his achievements and take pride in his being selected "Industrialist of the Year."

A Message for All Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago while attending church services at the First Methodist Church, Griffin, Ga., the minister of that church, my beloved friend, Dr. Delma L. Hagood, preached a wonderful sermon which holds a message for all Americans and especially those of us who serve in the Congress of the United States.

He took his Scripture lesson from I Kings 21:1 to 7 and his text was I Kings 21: 3:

> And Naboth said to Ahab, the Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee.

Naturally, with that as his text he spoke of the great inheritance which is ours and like many farsighted and intelligent Americans he is apprehensive that we may lose the inheritance of our fathers.

Although I shall include as a part of my remarks the entire text of his sermon as he has reconstructed it, I wish to quote here a portion of it:

> You may now rightly be asking: "Why this story of Naboth?" What does this story have to do with us today?
>
> This story affords us an illustration of a spirit of covetousness and aggression not yet dead! In fact, it is even more alive in our day than ever before. King Ahab and his empire crumbled long ago. The body of wicked Jezebel was eaten by the dogs outside her palace walls as God said would happen. But there are Ahabs today casting covetous eyes upon the vineyards which are our heritage.
>
> This we as Americans should remember today: All the lovers of power—all the ambitious radicals—all the haters of justice—all the despisers of democracy are not confined to lands across the sea. They are everywhere in our midst in America today. They are here ready to destroy our government, our free schools, our homes, our churches, our laws, our institutions and our cherished American ideals. Character Diplomats and not simply Career Diplomats are sorely needed in America today. Our generation needs more Naboths who will say: "God forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee." There are some things which cannot be exchanged for seemingly, so called "better things". We Americans need desperately to remember the lessons of history in that "Man cannot profain sacred things and live."
>
> There is grave danger today that we in America may "sell out" or be "cheated out" of some of the great and sacred treasures left to us by our fathers.
>
> Bids have come to the various states and local communities to give up our right and responsibility to govern, and to provide certain needed services. In order that we might get the financial aid of a strong central government we local Americans have very near sold our souls. We hold out our hands to get all we can in federal revenue, and yet at the same time we condemn the encroachment of federal government. It is easy for us to condemn our federal leaders, but we refuse to see that we are causing much of the problem by our own selfish self-seeking. When will Americans ever learn that we can't get federal financial aid and services without losing our local rights to govern? Instead of condemning our federal leaders, we need to come to see ourselves as greedy, self-seeking Americans. Most federal leaders are trying to do their best under great and surmounting difficulty. Our officials need our prayers. When have you prayed earnestly for the President of the United States? When have you prayed for our own Congressman? a member of our own church? When have you prayed for Congress and all of those in places of federal and state responsibility?

In this sermon he forcefully called upon all Americans to support rather than condemn public officials, and, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this very encouragement should challenge all of us, together, with all public officials, to recognize our duties and responsibilities. It should make us ever mindful that a public office is a public trust and that if we should ever lose the inheritance of our fathers it is our responsibility and we shall be to blame.

It is with pleasure and with pride that I include this great sermon by an outstanding Methodist minister, Rev. Delma L. Hagood, D.D., First Methodist Church, Griffin, Ga.:

LOSING THE INHERITANCE OF OUR FATHERS

(Sermon delivered by Dr. Delma L. Hagood, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Griffin, Ga., on Sunday, July 24, 1966)

Scripture Lesson: I Kings 21:1–7.

Text, I Kings 21:3: "And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee."

During the difficult war years, 1941–45, while I was pastor of the First Methodist Church of Buford, Georgia, I had the only prolonged period of inactivity of my thirty-three years in the ministry. Following a bad case of the flu and a severe relapse because of exposure, the doctor put me to bed for six weeks to give my heart a complete rest. Six weeks is a long time to try and keep an active man in bed. The doctor, the late Dr. W. J. Hutchins of Buford, was not very complimentary about my conduct as a patient. In fact, he said that I was the worst patient he had ever tried to keep in bed for six weeks. But I felt that he was largely to blame because he gave me my sentence in broken doses—one week at a time.

During those long weeks, however, I developed a new interest for a time. I got started listening to several popular continued "Soap Box Programs" on radio. Yes, I daily followed several: "Aunt Bunie and Uncle Ned", "Stella Dallas", "Widow Brown", "One Man's Family" and others. One program I found most helpful and interesting was "The Light of the World." Through that program I met a Bible character, Naboth, who interested me greatly. And out of that experience comes the message of the morning.

May we call before us this Old Testament character for a brief study this morning.

Naboth was only a minor character of Old Testament history, but his faith and courage should give us thoughtful concern today. He comes into the record full grown—flashes across the page for one swift moment—and is gone! Except for a few additional verses that fortify our faith in the justice of God, the whole story of Naboth is recorded in one brief chapter, I Kings 21.

There we learn that Naboth was a native of Jezreel about 900 B.C., and that he had a vineyard adjoining the grounds of one of King Ahab's palaces in Samaria. We read also that King Ahab cast covetous eyes on this little vineyard which belonged to Naboth, desiring to add it to his royal estate. Ahab made a proposition to Naboth, saying: "Give me thy vineyard that I may have it for a garden of flowers. I will give thee for it a better vineyard, or, I will give thee for it the worth of it in money."

This, at first thought, seemed to be a reasonable offer. It appears quite fair on the outside. But this land was not really Naboth's to give. The property was an inheritance from his fathers. It was the property of his family. It did not therefore belong to Naboth, but to his whole family—past, present and those yet to be born. He was simply holding the vineyard "in trust." Thus he said, even to the king, "God forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee."

When Naboth refused, Ahab, the king, played the part of a foolish child. He went to his palace, and in a rage, threw himself upon his bed and pouted, refusing even to eat. Whereupon, Jezebel, his wicked queen, took the matter in her own hands. She falsely accused Naboth, had him put to death, and gave the vineyard to King Ahab. The story ends in tragedy for the king, his wicked queen, and their whole family.

You may now rightly be asking: "Why this story of Naboth?" What does this story have to do with us today?

This story affords us an illustration of a spirit of covetousness and aggression not yet dead! In fact, it is even more alive in our day than ever before. King Ahab and his empire crumbled long ago. The body of wicked Jezebel was eaten by the dogs outside her palace walls as God said would happen. But there are Ahabs today casting covetous eyes upon the vineyards which are our heritage.

This we as Americans should remember today: All the lovers of power—all the ambitious radicals—all the haters of justice—all the despisers of democracy are not confined to lands across the sea. They are everywhere in our midst in America today. They are here ready to destroy our government, our free schools, our homes, our churches, our laws, our institutions and our cherished American ideals. Character Diplomats and not simply Career Diplomats are sorely needed in America today. Our generation needs more Naboths who will say: "God forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee." There are some things which cannot be exchanged for seemingly, so called "better things." We Americans need desperately to remember the lessons of history in that "Man cannot profain sacred things and live."

There is grave danger today that we in America may "sell out" or be "cheated out" of some of the great and sacred treasures left to us by our faithers.

Bids have come to us as Americans today to give up some of our sacred inheritance in order that they might be used as Play Grounds or Flower Gardens for our present enjoyment. We need to think again of the birth of this nation—how America really came to be.

Bids have come to the various states and local communities to give up our right and responsibility to govern, and to provide certain needed services. In order that we might get the financial aid of a strong central government we local Americans have very near sold our souls. We hold out our hands to get all we can in federal revenue, and yet at the same time we condemn the encroachment of the federal government. It is easy for us to condemn our federal leaders, but we refuse to see that we are causing much of the problem by our own selfish self-seeking. When will Americans ever learn that we can't get federal financial aid and services without losing our local rights to govern? Instead of condemning our federal leaders, we need to come to see ourselves as greedy, self-seeking Americans. Most federal leaders are trying to do their best under great and surmounting difficulty. Our officials need our prayers. When have you prayed earnestly for the President of the United States? When have you prayed for our own Congressman, a member of our own church? When have you prayed for Congress and all of those in places of federal and state responsibility?

Americans today must come again to the place where we realize that citizenship is a costly thing. Real citizenship cannot be granted by legislation. First class citizenship does not come through mere marches and demonstrations. It does not come by a mere act of Congress. Real citizenship is earned—it is bought by the price of right living. And citizenship is kept by one's willingness to pay the cost, however costly in material things and personal service. I fear that the church has lost much in giving up almost all of her willingness to minister to the needy to the state and federal agencies. And we are doing the same thing as citizens in the field of education. While in Junior College I was on the right side of a debate when I argued in the affirmative: "Resolved, That Education should never be allowed to fall under the control of the Federal Government." That sad day has very near come in America, and we are becoming very troubled about it. However, the trouble is we are still holding out our hands for federal money to pay the bills. We need more old fashioned Naboths today who will say: "God forbid it me, that I should give up the inheritance of our fathers."

Bids have come to make our great democratic form of government rely upon physical might, the ability of men and the shrewdness of polticians and political parties instead of dependance upon the Eternal and Everliving God. Our founding fathers looked to God for guidance. They used his name freely in private and in public. On our coins we still say: "In God we trust", but do we? Dr. Stanley Jones has wisely said: "Once we Americans prayed for the successful voyage of every ship that was launched, but now we build ships so strong that we trust in rivets and steel instead of God." We Americans must come again to remember and follow the Scriptural truths that guided our fathers. "Not by power nor by might, but by my spirit saith the Lord."—"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Too many Americans today are willing to "sell out" our individual rights for a short period of ease and prosperity. We need some Naboths today who will say: "God forbid it me, that I should give up the inheritance of my fathers."

Again, bids have come to us in America to undermine and destroy the traditional American home. Since the days of World War I there has been a gradual lowering of our moral standards, a turning away from the ideal American home for freedom and social enjoyments. There is today a growing, serious lack of regard for the sanctity of the marriage vows. American morals today are at the lowest standard in our history. As a result, American homes are breaking at a faster rate than those of any other civilized nation in the world. We need some old fashioned Naboths who will say: "God forbid it me, that I should give up the inheritance of my fathers."

And finally, there has come to us in America a bid to "sell out" our Spiritual heritage. We have come to be a nation of people who almost wholly disregard the Commandments of God. As for example the Fourth Commandment: "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work—but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Our desire for rest, travel, recreation and other forms of business and social enjoyment has almost cheated us out of proper Sabbath observance. Social visits, civic conventions and business meetings are now planned so as to take advantage of the Sabbath week-end and save our weekday time for business activities. Our biggest and most attractively supported athletic events are now held on Sundays. I think so often today of a statement made by the late Bishop Warren A. Candler to my conference class thirty-three years ago. The wise old Bishop said: "If the day ever comes when this nation of ours fails to keep the proper, Christian observance of the Sabbath, that day our nation will begin to decay and die." We today laugh at the strict moral ethics of our Puritan fathers, but it is much easier for us to laugh at their virtues than it is for us to keep them. We need more Naboths today saying and practicing his ideals: "God forbid it me, that I should give up the inheritance of my fathers."

Thus, I bring to you, and would sincerely face myself, a great challenge which all Americans need to prayerfully consider today. Let us re-examine and hold fast those things which have come to us out of a great spiritual heritage. We as Americans need to think anew of the place of the Bible, Prayer, the Church, the Home, Sabbath observance, Citizenship and other such things which were so much a part of our early American way of life. May we individually guard against "Losing The Inheritance of Our Fathers." Let us constantly be ready to say through our daily life: "The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee."

Pollution Costs Billions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this morning the Chicago Sun Times carried a very timely editorial motivated by the fear of pollution in Lake Michigan. I insert this editorial in the Record:

POLLUTION COSTS BILLIONS

If you emptied your garbage daily in Lake Michigan, you would be arrested, and should be.

Yet for decades, some municipalities—but not Chicago—and industries have done just that, without penalty. It's a bit late now to muse about this difference in treatment between private citizen and large organization, because the practice and the damage have got completely out of hand and lacking an act of God, the nation must look to government for relief.

The agencies and officers of government are trying. With some success they've moved industries and municipalities to try to do what they should have done long ago in preventing or ending pollution.

President Johnson has announced a plan for saving Lake Erie that may also help other bodies of water, including Lake Michigan.

Congress is also trying to provide some relief. A House committee has approved a bill to authorize a five-year, $2.3 billion program to clean up the nation's lakes and streams. The Senate has passed a $5.9 billion program. Whatever the details of the plans finally adopted, they'll be expensive. The people must pay for the many years of neglect that have made the waterways open sewers. Then they should see to it that the same thing never happens again.

The Incurable Committees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, one inevitable byproduct of any set of Un-American Activities Committee hearings is the thoughtful and critical editorial comment which they produce. They have an air of sanity which was notably lacking in the spectable engaged in by witnesses and committee last week.

In its two leading editorials this morning, the New York Times once again presents a sensible critique of the committee and this set of hearings, and of the debate which it touched off in these Chambers last week.

The editorials follow:

THE INCURABLE COMMITTEES . . .

It is a measure of how low the House Un-American Activities Committee has sunk in public esteem that Senator Everett Dirksen has joined those who condemn its unseemly spectacles and its legisaltive futility.

Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, has agreed with Mr. Dirksen that the House committee's disorderly hearings last week did nothing for the good reputation of Congress. They also doubt the Senate would pass the bill which provided the legislative pretext for those hearings, presuming the House has the bad judgment to approve it.

Since members of the Senate rarely comment in this sharply critical vein about the work of "the other body"—as the House is termed in parliamentary discourse—they clearly recognize that the public is weary of the Un-American Activities Committee's antics. The Senators might well have extended their criticism to inclued the Senate's own Internal Security Subcommittee which, though quiescent of late, is equally useless and has in the past conducted some unseemly hearings of its own.

The bill sponsored by Representative Joe R. Pool, Texas Democraft, who presided over last week's hearings, epitomizes what is wrong with the committee itself. Insofar as the bill to halt aid to the Vietcong deals with actions, its legal purposes have already been achieved by the Export Control Act, the Trading With The Enemy Act, and various statutes on treason and sabotage. Insofar as the bill deals with speech, it transgresses the First Amendment and is an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of citizens to express their ideas, regardless of what those ideas may be.

The House committee and the Senate subcommittee suffer from the incurable defect that in striking at what is "un-American" or harmful to "internal security," they strike at freedom iself. Since their hearings are superfluous in controlling overt illegal acts, they usually are devoted to attacking unpopular opinions and marginal political groups. Many of these very small organizations, like those which participated in last week's hearings, would never be heard of if the committeees did not given them free publicity.

Any duly constituted committee of the Congress is entitled to respect. If a witness's rights are violated, there are remedies in the courts. But, as a practical matter, Congress cannot hope to command respect for a committee if that committee has a defective mandate and engages in political scrimmaging with witnesses who hope to profit by turbulence and publicity. Congress can cure this condition only by radical surgery that will get rid of these two committees.

... AND JUDICIAL PILLORY

Congressional annoyance at Federal Judge Howard Corcoran's short-lived attempt to enjoin hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities was predictable and even understandable. What is less defensible is the hysterical tone a number of Representatives have been taking over the incident.

The irate Congressmen seem oblivious to the fact that a serious constitutional issue is involved here, one that cannot be settled by abusing the court. That issue is whether or not the procedures of the Un-American Activities Committee are constitutional to begin with, whether or not in the light of its record injunctive relief is necessary to protect citizens from probable injury. All that Judge Corcoran tried to do was to postpone the committee's tempestuous hearings until that issue could be properly presented to the court..

To argue that his action breached the principle of the separation of powers is to contend that each of the three branches of Government is sovereign, its powers in no way subject to checks and balances imposed by the other two. Obviously that is not the case. Congress has the power to check the courts by fixing their jurisdictions, by financing their operations, by passing on the appointment of the judges and, of course, by changing the very laws which they interpret. In turn the courts may—indeed must—pass on the constitutionality of Congressional actions.

As we have previously made clear, we are glad Judge Corcoran's order was overruled by a special appeals court. But for Congressmen to behave as if the Judge had committed lèse-majesté is to assume a pose of absolutism which does them no credit. Representative CLAUDE PEPPER did well to remind his colleagues of what another judge, Lord Coke, said to the King who wanted to sit on his court: "The King, too, is under the law."

"Hey There, Come to the Fair—The Antelope Valley Fair"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to call to the attention of the Members of the U.S. Congress the 28th annual Antelope Valley Fair in Lancaster, Calif., this Labor Day weekend.

Although the Antelope Valley is prominent as a center for research and development in the aerospace industry, it also excels as an area of agricultural production. According to the California Farmer magazine of March 5, 1966:

> Sugar beet yields in the Antelope Valley for 1965 led the State if not the Nation.

Alfalfa, tomatoes, almonds, walnuts, hay, onions, pigs, hogs, cattle, and future farmers and farmerettes are all raised under the beautiful desert skies of the Antelope Valley.

One unique feature of this fair is the "Rural Olympics." These contests include cow milking, team pulling, tug-of-war, hay loading, sack sewing, and the farmers' handicap—a race between a horse and a tractor.

No fair would be complete without a rodeo. And we have got the best riders from all over the Nation. There is also a horse show, and daredevil stunt car drivers.

This very special fair got started when farmers from all over the Antelope Valley each donated a ton of hay to raise money to buy the 80-acre fairground. The fair grew out of the early alfalfa festival in Lancaster.

The fair now operates as the 50th District Agricultural Association under the laws of California.

I am proud of the community leaders who have worked hard through the years to make this the best fair in the State. The officers and members of the board of directors have created a fair that all friends and residents of the Antelope Valley are pleased to call their own.

Colorado River Basin Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, through the long and difficult negotiations in drafting the Colorado River Basin Project Act, spokesmen for the Upper Basin States have worked closely together in a spirit of trust and common interest. It has been widely recognized that it is in the best interests of the Upper Basin States to adopt a united front. This unity has thus far enabled us to obtain many projects and improvements.

The Governors of all seven Colorado River Basin States, including Wyoming, testified to the efficacy of this cooperative approach when, on July 5, 1966, they petitioned the President of the United States as follows:

> Your active support of the Colorado River Basin Project is urgently needed and respectfully requested.

But now, at a crucial moment as this legislation approaches a vote by the full House of Representatives, one of the signers of the above petition, the Governor of Wyoming, has threatened to tear the upper basin unity asunder. After a year and a half of consultation and cooperation with the public officials of all Upper Basin States, the Governor of Wyoming, without warning, has unilaterally withdrawn his support for the bill.

Because this bill affects the most vital interests of the people of Wyoming, in a matter of importance above and beyond partisan political issues, I am most regretful that the Governor did not confer with me, as had been the practice at other stages, before making this change of position. I also regret that this change of policy has occurred in an atmosphere of partisan political maneuvering, for it has constantly been my desire, in such vital matters, that the public officials of Wyoming work together as statesmen, not as partisan politicians, to protect the State's interests from outside encroachment.

While the Governor's manner of proceeding unilaterally on this matter is a cause for wonder and for some alarm in all of the upper basin, his reasons for opposition and his personal attack upon me can only leave one with the conclusion that the Governor has been either badly ill advised or else does not care to discuss the merits of the bill free from partisan overtones.

This legislation is so important to Wyoming that I feel it is urgent that the facts be clearly set forth so that the people can make their own decision about whether or not to support this project. I believe that a chronological history of this bill, with the Governor's and my positions toward it, will sustain my efforts in drafting and pushing to adoption the Roncalio amendment, and of my continuing support of the present bill.

THE BACKGROUND

The basic issue is that under this Colorado River Basin compact the Upper Basin States—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico—and the Lower Basin States—Arizona, California, and Nevada—agreed in the 1922 Colorado River compact upon an approximately equal division between the two basins of the Colorado River waters. In 1948, the Upper Basin States divided up their share of the water, Wyoming agreeing to 14 percent of the upper basin allotment. Wyoming and the other Upper Basin States have never used their full entitlements and now Arizona wants to begin a project which will be dependent upon water to which the Upper Basin States are leagally entitled but which they are not now using. As a compromise to bring more water to the thirsty Colorado River and to further safeguard upper basin rights, the Colorado River Basin States have decided to attempt to import water into the Colorado River Basin by buiding augmentation facilities from an outside area, such as the Columbia River, or by desalination, or other means determined feasible by a thorough importation study.

THE TWO CONDITONS

On August 26, 1965, the Governor of Wyoming testified before the House Interior Committee Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, of which I am a member. On page 374 of the official record, the Governor explained the necessary prerequisites for his support of the bill. My colleague Congressman WYATT of Oregon asked:

> Am I correct in assuming that the State of Wyoming would oppose the present legislation unless there were specific authorizations contained in it for building the augmentation facilities to the system?

The heart of the Governor's reply was:

> Either it nails down unequivocally and without any possibility of jeopardy at a later date the rights of Wyoming to make full use of the 14 percent of the Upper Basin share of its water, so that we can come before the Congress with projects and that

> we will be assured that they will not be turned down, or that there be assured supplies of additional water being put into this Colorado River system so as to obviate any question about future storage that could jeopardize Wyoming's position and development at a later date.

Thus, the Governor's support was conditional upon fulfillment of either one of two conditions: the bill must either "nail down unequivocally" the rights of Wyoming to 14 percent of the upper basin share, or it must assure additional supplies of water.

Because at that time we had been working together in this matter of common interest for all people in Wyoming, my position was similar. On page 79 of the official record, I had described the present importation scheme as "uncertain." Regarding Wyoming's right to use her full legal entitlement, after stating Wyoming's economic needs for water, I testified, on page 80:

> For these reasons, until this legislation has made clear-cut and irrevocable reservations for this future use of water, it will behoove Wyoming to join its sister states in the Upper Colorado River Basin to object to any further action upon the bill.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNOR APPROVE

The following months witnessed a great deal of hard bargaining as the Upper Basin States made a united effort to secure their rights. A number of sweeping changes had been made in the bill when, on June 28, 1966, the subcommittee approved the legislation for the consideration of the full committee. I voted in favor of reporting the bill to the full committee, not because it was perfect—no bill ever is—but because it provided adequate protection for Wyoming. The water importation provisions were much more definite than those of the original bill, to which the Governor and I had objected.

The subcommittee-approved measure also contained a number of items not included in the original, which reflected the strategic importance of having a united upper basin policy. All these items are in the final bill approved by the full committee. These sections accelerate reclamation developments in Wyoming—Sublette project with diversion to North Platte and Seedskadee—relieve the Upper Basin States of the Mexican Treaty burden if sufficient importations are made, stabilize the levels of the Colorado River Basin reservoirs, and reimburse the Upper Basin development fund.

It was this version of the bill which the Governor of Wyoming supported when, a week after the subcommittee approved it, he and the other Colorado River Basin Governors petitioned President Johnson to encourage congressional passage of the act.

A CHANGE OF FACE

But, now that the full committee has approved the bill, the Governor has opposed it, alleging that the study for importing water has been drastically altered. He has said that completion of the study has been delayed. He states further that he supported the bill when it provided for the Interior Department to conduct feasibility studies but now the committee has provided for the study to be made by a National Water Commission.

GOVERNOR NOT PROPERLY INFORMED

The Governor's erroneous interpretation of the law and his sudden withdrawal of support only affirm the belief that he has been badly briefed on this subject. It is true that the full committee at one stage altered the importation provisions but the final bill approved by the committee provides stronger assurances of importation than did any of the previous drafts, including the one supported by the Governor on July 5.

WHO CONDUCTS THE STUDIES?

Contrary to the Governor's information, the study will not be made by a National Water Commission but will be made by the Interior Department, as the Governor wished. The Secretary of the Interior is the one who is directed, in sections 206 and 208, to investigate supplies, sources, quality, and conservation of water in the Colorado River Basin as well as areas which might export water to the basin. The Secretary is required to report annually to the President and to Congress to submit the reconnaissance and feasibility studies to the Commission, the President, and Congress.

The Secretary is directed to act in conformity with the principles, standards, and procedures established by the National Water Commission. The Governor is in no position to object to this, since he approved the July 5 draft which required the Secretary to act in conformity with the principles, standards, and procedures of the National Water Resources Council.

Whether the Secretary is supervised by the Council or the Commission would seem to make little difference, since he is required to perform specific acts clearly defined in the bill. The National Water Commission, created by this act, would consist of seven members appointed by the President. The Water Resources Council is made up of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Welfare, the Army, and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. Thus, there does not seem to be any apparent disadvantage in having the Commission instead of the Council supervising the Secretary.

DELAYS IN EXECUTION?

The Governor's charge that the importation study has been delayed is also misleading. The draft the Governor supported on July 5 required the Secretary of the Interior to submit a reconnaissance report on the plan and a feasibility report on the first stage to the Water Resources Council not later than December 31, 1971. But these reports would be transmitted to the President and to Congress only "with the concurrence of said Council," according to section 203(c) of that draft. Thus, there was no definite date as to when these reports would be submitted to the President and to Congress—in fact, if the Council did not concur, they might never have been put before the lawmakers.

But the bill approved by the Committee sets a definite time limit and does not require the Commission's concurrence before the all-important feasibility report can be delivered to the President and to Congress. Section 208 now requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a proposed reconnaissance report on the importation plan by December 31, 1969. He shall proceed, after 90 days, with preparation of a feasibility report which shall be submitted by December 31, 1971. The final report is to be transmitted to the President and to Congress by June 30, 1972. These mandatory acts make the importation provisions in the final bill the strongest and most definite that have yet been concocted, and are an improvement over the provisions in the draft that the Governor had endorsed on July 5, 1966.

THE TWO CONDITIONS FULFILLED

As was stated earlier, on August 26, 1965, the Governor set forth two conditions, either one of which had to be satisfied before he would support the project. One condition was that additional supplies of water be assured. The importation provisions of the final bill are stronger than those of the draft approved by the Governor on July 5, 1966.

His second condition was that the bill "nail down unequivocally" the rights of Wyoming to 14 percent of the upper basin share. I was not sure that this had been completely accomplished in the subcommittee-approved draft which the Governor and I had supported, so I secured full committee approval of the Roncalio amendment, section 602(b):

> Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, modify, or be in conflict with the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact provisions (63 Stat. 31 on page 33).

Page 33 of the statute allocates 14 percent of the upper basin share to Wyoming. Thus, both the Governor's conditions are now met when he only asked that one of them be fulfilled to gain his support.

Dean Emeritus H. T. Person of the University of Wyoming College of Engineering, and State Engineer Floyd Bishop, when invited into my office on July 27, both had favorable comments regarding my amendment and State Engineer Bishop personally congratulated me on that amendment and said "it makes a stronger and better bill out of this for Wyoming."

THE NEXT STEP

I make these extended remarks so that the Record can be as clear as possible. So that the public can have all the information before it, to facilitate a proper assessment of these position changes in my State.

Obviously, these are complicated matters about which reasonable men can disagree. But I can see no logical reason why one should now oppose the importation provisions which the committee approved. I would like to think that there has simply been some mistake and that the Governor was not accurately informed about what action the House Interior Committee had taken. If this is the case, I urge the Governor now to revise his position and stay faithful with our good neighbors in Colorado and Utah in working for a united upper basin stance in support of the bill as it now reads. Wyoming will gain from such an act of courage.

COMMITTEE REPORT

I have unanimous consent that my additional views which appear on page 123 of the Committee Report No. 1849 on H.R. 4671 be included at this point in my remarks:

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN TENO RONCALIO

The central Arizona project proposal has created a number of difficult problems for the Upper Colorado River Basin States, particularly for Wyoming. Historically, we in Wyoming have supported reclamation projects as a basic concept and, on a per capita basis, we have perhaps benefited as much as any other State. It is only fair and reasonable that we should not oppose the central Arizona project if its need is clearly shown and if satisfactory assurances protecting our own established legal rights are forthcoming—to do otherwise would be inconsistent and hypocritical.

Yet, a conflict arises out of the fact that there is not enough water allotted to the lower basin under the 1922 Colorado River compact to support the central Arizona project. The project will be dependent upon water now unused by the upper basin but which the Upper Basin States will be needing by about 1990. These States will be legally entitled to this water when they need it.

NATIONAL OIL SHALE RESOURCES

The dilemma is compounded because the future use of this water is vital not only to the upper basin States but to the entire Nation. The Green River Basin of the Colorado River Basin is blessed with reserves of oil shale, located mostly on Federal land, containing oil equal to three times the total crude oil reserves of the entire world today and 30 times greater than those of the United States. If the Federal Government were to take the standard 12½ percent royalty on the 500 billion barrels recoverable through known methods of primary recovery, the Nation's share would be about $178,125 million, equal to half the national debt. This leaves untouched approximately 2.1 trillion barrels for methods of secondary recovery yet to be developed.

In addition, exploratory drilling in the Green River Basin has proved the existence of the Nation's largest trona deposit; water is also needed to develop uranium, natural gas, agriculture, and particularly the taking of gasoline from coal.

To develop these national resources, of utmost interest to all our citizens, the upper basin water supply must be safeguarded. If the retorting of the oil shale is to be by the steam process, it is estimated that it will take approximately two barrels of water for every barrel of oil recovered. In addition, it is estimated that it will take approximately one barrel of water for auxiliary uses—such as to supply personnel and facilities—for every barrel of oil produced. The development of gasoline from coal requires substantially more water. It is estimated that it will take approximately 10 barrels of water to produce 1 barrel of gasoline from coal, not counting the auxiliary needs. To my knowledge, the potential need for water in developing these mineral resources was not taken into consideration in arriving at the 1990 estimate for total water usage in the Colorado River Basin.

SAFEGUARDING WYOMING WATER

As early as last summer, officials, including the chief executives, of the upper basin States, testified that with adequate importation studies, they would have no objection to the bill as introduced. As late as July 5, 1966, all seven Governors of the Colorado River Basin States petitioned President Johnson to encourage congressional passage of this act.

However, this bill then threatened to preclude future development in the upper basin. But the bill has now been amended so that it meets the five conditions which were set down by myself and other spokesmen for the upper basin over a year ago. The bill now contains language meeting the first condition, making it clear that the central Arizona project will have to bear any shortages which might result when the upper basin later claims the full use of its allocation under the 1922 compact. Section 602(a) now clearly states, "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, modify, or be in conflict with the Upper Colorado River Basin compact provisions (63 Stat. 31 on p. 33). Page 33 of the statute allocates 14 percent of the upper basin share to Wyoming. This amendment which I sponsored gives the same kind of guarantee to Wyoming that the rest of the basin States will receive from projects authorized in the bill.

This legal guarantee is reinforced by sections which accelerate reclamation development in Wyoming. This will help to avoid the situation whereby Wyoming would be legally entitled to 14 percent of the upper basin share but would be unable to secure authorizations for projects to use that water since the water had already been put to use elsewhere, with expensive facilities constructed which would have to lie idle if Wyoming claimed her full share. This threat is substantially lessened by section 501(a) which gives planning priority to the Sublette project, which would include Kendall Reservoir on the Green River and a diversion of water from the Green River to the North Platte River Basin in Wyoming. This is of great importance to Wyoming, since the North Platte waters are now completely appropriated, hampering future growth in several counties. Section 501(c) reauthorizes the Seedskadee project in Wyoming, thus speeding up another essential development.

WATER IMPORTATION

A second condition of the upper basin was that the bill provide for meaningful action toward importing water into the Colorado River Basin. The bill now requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a proposed reconnaissance report on the plan by December 31, 1969. He shall proceed, after 90 days, with preparation of a feasibility report which shall be submitted by December 31, 1971. The final report is to be transmitted to the President and Congress by June 30, 1972. These mandatory provisions help make importation more of a reality, a fact which operates greatly to the benefit of the upper basin.

MEXICAN TREATY BURDEN

The first priority for imported water under this bill will be to meet the third upper basin condition, to relieve the upper basin States of the burden of delivering 2.5 million acre-feet per year in satisfaction of the Mexican treaty. In addition to this 2.5 million acre-feet per year, which would then accrue to the upper basin, the latter might gain an additional 2 million acre-feet per year, after that amount is imported for the lower basin. A total importation of this magnitude, about 6.5 million acre-feet per year, is not beyond the realm of possibility, especially considering that about 160 million acre-feet are unused in the Columbia River Basin each year.

Further assurance against future shortages is gained by the creation of a National Water Commission, which will study means to control pollution and utilize desalination, weather modification, and waste water purification and reuse.

RESERVOIR LEVELS

A fourth condition was that criteria be established to guarantee that the level of water in upper basin reservoirs would not be drawn down merely to meet requirements at Hoover Dam. The bill now contains guidelines which will maintain active storage in Lake Mead equal to active storage in Lake Powell, as nearly as practicable. This will make it very unlikely that Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Wyoming will be drawn down to the unacceptably low levels of several years ago.

THE UPPER BASIN FUND

Finally, the bill provides assurances meeting the fifth condition, that the Upper Colorado River Basin fund be reimbursed from the Colorado River development fund and/or the Lower Colorado River Basin development fund, for expenditures previously made from the upper basin fund to meet deficiencies in generation at Hoover Dam.

In its present form, the bill meets the necessary conditions for Wyoming support—to safeguard Wyoming water, to take action toward importing water into the basin, to relieve the upper basin States of the Mexican treaty burden, to stabilize the levels of upper basin reservoirs, and to reimburse the upper basin fund. However, these present safeguards must remain inviolate if Wyoming is to continue to support the central Arizona project.

DESERVES CONTINUED SUPPORT

We cannot tolerate any weakening of the safeguards and assurances we have worked so hard to incorporate into this bill. In the interest of developing Wyoming, the upper basin, and our national mineral assets in this area, these provisions cannot be weakened on the floor of the House or in the Senate.

As the bill now stands it is deserving of our full support. It is a delicate balance serving the interests and meeting the requirements of seven States of the Colorado River Basin, and as these States contribute to the national well-being, it is in the national interest. On the other hand, if this balance is disrupted we are endangering the development of vast national assets and this bill would then have to be defeated, in the national interest.

Standby Tax Authority for the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Saville R. Davis reports in the August 22 issue of the Christian Science Monitor that the President is expected to ask Congress for standby authority to raise and lower taxes within prescribed limits.

On July 25 I introduced legislation—H.R. 16486—to provide standby authority for the President to increase taxes up to 5 percent during the period after Congress adjourns this year. It is already apparent that the use of monetary policy alone may not be sufficient to halt the overheating of our economy. The President himself has warned that the upward pressure on prices and costs threatens to overheat the economy in the last half of the year and four members of the Federal Reserve Board have come out publicly for tax action to stem the threat of inflation.

A situation may well develop after Congress adjourns that can only be handled by the dampening effects on the economy of a tax boost.

That is why I am urging that the Congress provide standby tax increase authority for the President.

Our Men Believe in What They Do

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, Charles Gould, captain, U.S. Naval Reserve, publisher of the San Francisco Examiner and one of the top Hearst executives has just concluded a tour of Vietnam representing that syndicate. He has written a report to his editor and chief, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., who has used it as the basis of his "Editor's Report" to the people. It appeared in the Hearst papers of August 7, 1966.

I commend Captain Gould's report and Mr. Hearst's comments on it to you. The report of a man who knows war, and Charles Gould has an enviable record of Naval service, who has studied war and experienced combat yet who stands apart from the Department of Defense, is extremely valuable.

Wars are won on the sustained morale of the fighting men. Read what Charles Gould has to say about them. Let the critics of our great Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara ponder the fact that 30 percent of our combat men in Vietnam ask to "extend" their service when their tour is finished.

I include Mr. Hearts's report "Our Men Believe in What They Do" as part of these remarks:

OUR MEN BELIEVE IN WHAT THEY DO

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

Since the Vietnam war began to heat up, The Hearst Newspapers have kept first class men on the scene—Bill Slocum, Warren Rogers, John Harris and The Examiner's Guy Wright have done tours of duty, and The Examiner's Jack Doughty is representing us there now. The Hearst task force also has looked in. But the first-hand report I have before me now has special impact because of its authorship and its content.

This detailed and vastly encouraging report is from Charles Gould, a long-time friend and publisher of our San Francisco Examiner, a man who stands high in our newspaper world and in the world of fighting men and fighting ships. Charles holds the rank of captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve, a rank earned by service in all waters in World War II and again throughout the Korean war.

Charles' reserve service is nothing if not active, as demonstrated by the month he has just completed on duty in Vietnam. He roamed the length and breadth of the peninsula, with men of the Navy, Air Force, Army and Marines. And the extracts from his letter which follow reflect the unusual perspective—a bifocal one—of the newsman and Naval officer:

"Everywhere I have gone there is a definite note of optimism. It is genuine optimism that we are at long last winning this strange and tragic war. Our action against the oil depots near Hanoi sparked the confidence. This plus the increased number of VC who are turning themselves in and reporting poor morale among the Communist forces.

"By all measures, I think we have in Vietnam, the finest fighting team our nation has ever fielded. The guys are a cut above those who served in Korea and two cuts above those who carried our colors in World War II. They are smarter, more sophisticated, better trained and better equipped. Somehow despite the tension, turmoil and torment of the post war years . . . despite petions, parades, sit-ins, demonstrations, draft card burners, beatniks, conscientious objectors and conscious cowards, we have come forth with some of the most able, most dedicated, most courageous young men it has ever been my privilege to know.

"On this odd battleground there are no front lines. No one has been able to convince the VC to wear black hats like they do in the movies. You can't tell the good guys from the bad guys.

"Our kids, however, go out on Special Forces patrols and live for a month or more in the boondocks. There are heroes on all sides, in addition to those fighting in the jungles like the kids who off-load the hundreds of freighters that fill the harbor at Saigon. The heat in the holds goes to 130 degrees and these kids perform as though their lives depended upon it; as indeed they might. The 7-day week is standard operating procedure in all of these outposts. Morale is high and despite all the griping about Defense Secretary McNamara on some matters, he is generally conceded to be the architect of the plan that has built morale.

"In World War II you looked down a tunnel of time without end. You were in for the duration; yours or the war's. So, too, Korea. Here, though, McNamara has established the one year rotation program and a plan for five days of rest and recreation in Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Manila. As a result the guy who reports for duty feels he can do a year standing on his head. He works hard and gives it a good double union day.

"In some outfits extensions (voluntary extension of duty time) are running as high as 30 percent. A lot of these kids feel this is the right war in the right place for the right reasons.

"I've had dozens of kids tell me that they would chance of seeing their kids meet the same enemy on the west coast of the United States 20 years from now. Most feel that we should use all of the power at our command to achieve an early victory and then a just peace.

"Many feel that the mere threat of maximum escalation—carefully spelled out—could bring the Communists to the conference table.

"In short, they feel that we should say come to the table—or else. By so doing we would be placing the responsibility for the decision of war or peace on the enemy. We would be acting instead of reacting.

"Most of the GIs—and many of the career men, too—are disturbed when they receive letters and clippings from home enclosing remarks by Senators FULBRIGHT and MORSE and read of groups raising funds and giving blood for the VC.

"These kids know the enemy. They know their methods and their tactics. They have seen their buddies die and others mortally wounded. They have seen entire villages sacked and the native civilians terrorized, tortured—or worse by the VC.

"To them, offering blood and money to the enemy is just plain treason."

Of course, there will be dissenters to the Johnson Administration course in Vietnam. There are always dissenters in our country and always should be. Some will be earnest, troubled Americans; some will be seekers after self-interest, leftist, pacifists, the peace-at-any-price crowd.

And there will be dissenters abroad. This week a group of anti-American thinkers announced one of the most insolent projects I have ever heard of. They plan an informal "trial" of President Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara for "international war crimes." This plot has been conceived by Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Lord Bertrand Russell. Sartre is the existentialist whose flirtation with Communism is as poorly kept a secret as his amatory alliance with Mme. de Beauvoir. Russell is that great 94-year-old lover of peace whose impartiality was displayed recently when he suggested to the Russians that they turn some warplanes over to North Vietnam to use in fighting the U.S.

We're used to French farce. But this one, with its dashing young Englishman in Norfolk jacket and its torrid French lovers is a little wearisome.

The President need not be troubled by dissenters like these abroad or at home. The morale that Capt. Gould speaks of in talking about our servicemen is duplicated in large degree in the United States. We have had plenty of evidence of that in recent primary election campaigns (notably in Oregon and, this week, in Michigan) where candidates who strongly support President Johnson's stand on Vietnam have swept to victory.

The American people don't give that kind of a vote of confidence to a man whose policies they don't support.

Business and Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished former Secretary of Defense—President Eisenhower's ablest Secretary of Defense—Mr. Thomas S. Gates, has made an outstanding contribution to American thought and action in a speech, "Business and Government." Mr. Gates, who is now chairman of the board, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, spoke on June 6, 1966, to the Edison Electric Institute at San Francisco, Calif.

I commend his remarks to my colleagues here in the Congress, as well as to his colleagues in the business community of this Nation:

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT

Business has greatly increased its attention to governmental affairs. In every survey taken on the subject, chief executives report that they are spending more and more time on this activity, and so are their staffs established for the purpose.

The effort is spread across the whole spectrum of local, state, and federal government. It concerns itself with all three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial.

The ways in which business approaches public affairs are widely varied. Some businessmen are active in politics through personal participation in party affairs. Some few—but not enough—run for office. Some—again not enough—leave business for a time and work for government. Some companies have programs to encourage their employees to take part in politics, to contribute, and to vote. Many businessmen serve on committees, or are officers of trade associations or other organizations that represent business in dealing with government. Others work largely in terms of their own companies, sticking to matters that apply to their individual businesses.

The question is: How effective is all of this work and is it well planned as we look ahead?

While it varies greatly among individuals, companies, and industries, I would venture the opinion that it is not yet very effective nor very well planned.

I say this because it seems to me that the great majority of the time and effort which business devotes to government is rather narrowly applied. Most of it goes to filling out forms, answering questionnaires, preparing contracts, and reacting to proposals by government that importantly affect a particular industry or business.

REACTING TO GOVERNMENT NEVER WINS

Perhaps the key word is "react." And to react is usually too late. Positions taken by legislators or officials have by then jelled or even become frozen. To react is to be always on the defense. A policy of reacting does not score many points and never wins. At best you might get, and probably settle for, a tie.

In past years, of course, it was worse. We have come a long way from just damning "those fellows in Washington" and to a large extent have learned better how to live together.

But we're still doing it too much "in our own fashion"—sticking to old ways and old viewpoints. Is this good enough? I think not.

Of course, to change involves each person, or company, in a reappraisal of his whole social, economic, and world philosophy. This is sometimes impossible, often difficult, and never easy. Old roots and traditions run deep. We are a big country, and geography itself influences us. So do age and personal background and experience. There are very real, human, and quite personal reasons why men feel differently—even to the extreme.

However, if you accept the present role of the United States in its position of responbility for free world leadership, if you respond to what is now clearly identifiable as being in the public interest, if you can visualizé all that is involved in the domestic ambitions and foreign obligations of the U.S.A., then you can hardly avoid adjusting your previous attitude and gaining a greater understanding of government.

I believe you will detect a difference in point of view on the part of businessmen who have served in government when they return to business after such service. Since many of them have lived with problems that have no absolute answers, they are slower to have fixed opinions without thought or research. They are less sure. They want to hear the other side—to review the facts—listen to those involved on both sides whom they respect. They try to go behind the quick and easy summaries, and explore the detail that comes only in the carefully reasoned position papers. However, when they do make up their minds, they usually move swiftly ahead, speak out, and act.

Having some idea of the enormous problems of the President, they are more prone to support him, to work with him—or at least to think the matter most carefully through before opposing him, especially in matters of foreign policy.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE BRINGS UNIQUE REWARDS

They realize that the facts are hard to know. Sometimes the facts are unavailable. Almost always they are complex. Decisions ultimately must be based on judgment, and one must be careful and painstaking about too quick a decision. Only history will judge the rightness or wrongness of many of the vital decisions an administration must make. There is no quick grading of the examination paper. It is impossible to judge the total performance of an official with high responsibilities while he is still in office. It usually will be years later before the soundness of his most important decisions can be determined.

For businessmen who are used to seeing many of their judgments proved or disproved in next year's earnings statement, it can be a frustrating experience to be involved in tackling some of these questions that have no obsolute answers—at least none in the near term. But it is also an enlightening experience, that brings its own unique rewards and satisfactions.

ICE AGE PAST IN BUSINESS-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

It is not only among businessmen who have served in government that broader understanding of the public official's problems is found today. Contacts between business and government have multiplied so that people on both sides know more about each other, and have greater respect for each other's work, and more trust in each other's motives.

In fact, it is safe to say that business-government relations have come out of their Ice Age. Here and there, on both sides, an occasional glacier still crunches away, but for the most part we have had a thaw.

Among other things, this reflects a candid recognition by both business and government that they have more interests in common than in conflict. For instance, the ability of corporations to earn profits for themselves and provide income for employees is the main source of the tax revenues with which government carries out its programs. Today you can find this fact widely recognized in government.

Furthermore, government is a major customer of many business enterprises, the only customer of some. The supplier has a vested interest in getting along with the customer. On the other hand, government as customer has a vested interest in the welfare of its suppliers. In order to carry on many of its programs—in science, in space, in defense—government needs to have on call a fantastic range of industrial capabilities.

I don't mean to suggest that all problems in business relations with government are now easy to solve just because both sides are using a friendlier tone of voice. But this change should pave the way for working out solutions. It is a necessary first step. The main work still lies ahead. It is urgent work, demanding priority attention from top-level management in all major enterprises. For the actions, policies, attitudes, even the words, of government today have more powerful impact on business than ever before.

GOVERNMENT IS A GROWTH INDUSTRY

Consider the variety of ways in which government—federal, state, and local—influences the economy. Last year, about 20% of the gross national product was bought and paid for by the various levels of government. They purchased $68 billion worth of goods and services from private contractors, and paid $75 billion in wages to government employees.

The total public payroll, including members of the armed forces, last year numbered about 13 million people. Probably half again as many workers in private industry—between as many workers in private industry—between six and seven million—had jobs that were dependent on government orders. This means a total of nearly 20 million people directly or indirectly working for federal, state, or local government. That's more than one out of every four working Americans.

I don't cite these figures for scare value. Nor am I here to argue that government has become too big, or that it is inefficient and wasteful in its use of manpower. I know its efficiency can be improved, just as that of every company in private industry can be improved, and I hope this will happen. I don't offer a judgment as to whether government, in terms of quantity, has become too big; but I am certain it is going to become bigger, whatever party is in power and whatever conditions prevail in the country. Government is a growth industry. It probably will grow faster in bad times than in good, but it will grow in both good and bad.

BUSINESSMEN MUST SPEAK OUT ON CRITICAL NATIONAL ISSUES

All this emphasizes the need for business to have a constructive working relationship with government. There must be open lines of communication, and mutual respect. A great help in this direction would be for more business executives, at all levels, to spend some time in government service. They can make a real and needed contribution to the nation in this way, while gaining experience that will be valuable to them in their individual careers and beneficial to the business community as a whole.

The proper scope of business participation in public affairs is not confined merely to those issues which directly affect companies or industries. That kind of participation is important, and I shall have more to say about it, but it alone is not enough. We hear too little comment from businesmen on the great and critical issues that trouble the nation today. As citizens and as men of experience and judgment, they share in the enormous responsibility which this nation's power and the world's need place on all Americans. For it is responsibility, not arrogance or agony, that power has imposed on America. We did not seek the power, but we have it. And it is how we fulfill the responsibility of power that the world is watching.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT NEEDED FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

I am no political scientist, but I have felt for a long time that the successful working of our government system requires greater involvement of citizens in the actual process of government. Too many Americans feel alienated from the purposes, the objectives of the nation, because they regard government as something in which they have no part.

Secretary of Defense McNamara probably was trying out a long-range approach to this problem when he recntly made the interesting suggestion that there be a compulsory two-year term of public service for all young men—in the armed forces, the Peace Corps, or other government agencies. The Administration appeared to disown the idea, at least for the present. This was not surprising; now would be an awkward time to change the present draft law. But surely we must be giving thought to some fairer, more popular, and more effective method than we now have of drawing upon our young manhood for its contribution to the nation's difficult work.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE FOR ALL YOUNG MEN

Distasteful as the idea has been to American minds in the past, I believe some kind of program to involve all our young men in government service or a period should receive serious consideration. The outline and details of such a program would have to be carefully thought out and debated, in Congress and in other forums, for this would be an historic change in national policy. But I believe that, in addition to other advantages, it would provide a better way than we now have of filling the needs of our armed services in today's insecure world. Our present draft system, while it succeeds in filling manpower quotas, is warping the whole national attitude toward civic responsibility. Evasion of duty has become respectable; the system itself provides procedures for it; counselors tell our young men how to do it; parents encourage their sons to find a way out.

This is bad. It is unfair. It is devisive. It is sowing seeds of bitterness in our society that we will be harvesting for years to come. A method that demands a period of service of all men is far preferable to the present game of chance, and even preferable to a process that would select by an "honest" lottery. It seems to me that, where the stakes in many cases are going to be life or death, a lottery of any kind is not right.

A system of national service for all would cost more in dollars. In a time of real peace, it would be extravagant. But in the insecure world context that we must now regard as normal, I know of no other way to deal equitably and honorably with the national need for military manpower. Service for all, while costly, could yield good value in a renewed sense of participation by our young people in the important work of their country. It could help dispel the sense of remoteness, even hostility, that many feel toward the lawful authority of government.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE FOR BUSINESSMEN, TOO

An increased sense of participation is needed not only among the young people. There is great value in the movement of qualified, interested people from the various walks of civil life into government posts for a period of service. Traditionally in this country, members of the legal profession have moved into government and back out in this fashion; to some extent it has been true of the academic profession. I believe it should become much broader among all qualified groups, and certainly these include the business community.

To get this kind of participation, some obstacles will have to be removed. I would like to see companies give leaves of absence more freely for government service, and assure the man who goes that a job in keeping with his growth and experience will be waiting when he returns. Many companies say they do this, and many try. However, few key men believe it. They hesitate to pull out of the competitive race for a couple of years, afraid of being forgotten or losing position. I am sure private industry can do a better job of encouraging its talent to take temporary jobs in the public service.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD REMOVE SOME OBSTACLES

Then, of course, there are obstacles from the other side. Government still makes its own executive recruiting problems needlessly hard. The individual's sacrifice of income is not the biggest problem. This a temporary loss, which many are prepared to accept. The conflict-of-interest rules are a much more serious obstacle—not because they are strict, but because they are undefined and uncertain. As things now stand, it's practically impossible to be sure that you're beyond criticism. Congress should be able to write a clear-cut code for all public officials, including members of Congress, to live by.

There is another deterrent to public service, but nothing can be done about it. This is the risk of getting caught in political cross-fire, or becoming the target of some pundit's hatchet. These are prospects to make a man think twice, but they also help to separate the brave from the fearful, and that is a useful process of selection in both government and business.

Many of us in business like to profess great distaste for anything and everythong related to politics. Too often, this reaction is our way of rationalizing an inferiority complex resulting from the fact that we don't know how to deal with the government apparatus. Instead of overcoming our ignorance, we try to justfy it. What we really need is to learn more about how government operates, at all levels, in all branches.

A company's top management must itself get involved in this work. A staff can help. In act, a staff with government affairs as its primary duty is a "must" for most large companies. My concept of such a staff would be that it report to a very high level in the management, and that it be composed of young men who are active, hard-digging, and have already shown they are on the way up. It ought to be an assignment in which you would want some of your best young men to spend two or three years. But top management cannot stay out of the picture. The days of leaving government relations exclusively to the lawyers and the lobbyists are over. Congressmen and agency officials are no different from anyone else; they gauge the intensity of a company's concern over an issue by the level of the men it sends up to bat.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS IS VITAL BUSINESS AREA

Always there is the problem of time. Where does one find time merely to inform himself about the important issues, let alone do something about them? Fast travel and communications save us time, but they also expand the world we work in, and multiply the issues with which we must deal. The most frequent complaint I hear from business executives—and probably the one I make most often myself—is the need for more time and for more information. In our corporate planning, in our methods and systems, we must find ways to free up more executive time for work in the vital area of government affairs. Scattered shots, hit or miss tactics, part-time work blowing sometimes hot, sometimes cold, merely defending our emotions, convenience, or prejudice—these will not be effective.

Neither, as I said before, will a policy of lying low until something happens, and then reacting to it. If a company or an industry has a view on a question that is going to come up for action, it is vital to present that view to the people who will determine the outcome of the matter, and to present it early, before those people have committed themselves to a position from which they cannot gracefully withdraw. This principle—let us call it the rule of initiative—applies with legislatures, with regulatory agencies, with executive bureaus, and with town halls of every size. It ought to be the number one precept of business in dealing with government. But I am afraid it is the number one deficiency.

IGNORING POTENTIAL PROBLEMS IS A MISTAKE

Sometimes, taking the initiative before a problem has really blown up will appear to run the risk of borrowing trouble. If we say nothing, the conventional argument runs, maybe the problem will go away. Or maybe "they" won't do anything about it this time. "Let sleeping dogs lie," is the way it is usually expressed. Well, some of us have been bitten rather painfully by dogs that seemed to be sound asleep. To see a potential problem and do nothing about it is a worse mistake than not seeing it at all.

Next to the rule of initiative I would place the rule of the reasonable alternative. When business opposes a government policy or a piece of legislation, it too often offers nothing in its place. Governments adopt policies and propose laws in order to achieve some objective. Very seldom is the harassment of an industry or a company the reason for the measure, even though it may be an effect. If business can suggest another way to reach the same objective, without the antibusiness effect, there is a good chance it will be accepted. But just being against something, without offering an alternative, is much less likely to get results. It may earn some sympathy, but that is about all.

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT MUST REMAIN SEPARATE

In this era of increasing involvement with government, the rest of us in business should be able to learn something from the experience of the electric power industry. You have maintained a vigorous and vital enterprise, soundly financed through the normal channels of credit and capital. You have grown in line with, and even in advance of, the communities you serve. You have improved service and, amid rising costs for almost every product and service, have given your customers steadily better value for their money.

In short, you have found a way to live successfully with regulation. I know you are not fully satisfied with every aspect of your relations with government. You are dismayed, and with good reason, at the continued efforts of some governmental agencies to promote public power. You have problems in the field of government relations, but you are better equipped than most industries to deal with them.

I have emphasized understanding and cooperation between business and government. Perhaps some of my fellow businessmen will accuse me of being soft on government. I was in Washington too long, they may say, and now I'm "one of them" instead of "one of us."

On the other hand, critics of business may charge that what I am really advocating is a merger of business and government, with those two forces lined up against the rest of society.

I would answer both charges in the same way. I am not recommending that business and government become partners. I believe in the separation of business and state. They have different jobs to do. Their interests, while often in agreement, are sometimes in conflict. Each must remain free to criticize, to complain, to appeal to public opinion.

I believe we can be grateful that business and government are on better speaking terms than before. The old shrillness and hostility were not productive. They did not contribute to the forming of sound policies. Their result too often was to shut business out of the process by which official policies are formed. We do not wish to go back to those angry old ways.

CREATIVE TENSION IS IDEAL RELATIONSHIP

But neither do we wish to suffocate in a cloud of harmony and togetherness, generated by fear that government will find ways to punish its critics. The ideal situation between business and government, I would say, is one of creative tension. Let neither side be suspicious of the other, but let each be watchful.

The term "honeymoon" has been worked to death in description of the state of affairs between the business community and the present Administration. The state of affairs has been on balance favorable, but the term is unfortunate.

First, it suggests that a marriage has taken place, and this is neither true nor desirable. Second, it suggests a happy time that is soon to be over. I hope the progress that has been made in business-government relations will not soon be over—that rather it will be a beginning on which we can build. Thank you.

National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association Cites Kupferman Bill on Alcoholism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my bill H.R. 14197, for a comprehensive program for the control of alcoholism and my statement with respect thereto appears at pages 6973 to 6975 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 31, 1966.

Since that time, I have made reference to the problem and to the organization in my district with the aim of doing something about the problem, like ACCEPT of Alcoholism Center Coordinating Education, Prevention, and Treatment—Appendix page A3173, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 13, 1966—and New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., and the Physician's Alcohol Newsletter—Appendix page A3262, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 16, 1966, and Herald Counseling Center: "To Save Families

Disintegrating Under the Effects of Alcohol"—Appendix page A3939, Congressional Record, July 26, 1966, and Christian Herald Bowery Mission: "Your Man on the Bowery"—Appendix page A4166, Congressional Record of August 8, 1966.

I commend to my colleagues the Review, a publication of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association, Inc., of Washington, D.C., which is in its 29th year.

In their August 1, 1966, issue they refer to my bill as follows:

New York Congressman Proposes Office of Alcoholism Control

Legislation introduced in Congress by Rep. Theodore R. Kupferman, Republican of New York, (H.R. 14197) to establish an Office of Alcoholism Control under the Surgeon General has attracted wide attention in medical circles as well as among lay organizations. Its objectives, in the sponsor's words, are to provide for "a comprehensive program of research and Federal grants-in-aid to the States for the education and prevention of alcoholism and the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics." He described the problem of alcoholism as "one which takes its toll in shortening the life span, costing business and industry as much as $2,000,000,000 annually from absenteeism, inefficiency, and accidents, and has grave consequences upon the family unit."

Under the Kupferman bill, the Office of Alcoholism Control would administer programs of matching grants to the States and of research, training and demonstration projects to universities and other institutions. It would also coordinate various alcoholic projects presently conducted by different agencies. A 9-member Alcoholism Advisory Council would aid the Director in the review of grants and programs, and make recommendations on ways to deal with alcoholism.

In a brief comment on his bill, Congressman Kupferman asserted that "contrary to popular belief, the great majority of the alcoholic population is not the visible 'skid row' type of alcoholic found in the Monday morning line-ups, in the Bowery, in the jails and in the city hospitals. Some 97 per cent of all alcoholics are to be found in the homes, factories, offices and communities of America." He added that in addition to the huge cost to industry, some "$432,000,000 per annum is reflected in lost wages because of absenteeism resulting from alcoholism."

Among the enthusiastic responses Congressman Kupferman has received is a letter from the Executive Director of the New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, who wrote: "We are delighted that you have introduced a bill to establish an Office of Alcoholism Control under the Surgeon General." The letter points out that the Society, which was established in 1954, is composed solely of physicians with special interest and experience in the field of alcoholism. Under a grant from the Christopher D. Smithers Foundation, it recently commenced publication of the "Physician's Alcohol Newsletter" which is mailed to 18,000 practicing physicians in the New York area.

The Editor of the newsletter also greeted the Kupferman bill with enthusiasm and wrote: "It appears that the time is right, both for the public and the medical profession, to press the fight against alcoholism." He added that "in our opinion alcoholism as a disease is now on the threshold of acceptance as a target for intense, prolonged attack by the medical profession." In one of its discussions on alcoholism and medicine, the newsletter pointed to a gap in the present treatment of alcoholics. It said "our acute and chronic hospitals and our clinics are filled with patients suffering from the end stages of alcoholism, with attendant disease of liver, nervous system, blood, pancreas and even heart. Yet there is in most hospitals no provision to treat the early stages of the illness before these irreversible changes occur." This is not the least of the reasons why the NABCA has long been on record as favoring establishment of a Federal agency to deal with the alcoholism problem.

"How To Beat the Draft"—Vietnam Day Committee

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the many thousands of American soldiers, from Valley Forge to Vietnam, who sacrificed their lives in defense of this Nation would react with livid indignation if they could but read the following set of directives entitled "Brief Notes on the Ways and Means of 'Beating' and Defeating the Draft." Because of one directive in particular, I am forwarding this list of directions to the Justice Department for possible violation of title 18, section 2387 of the United States Code, regarding activities affecting Armed Forces generally.

Distributed at the University of California campus at Berkeley ánd elsewhere by members of the Vietman Day Committee, this effort to encourage evasion of military service is both childish and superficial. For instance, the initial recommendation, "Be a C.O."—conscientious objector—counsels one to state that he is against war in any form, and as a consequence "it is fairly certain that your local board will turn you down." As a matter of information, the establishment of conscientious objection is one of the most complex and involved processes in the Selective Service System. It is further stated that if the conscientious objection claim is denied, one can use up "about a year" appealing the decision. In the case of a sincere and honest conscientious objector, this may possibly be true, but a phony objector without a valid case can be investigated and exposed in a surprisingly short time.

Recommendation No. 6 is similarly amateurish. One is advised to be an epileptic:

> Borrow the standard epileptic medal from a friend and wear it. Mark the form properly, tell the doctor and you're in good shape.

Here again the intelligence of those serving on the local draft board is presumed to be in a class below subnormal. Make no mistake about it, contrived, on-the-spot epilepsy will be exposed with a minimum of investigation.

By far the most serious is that section entitled, "Extra Special Service." It recommends that one join the service and "really screw up the works," by telling "your buddies the truth about the scene in Vietnam." It concludes with this advice:

> Use the bulletin boards for posting official-looking leaflets about the whole military mess. Please be careful. If you want to be effective at this, you can't be caught. For the man with real guts. (Detailed pamphlet on this is currently in preparation.)"

For anyone considering this "extra special service," perusal of part of title 18, section 2387, might be helpful:

> (a) Whoever, with intent to interfere with, impair, or influence the loyalty, morale, or discipline of the military or naval forces of the United States—
>
> (1) advises, counsels, urges, or in any manner causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States; or
>
> (2) distributes or attempts to distribute any written or printed matter which advises, counsels, or urges insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval force of the United States—
>
> shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and shall be ineligible for employment by the United States or any department or agency thereof, for the five years next following his conviction.

I would hesitate to place this trash in the Congressional Record if a greater good would be served by omitting it. However, a hard line of demarcation must be drawn between sincere and honest dissent and the chicanery of a few who will use every cheap and rotten trick in the book to gain their ends. My purpose is to make good men mad, and through their righteous indignation to urge themselves, in their own spheres of influence, to reemphasize and implement the traditions of our American heritage while vigorously resisting those attacks on our system as exemplified by the following recommendations on how to evade military service.

The material referred to follows:

Brief Notes on the Ways and Means of "Beating" and Defeating the Draft

1. Be a C.O. Write your local draft board requesting the special conscientious objector form sss 150. Now if you don't have religious or philosophical reasons that cause you to be against war "in any form," don't let it bother you. Mark yes on that question anyway, or mark out the "in any form" if you want to be more honest about it. It's fairly certain that your local board will turn you down. However, you can then appeal their decision, be investigated, appeal again and so on. The whole process takes about a year, and by that time we'll have stopped the war in Vietnam (we hope). For further information on the C.O. process, write: Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, or: War Resistors League, 5 Beekman St., New York 38, N.Y. Have fun.

2. Have a "demonstration" during your pre-induction physical. This is a way for political objectors to get a 4-F and cause the military a lot of trouble. Arrive at examining center wearing signs: END THE DRAFT NOW! or GET OUT OF VIETNAM or the like. Wear buttons. Leaflet your fellow prospective inductees. Tell them what army life and the war in Vietnam are really all about. Be determined and the officers will be only too glad to be rid of you.

3. Refuse to sign the loyalty oath and don't mark the RED list. If you do, they will arrest you. They'll investigate you and if you've been fairly active in any of the "subversive" campus movements, they won't want you.

4. Be "gay." Play the homo-sexual bit. Mark "yes" or don't mark the "Homosexual Tendencies" line on forms. Psychiatrist may give you the run-around but stick with it. If you're really game, be obviously one of the "gay" boys. Besides flicking your wrist, move your body like chicks do—hold cigarette delicately, talk melodically, act embarrassed in front of the other guys when you undress. Ask your girl-friend to give you lessons or watch the Frisco North Beach crowd any week-end night. "Gay" bars are also found down in the Tenderloin—Turk Street area.

5. Note from doctor. If you have a "friendly" family doctor or can buy one, you'll find he's extremely handy. Get a signed note from him attesting to an allergy, a trick knee or elbow or shoulder or back trouble, or asthma. Don't forget to mark appropriate places on induction forms and you've got it made. Without a Dr.'s note, you'll have to do a pretty good job of faking these things. Certain chemicals will temporarily induce allergies—see your chemist.

6. Be an epileptic. Borrow the standard epilepic medal from a friend and wear it. Mark the form properly, tell the Dr. and you're in good shape. If you want to have some fun, read about and fake a seizure. It's fun and you'll really give them a headache.

7. Jail record. Most of us aren't lucky enough to have a felony record, but if you've got one—use it. They insist on it: you'll see signs all over the place telling you what a crime you'll be committing if you don't tell them. Misdemeanors—if you've got enough of them—are a good deal. Suspicion of burglary or robbery or murder are also nice bets.

8. Play psycho. If you've ever been to see a "head-shrinker"—even once—by all means mark so on forms. A note from him and a little bit of acting with this will go a long way. Chew your fingernails. Talk about the Viet Cong being out to get you. Tell them you're a secret agent for God Johnson. Or be sincere and tell the Dr. how much you enjoy walking on the Golden Gate bridge. Use your imagination, have a ball, and you'll blow their minds without having yours blown up.

9. Arrive drunk. Being late here really helps. They may send you away to come back another day, but it'll look good to have it on your record. If you do this bit enough times, they'll probably run you back to the headshrinker to find out why. Then play it cool (the booze will help) and you've got it made.

10. Arrive high. They'll smell it, and you won't have to admit it. If you want to go about the addiction scene in a really big way, use a common pin on your arm for a few weeks in advance. Check with your friends who 'shoot' to see if the marks look good; then you'll have no trouble convincing the Drs.

11. Be an undesirable. Go for a couple of weeks without a shower. Really look dirty. Stink. Long hair helps. Go in barefoot with your sandals tied around your neck. Give a wino a bottle for his clothes and wear them. For extra kicks, talk far-out (some pot will help here). One doctor is probably all you'll have to see, and he'll be only too happy to get you out of the place.

12. (Censored). Don't do ANYTHING right. Forget instructions, don't follow orders, and generally do just about everything wrong. Apologize profusely for your mistakes, and they'll probably tell you how sorry they are for having to give you a 4–F.

13. Be a trouble-maker. Refuse to follow orders. (You don't have to, you're not in the army). Let them know exactly what you think of them. Be antagonistic; smoke where the signs say NO SMOKING. Pick a fight with a fellow inductee, or better yet—one of the officers or doctors.

14. Bed-wetting. Tell them you wet the bed when you're away from home. If they don't defer you prove it when you're inducted.

Extra Special Service for those who really care. Join the army or any of the other military branches and really screw up the works. Tell your buddies the truth about the scene in Vietnam. They'll listen to you; you're one of them. Use the base bulletin boards for posting official-looking leaflets about the whole military mess. Please be careful. If you want to be effective at this, you can't be caught. For the man with real guts. (Detailed pamphlet on this is currently in preparation.)

A deluxe booklet containing all the many ways and means and whys of "beating" and defeating the draft is nearing completion and will soon be issued at nominal cost. If you have any suggestions or personal anecdotes on draft evasion and army infiltration, please forward them to: Dept. 2017–J, 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California. Atten: Xsidney. Also contact above at 549–0811, for draft counseling and additional information.

NASA Post-Apollo Plan Urged by December 1

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. George C. Wilson presented in the August 8 issue of the Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine a very comprehensive report on the recent staff study of the Subcommittee on NASA Oversight of the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives on the future national space objectives.

I wish to insert this article in the RECORD to call to the attention of my colleagues the importance of our setting new objectives in the space program beyond our present goals if we are to keep our space program going at its present pace and to insure that our Nation realizes as many benefits as possible from these programs.

The article follows:

NASA POST-APOLLO PLAN URGED BY DECEMBER 1—HOUSE SPACE SUBCOMMITTEE CALLS FOR EARLY DEFINITION TO PREVENT DISRUPTION OF AEROSPACE INDUSTRY DRIVE

(By George C. Wilson)

WASHINGTON.—National Aeronautics and Space Administration should prevent wholesale disruption within the U.S. areospace industry by specifying to Congress by December 1 just what the nation should do in space after the Apollo manned lunar landing program, the House manned space flight subcommittee declares in a report to be released soon.

The subcommittee report does not recommend what the new national space goal should be—only that it is high time to agree on one. Subcommittee Chairman OLIN E. TEAGUE (D.-Tex.) has long argued that the failure to establish a new national space goal threatens to cost the U.S. thousands of areospace jobs and millions of dollars worth of facilities built for the Apollo program.

Rep. TEAGUE long has claimed that the Johnson Administration "has been derelict" in not identifying a new national space goal. He said letting the space program drift further toward uncertainty is impelling aerospace specialists to leave their jobs for more secure positions. He predicted the present aeroscope manpower force of 400,000 will shrink to 200,000 by next year and 100,000 in 1968 unless the nation sets a new goal to dispel the present uncertainty about the space program. Unless a goal is set soon, he added, space facilities "will have to be put in cold storage" (AW&ST June 20, p. 71).

The subcommittee report calls for "a rallying point" on which a program of unmanned and manned missions could converge. It cites as an example—rather than a firm recommendation—focusing the national space program on a manned flyby of the planet Mars by the mid-1970s and a manned landing there by the early 1980s (AW&ST Mar. 14, p. 35).

The subcommittee said that, in deciding on national goals to recommend to the Congress, NASA should consider these five factors: national security, economic advantages, scientific discoveries, international cooperation and the U.S. competitive position, and technological progress.

Once NASA declares its new national space goal, the subcommittee recommends that the House Science and Astronautics Committee hold hearings on the proposal, thus fostering a dialogue on the space program and the national consensus for which the space agency has been waiting. This approach, as the subcommittee sees it, would also have the advantage of enlisting Congress from the start in the next national space endeavor.

Both the House and Senate space committees during hearings earlier this year have assailed NASA for being so vague about its post-Apollo plans. The House manned space flight subcommittee report recommends that besides stating new national space objectives, NASA should specify what missions could be performed within those objectives, their costs and benefits to the nation, and the manned and unmanned projects envisioned to achieve the overall goals.

While NASA has established a mechanism to cooperate with the Defense Dept., the subcommittee report recommends that this cooperation be extended to other government agencies so there is broad participation in the next space effort. The subcommittee evidently has in mind more cooperation with the Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce and the Environmental Science Services Administration (AW&ST Mar. 21, p. 94) and the Federal Aviation Agency.

This would be especially true if NASA sets increasing man's knowledge of the earth as its new national space goal (AW&ST Mar. 7, p. 115).

To help the Congress and others measure the impact of the Apollo and post-Apollo programs, the subcommittee recommends that NASA release annual reports showing what type of specialists are employed, what they are doing and how space facilities are being used.

The idea is to help spotlight waste of manpower or facilities which might be used—perhaps through retraining—in areas more vital to the national space program.

Besides its own recommendations, the lengthy report summarizes the post-Apollo ideas of more than 20 aerospace firms which answered subcommittee questionnaires. There was wide agreement among those firms that a new national goal must be set to keep the space program's present momentum.

Statement to the People by Mayor Richard J. Daley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Friday evening, August 19, Mayor Richard Daley, of Chicago, made a television address to the people of the city to advise them of his decision to seek a court injunction limiting the number of civil rights demonstrations and the size of the demonstrations.

In recent weeks, Chicago has been the scene of demonstrations and civil disturbances. In all too many instances, violence has resulted, with personal injury and property loss and damage to innocent bystanders, to the demonstrators, and to the public in general.

In seeking this injunction, Mayor Daley sought to avert wider violence and tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues today to Mayor Daley's eloquent, thoughtful discussion of the reasons behind his decision to request the intercession of the courts to limit the size and number of demonstrations in Chicago.

The statement follows:

Statement to the People by Mayor Richard J. Daley, August 19, 1966

My fellow citizens: I have taken this opportunity to talk to you in your homes tonight because I want to discuss with you matters that directly affect the safety and well-being of every family in our city.

At my direction—after conferences with the superintendent of police, O. W. Wilson—the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago today filed suit in the circuit court of Cook County seeking a temporary injunction to regulate street demonstrations in the city of Chicago. Judge Cornelius J. Harrington granted the injunction.

As mayor of Chicago, I feel it is my responsibility to report to you directly tonight because of the great moral and legal questions involved in this suit.

Throughout our Nation, the right of petition for redress of grievances by reasonable demonstrations has been used to correct injustices that have lingered too long in our society. To redress these wrongs Negroes and whites have joined together in demonstrations and legal actions which resulted in the passage of civil rights legislation. This has been supported by a consensus of the American people.

This law suit does not in any way seek to prohibit or interfere with the constitutional rights of all citizens to petition for redress of grievances and to conduct reasonable demonstrations. We have never done this in Chicago.

During the past two years there have been many civil rights demonstrations conducted in an orderly manner along various routes in our city. There is no desire on anyone's part to interfere with these orderly civil rights demonstrations. The only purpose of this suit is to end that kind of street demonstrations which have adversely affected the rights of all people by making it impossible for the police department to adequately protect the lives and property of every citizen.

In all of the marches and demonstrations the police department in no way interfered, but assisted and protected everyone participating in the march who conducted themselves in a peaceful and orderly manner.

There is perhaps no more difficult assignment for a policeman than to confront mobs of people carrying signs, hooting, throwing rocks, fire crackers and other missiles at the marchers. In the performance of this duty the Chicago Police Department has been praised throughout the Nation for their professional conduct and their courage.

What has made the job of protecting the lives and property of both the marchers and citizens more difficult has been the failure of the civil rights leaders to inform the police of the location, the character, and the extent of the demonstrations. In the past two years there have been more than two hundred civil rights demonstrations, and only in two instances have the police been given, in writing, the information essential for the protection of lives and property.

The demonstrations also have been held during rush hours, and recently, at night, when demands on police manpower for crime prevention and traffic control is most acute.

You can readily understand the drain on police manpower. Under normal circumstances the police have approximately 1,000 men on patrol in the neighborhoods of Chicago. There have been occasions where more officers have been assigned to protect the marchers and other citizens, than are normally used to protect the neighborhoods in all of the city.

I have appealed to the civil rights leaders to take the issue out of the streets and on to the conference table. I pointed out to them that the reduction of police protection resulting from the demonstrations strikes particularly at those areas where there are the most families—the most children.

I reminded them that much of the violence—most of the disturbances—were being stimulated by extremists of the right and the left—not from the residents of the North, South, and West Sides—but extremists who live out of the community—out of the county—and in many instances—out of the State. I said that a continuance of these kinds of demonstrations would only serve as a magnet to the hate groups whose only desire is to stir up racial, violence, and disorder. I told them that I believed that most people of this city, and especially those who are most anxious to see hatred subside and discrimination because of race eliminated, do not want to see the great issue of civil rights reduced to the level of street fighting and the collapse of law and order.

I said that while the civil rights marches were going on there were thousands of people travelling back and forth across the city in orderly movement to jobs—and on their jobs providing the real basis for progress. The rights of these people must be protected. They have constitutional rights to protection and so have their families.

It is to protect the lives and property of all the people, Negroes and white, that we have asked the court not to stop but to regulate to a reasonable degree the street demonstrations. The temporary injunction issued by the court provides reasonable regulations. They are:

1. Provision that there will be one street demonstration in any specific area in the city of Chicago on a given day.

2. Street demonstrations will be limited to 500 persons or less.

3. To give the police 24 hours notice in writing which will aid the police to give adequate protection to all of our citizens particularly the marchers.

4. To prohibit demonstrations except during daylight and non-rush hours.

In all of my public career I have been opposed to the use of injunctions. But as mayor of Chicago—of all the people—I was faced with the dilemma of balancing rights—both guaranteed by the Constitution. On the one hand there was the constitutional right of petition and on the other the constitutional right of safety of person. This is an issue which not only confronts Chicago but the entire Nation. It cannot be answered in the streets, nor by executive order or emotional outbursts—it can only be answered by court action.

I sincerely ask the citizens of this city—Negro and white—to abide by this court order and to avoid interference with the marchers.

The basic condition in the success of any human endeavor is the preservation of law and order. I know that all the people of Chicago will support these efforts to resolve the issues in our courts and to maintain harmony in our city.

As Abraham Lincoln said:

"Let reverence for the laws by breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap—let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges—let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs—let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice.

"And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation. And let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues, and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Pancretan Association of America National Convention—Springfield, Mass., August 6-13, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Pancretan Association of America has just completed one of its most successful national conventions in its history. It was held in Springfield, Mass., in my congressional district and was attended by many delegates from the local chapters throughout the United States. The week long event was highlighted in authentic Cretan atmosphere and ended with a magnificent banquet and hall.

The host chapters for this remarkable convention were the Cretan Association Minos-Crete and the Proodos Ladies Society of Springfield. Both of these organizations deserved and recevied high praise for the manner in which the entire program was planned and carried out for the 19th Biennial National Pancretan Convention. A long list of dedicated people assisted to make the convention something to be remembered. Heading this list were George Mylonakis, president of Minos-Crete; Mrs. John Metzidakis, preseident of Proodos; Mano Rodolakis, convention chairman and governor of district No. 1; Mrs. Charles Kantos, chairman of ladies' activities and Harry Erinakis, adviser.

Mr. Speaker, the Pancretan Association, under the presidency of Nick Delakis, of San Francisco, has become one of the most active and best known Greek societies in the country. It is a national organization that traces its ancestry to the historical Island of Crete. Its membership is limited to those of Cretan ancestory and those who are married to Cretans. It is dedicated to the precepts and practices of the Christian religion and to humanitarian and charitable endeavors. The association's activities have done much to keep alive the magnificent culture of Crete—in music, dance and language—among the young and old of Cretan descent in this country. It has provided scholarships for study here and in Crete and it has contributed its financial resources to the establishment of health centers in Crete—the Venzelion Pancretan Sanatorium and the general hospitals of Canea and Rethymnon. Through the cooperation of the Greek War Relief, contributions were sent to aid the war orphans and refugees of Crete.

Mr. Speaker, the Pancretan Association is justifiably proud of what it has done for the land of its forbearers and for the contributions that it has made to the United States. Much of what it has done and is doing was emphasized at the great dinner during the closing days of the convention. I was privileged to be an honored guest at that event.

Greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were brought by Gov. John A. Volpe who cited the organization for "its dedication to the principles of good citizenship and devotion to tenets of its ancient faith." Mayor Charles V. Ryan brought greetings of the city of Springfield and praised the local chapters and people of Greek descent who had done so much for the community. Dimitri Pentzopoulos, consul of Greece from Boston, speaking eloquently in the Hellenic language dwelled on the civilization of Crete and noted that the centenary of the 1866 Cretan revolution which resulted in the union of the island with Greece should be observed by all chapter across the United States during the first 10 days of November. The President of the Pancretan Association of America, Nick Delakis, detailed the fine work the organization is doing in the medical and educational fields and complimented the membership for their scarifices and dedication.

James P. Danalis, banquet chairman and toastmaster, introduced his Eminence Iakovos, archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America and this towering man of God responded with a truly remarkable and moving address. He reminded those assembled that they had a responsibility to continue the culture and history of Crete. In magnificent language, he pointed out that Greece was the founder of European civilization and, that what we now know as the continent of Europe, was colonized by the combined culture of Greece. He cautioned the present generation—particularly the young—to "open their eyes" to the problems of the day and the attitudes of the existing social order. Archbishop Iakovos reminded the Cretans of their "heavy heritage" and the symbol of the labyrinth. He said:

> The labyrinth signifies the lifelong struggle of man to free himself from a maze of problems. Citizens in present day society often lose their orientation and struggle to discover an exit which will give them courage, a philosophy and ability to create a new type of life for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, all who heard the stirring words of Archbishop Iakovos came away from this great banquet with a sense of pride in Hellenic civilization and a fervor of rededication to the great principles upon which the nation of Greece was founded.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Pancretan Association for the great success of its 19th biennial convention. I take particular pride in the part played by the Minos-Crete and Proodos chapters in contributing to the success and significance of the convention. The membership of these local chapters have contributed much to Crete and to our own Nation.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include with these remarks, the speech I delivered at the banquet, a brief history of the Cretan Association Minos-Crete and Cretan Ladies' Society, Proodos, the local chapters that hosted the 19th Biennial National Convention of the Pancretan Association of America; and the grand banquet program:

> Cretan Association Minos-Crete and Cretan Ladies' Society, "Proodos," Springfield, Mass., proudly present the Grand Banquet in honor of the 19th Biennial National Convention of the Pancretan Association of America, Thursday, August 11, 1966, Opera Hall Ballroom, Kimball Towers, Springfield, Mass.

COMMITTEE

Honorary Chairmen: Mr. George Mylonakis, Mrs. John Metzidakis.

General Chairman: Mr. James P. Danalis.

Registration: Miss Mary Ann Hamilakis.

Tickets: Mr. Victor Galiatsos, Miss Joanne Katsounakis.

Hospitality: Mr. Peter Kaloroumakis, Mr. Theodore Carellas, Mr. Steve Metzidakis.

Decorations: Mrs. Charles Bonatakis, Mrs. James Danalis, Mrs. James Romanos, Mrs. Paul Hamilakis, Mr. Michael Vekakis, Mrs. Harry Rodolakis, Mrs. Peter Kaloroumakis, Mrs. Theodore Carellas, Mrs. Nicholas Votze, Mrs. John Koundourakis.

Typography by Steve Metzidakis.

PROGRAM

National Anthems.

Invocation: His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos.

Banquet Chairman and Toastmaster: James P. Panalis.

Speakers

Honorable John A. Volpe, Governor of Massachusetts.

Honorable Charles V. Ryan, Mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Honorable EDWARD P. BOLAND, Congressman, Massachusetts Second District.

Honorable Dimitri Pentzopoulos, Consul of Greece in Boston, Massachusetts.

Nick Delakis, President, Pancretan Association of America.

His Eminence Iakovos, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America.

Honored guests

Mr. Mano Rodolakis.
Mrs. John Metzidakis.
Mrs. Charles Kantos.
Mr. George Mylonakis.
Mr. Harry Erinakis.
Mr. John Kaloroumakis.

Benediction: His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos.

Vocal Selections: Mrs. Michael Romell.

Accompanist: Mrs. Theodore Thomas.

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN BOLAND TO THE 19TH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PANCRETAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AUGUST 11, 1966

Archbishop Iakovos, Governor Volpe, Mayor Ryan, Nick Delakis, George Mylonakis, Mrs. Metzidakis, respective presidents of the host chapters, Minos-Crete and Proodos, and Toastmaster James Danalis;

I am grateful for the invitation from the host chapters that brings me to the 19th Biennial Convention of the Pancretan Association of America. You honor me in permitting me to join with all of you in this meaningful event.

I have followed the press accounts of the remarkable events you have staged in conjunction with this great convention during this proclaimed Pancretan Week. You indeed, have arranged a full and interesting program.

Far be it from me, with my weak words, to detain you from the full enjoyment of the remainder of the program. I apologize for my ineptness in doing the Pendozali and the Syrto! But, you can be sure, that I will not trench upon the time so that you can participate in them.

I come to personally convey my congratulations and best wishes to the Pancretan Association of America, and its many chapters throughout America, for what it has done, is doing and will do for its members, for Crete and for the United States! You have a right to be proud of your accomplishments.

As you sit in the splendor of these surroundings—sprinkled with the atmosphere of your native land, you can swell with pride as you think of Crete—its antiquity, its civilization—its culture. And you can stand tall and straight as you dwell on Cretans—your ancestors and yourselves! And you can take justifiable satisfaction in the progress you have made in this country.

The saga of Greek immigration to the U.S. is altogether unusual. Driven by poverty from the stony fields of Thessaly, and the rocky islets of the Aegean, nearly 70% of all Greek immigrants arrived here in a single wave during the first two decades of the present century.

So unlike other recent arrivals, they could not count upon compatriots who had come here earlier, to assist them in the process of entering their new, strange, complex individual society.

It is not an easy task—it never is—to leave one's homeland and travel thousands of miles to a new place. You bring strange sounding names from far away places to a new and untried area . . . where acceptance is not easy and too often, hostile and repelling. So, you gathered in your own communities—among fellow immigrants and looked to your church and your own clubs and societies for guidance and assistance. That is why the Cretan Association Minos-Crete sprung into being. And this association responded magnificently to the cry of its members as it dwelled upon a program of mutual assistance—not alone to Cretans here—but back in its native island.

But when your ancestors came, they brought with them a love of religion, respect for education and great family and neighbor affection. And they carried with them a love of country and a long history of democratic principles—an exquisite culture.

From that period to this, the Greek imprint on American society has been emphatic. There is today, no domain of American life, where Greeks have not been active, and to which they have not brought some contribution. They are found everywhere—in commerce, and in the highest institutions of learning, in the armed forces and in government, in banks and in the shipping business, in restaurants, hotels, industry—in the arts, letters, press and politics—the whole fabric of American life!

No wonder you have a right to be proud! Thanks to the activities of the Pancretan Association of America, you are putting back into life a little more than you are getting out of it—for your fellow countrymen and your beloved Crete.

Because of what you are, are doing and will continue to do for this nation, I express the gratitude of the U.S. of America.

CRETAN ASSOCIATION MINOS-CRETE

The history of the Cretan Organization of Springfield, Massachusetts, the oldest Chapter of the Pancretan Association of America, has been compiled by Harry J. Erinakis, a charter member.

By 1905 the Cretan people began arriving in America to the mills of Chicopee, Massachusetts with the hope of working for a short period of time and then returning to their homes.

By the year 1914, there were over 700 Cretans in Chicopee, the majority of whom hailed from the Province of Hania, Crete. They marveled at their newly adopted and hospitable country and soon began to make plans to organize to better serve their interests. The upshot was that most of them stayed and eventually became American citizens.

Following the Balkan War and during the First World War, more than 50 young Cretans served in the United States Armed Forces.

Many other Cretans returned to their native land and served in the Greek Army.

On April 16, 1916, the Cretans of Chicopee presented a theatrical production entitled "EXOSIS OTHONOS" for philanthropic endeavors with great success.

Later that year a five-member committee was appointed to enroll members and thus organize the Cretan Community Association.

In 1918, the City of Chicopee invited the Greeks of the City to take part in the Fourth of July parade. The enrolled members, now 150 strong, called a meeting and voted to take part in the celebration. At this meeting a committee was appointed to run the elections of new officers and the first Board of Directors was elected of the Pancretan Society "Minos," also known as the Pancretan Union in America.

After the By-Laws were drawn up and approved, the Society, from then on, operated and functioned as a philanthropic and patriotic group. Ever since then, the American as well as the Greek Press has repeatedly described the good work accomplished by the Cretan Society. The City of Chicopee became known as "Creticopolis."

In the year 1922, the Cretan Society "Minos" founded an afternoon Greek School for the purpose of teaching the Greek language. With the aid of many projects, it was able to maintain and operate it properly.

At this time the Cretan Society had many members in other cities, such as Detroit, Cleveland, Akron, Brooklyn, Albany, New Haven, Hartford, Southbridge and in other parts of Western Massachusetts.

The Society assisted the efforts of the Greek War Relief by contributing monies and clothing for the refugees of Asia Minor. Through the unselfish and generous contribution of the Pancretan Association, health centers were established in Crete; the Venizelion Pancretan Sanitorium; the Rethymnon General Hospital; and the Canea General Hospital. Through the years the Cretan Brotherhood of Minos-Crete have contributed more than $28,000 for the fulfillment of these worthwhile causes and many thousands of dollars more to other charities.

Our local Cretan Society played an important role in the establishment of the American Pancretan Union in 1929. Mr. Erinakis was sent as representative of our association to convey the decisions of our members and contribute his efforts towards uniting the Cretans in America. In 1929 when the various Cretan Fraternities united, establishing the Pancretan Union, our Association was one of the first to join and remains so to this day, drawing its membership from Western Massachusetts. Our representatives to the First National Conference in Chicago had a big part in giving the English name to our National Organization. Since then our group has been known as the Cretan Brotherhood, "Minos" Chapter of the Pancretan Union in America.

In the year 1944, the members decided to move the center of our organization to Springfield, Massachusetts, where a Charter was also acquired. This was done because most of the members had relocated in this area.

In the year 1946, all the Cretans of the city were united into one Society known as the Cretan Association "Minos-Crete", Springfield, Massachusetts, a member of the Pancretan Association of America.

In 1947, the Association purchased the property on 37 Carew St. and after remodeling the buildings, the offices were moved there. The Minos-Crete Chapter was the first among Chapters to acquire its own club and property.

After 48 years of fruitful progress, our Brotherhood in Sprinfield has been given the chance to extend a warm greeting to our fellow Cretans, delegates and friends at the 19th Biennial National Pancretan Convention. Your Host Chapters, Minos-Crete and Proodos, hope your stay in our city a most enjoyable one.

CRETAN LADIES' SOCIETY, "PROODOS"

"Proodos", as we are known today, has an illustrious past with many of the Cretan Ladies of this area having played an important role in its formation. With headquarters at 37 Carew St. in Springfield, we are the product of the merger between the Chicopee Cretan Ladies Society "Ariadne" and the Springfield "Proodos." This merger took place on April 8, 1955 due to a Cretan population shift to Springfield.

Under the able guidance and inspiration of the past-presidents, this union brought about the fulfillment of many of the dreams of the Cretans . . . in helping the people of Crete.

Our women assisted in the establishments of health centers in Crete: The Venezuelan Pancretan Sanatorium and The General Hospitals of Canea and Rethymnon. Through the cooperation of the Greek War Relief, contributions were sent to aid the War Orphans and Refugees of Crete and many other benevolences among them the Institution for the Blind.

Here, in Springfield, we assisted in the beautification of our church, The St. George Greek Orthodox Memorial Church. To promote the future growth of our community, "Proodos" was the first Greek organization in this area to sponsor a benefit for the St. George Building Fund.

On June 1, 1960, "Proodos" became a member of the Pancretan Association of America, thus enabling us, six years later, to be your convention host.

In tracing the history before the merger of 1955, we note the following:

Many years after the establishment of the Men's Cretan Organization "Minos" in Chicopee, the Cretan Ladies of this area decided to unite to better their way of life in their adopted country, to perpetuate their traditions and to help the less fortunate among them. Thus, on June 29, 1931 a committee was formed to enroll members and the first meeting was held on August 1, 1931. In order to perpetuate the Greek tongue and Orthodox religion among our children, the Council assisted in the first afternoon Greek School that was founded in Western Massachusetts.

Also, during the depression years, help was extended to our needy countrymen in various ways.

A few years later, in near-by Springfield, this same Cretan spirit of endeavor was aroused . . . the need for closer ties among themselves. Therefore, on Jan. 28, 1934, the Cretan Ladies Society of Springfield "Proodos" was founded.

At their first meeting the council elected as Officers; Mrs. K. Lionakis (Pres.), Miss M. Louvitakis (V. Pres.), Mrs. J. Metzidakis (Sec.) and Mrs. G. Cavros (Treas.).

Constitution and By-Laws were complied to which we adhere to this day with the exception of new amendments.

The Cretan Ladies carried on the virgorous traditions of their Cretan past, thus creating the Cretan Ladies' Societies that merged to form our "Proodos" of today.

The Daily Bond Buyer Reasserts That Tax-Free Municipal Financing of Private Enterprise Is Unfair and Unwise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, I noted that there is growing agreement among a large number of organizations that the abuse by cities and towns of their privilege to issue tax-exempt bonds should be stopped. The Investment Bankers Association and the AFL–CIO, for example, both state that municipalities should not finance the construction of manufacturing plants and commercial facilities to be leased or sold to private, profitmaking corporations with tax-exempt bonds intended to finance public facilities like schools, hospitals, and roads.

Today, I add to the growing chorus the editorial voice of the Daily Bond Buyer, the authoritative trade paper of bond dealers. In an August 15 editorial the paper reaffirmed its opposition to this practice in these words:

> This newspaper believes it timely, too, to reassert its belief that tax-free financing for private industry is unfair as well as unwise.
>
> However consummated, such financing is unfair to competitive private enterprise that is financing its needs by the sale of taxable securities. Such financing is unfair to other local government borrowers, because it tends to increase the borrowing costs of all local government by the weight of what are essentially private enterprise debts.

A copy of the full editorial follows:

The Tax Exempt Bond Function

Thought-provoking developments affecting questionable practices of local government in the issuance of tax-exempt bonds are at hand in declarations by the Federal Treasury, the state courts of Missouri, and an important panel of the American Bar Association.

One of the practices in question is arbitrage. This is for local government to sell and buy tax-free and taxable securities in such a way as to arbitrage the low interest cost of its own tax-free borrowing against the higher market yield of the taxable investment it is buying; the purpose is to accomplish a savings in the cost of servicing local government debt or to generate an investment profit from the market play.

One device is to refund high-cost local government debt not yet callable by selling a second issue of tax-free securities at lower interest cost and reinvesting the proceeds of the second bond issue in United States Government securities. Another is borrowing unneeded money at low tax-free cost and investing the proceeds in higher-yielding taxable securities.

The second questionable local government financing practice is that of industrial aid financing. This is for local government to sell its own tax-free securities at cut rates to finance the building of an industrial plant for a private business enterprise.

Both arbitrage and industrial aid financing are the subjects of much civic dispute. The more urgent issue is the tax-free financing for private industry. The arbitrage practice has been mostly in the advance refunding field and is practicable only when interest rates are falling. For the moment, then, the advance refunding issue is academic.

Why, then, should the Treasury and the Bar Association now be concerned about arbitrage?

Probably because of the imminence of the extension of arbitrage techniques into the present high-interest-cost market through the exploitation of the "discount bond gimmick."

In a declining bond market, when many Treasury bonds bearing interest rates near the current borrowing costs of local government are selling at deep discounts from 100, it is possible for a local government to sell its own bonds in one principal amount and use the proceeds to buy Treasury bonds of much larger principal amount. The ultimate redemption—at a price of 100—of the Treasury bonds bought at deep price discount would net a sizable capital gain to the local government.

The Treasury's denunciation of the arbitrage practice at this time must be viewed as an effort to check market churning of such kind by exhortation rather than by rulings of the Internal Revenue Service. That the Bar Association panel came out at the same time with a like pronouncement may not have a coincidence; but if so, it was a happy one for the Washington officials.

The endorsement by the Bar Association committee of the Treasury's position means that future arbitrage deals by local government are effectually ruled out by the parallel thinking of the government officials and the private lawyers.

It will just not be feasible for local government out to borrow arbitrage money to get opinions from bonding attorneys attesting the legality of the bonds proposed to be issued. Without such opinions, the bonds cannot be sold.

And what about the tax-free financing for private industry?

It is significant that the Treasury's declaration sloughed over this more immediate issue and that the Bar Association's report straddled it.

The lawyers stressed two good points, both negative. One was that Federal legislation to check tax-free industrial aid financing would threaten to undermine the tax-privileged borrowing power of all local government.

The other point added up to the same thing: that if the tax-free aid to industry is not controlled rationally at the local government level, the privilege of continued tax exemption for local government bonds of whatever kind will be jeopardized seriously.

The recent ruling of a Missouri judge that the leasehold of a private enterprise in a municipally-financed industrial plant is subject to taxation at the county level may instance the play of "local control" that the Bar Association lawyers were not thinking of.

In the background seems to be a multiple dilemma, one burdened by confused thinking about the limits of the local government function.

The Treasury is distressed at the thought of local governments making money by market arbitrage with taxable securities; still the Treasury hesitates to invoke the power of the Federal Government to stop it.

Similarly, in the industrial aid issue, the Treasury and the Bar Association panel seem to think that tax-free industrial financing has been abused and is headed for wider abuse; but both the Government officials and the private lawyers are reluctant to invoke the Federal power as a corrective.

The Bond Buyer has taken the position repeatedly that all tax-free financing for private industry is unwise. It reasserts an opinion now endorsed by the Bar Association group—namely that it would be unwise to use the Federal legislative power to try to stop such financing.

This newspaper believes it timely, too, to reassert its belief that tax-free financing for private industry is unfair as well as unwise.

However consummated, such financing is unfair to competitive private enterprise that is financing its needs by the sale of taxable securities. Such financing is unfair to other local government borrowers, because it tends to increase the borrowing costs of all local government by the weight of what are essentially private enterprise debts.

Little thought is given nowadays to the fact that the privilege of selling tax-exempt bonds flows from the sovereignty of the government of which the borrower is a subdivision; and that the chief mark of this sovereignty is the taxing power. When a local government invokes its sovereign right—that is, to borrow tax-free—without pledging its corresponding sovereign responsibility—that is, its taxing power—it is taking a free ride in behalf of private enterprises at the expense of the other local governments.

As for the alleged arbitrage abuse, it must be obvious that the basis for the arbitrage is the fact that one government—the Federal Government—has renounced its right to sell Treasury securities on a tax-exempt basis and that the governments of the 50 states have not renounced the right.

The consequence is a basic disparity in market borrowing rates, as demonstrated daily in the new financing market. This disparity is tantamount to a Federal subsidy of non-selective kind to all local governments, one not viewed as subversive of the public interest for that reason.

Why, then, is an extended exploitation of the rate disparity into the field of local public debt management offensive? The Treasury's opposition must not be to the kind of subsidy, but to its potentially ungovernable size: when it comes to a Federal loss of revenue on its own taxable bonds, enough is enough.

Of course such arbitrage, if invoked widely enough would eventually wipe out the rate disparity and the game would come to an end by itself—at least momentarily. With tax-exempt borrowing rates the same as taxable borrowing rates, the cherished local government tax-exemption privilege would lose much of its preferential value.

The same would happen, too, if tax-free industrial financing were extending on a wide enough scale.

And the same would be true, too, if the Federal Government were to reassert its privilege of selling Treasury bonds on a tax-free basis. When the Treasury gets around to doing this, the purpose may not be to wipe out the tax-exemption privilege of local government; but the effect will be the same.

The Late Fred W. Brinkerhoff

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, death has claimed the life of Mr. Fred Brinkerhoff, one of the most distinguished and widely respected journalists and historians to ever appear on the Kansas scene.

His editorials which appeared so many years in the Pittsburg Headlight and Sun, will be missed by thousands, as will the political counsel which was so eagerly sought by countless officeseekers.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorials appearing in the Russell Daily News, the Hutchinson News, and the Salina Journal, all in my congressional district, eulogizing this great Kansan:

[From the Russell (Kans.) Daily News, Aug. 19, 1966]

THE "THUNDERER" IS DEAD

"Mr. Pittsburg," Fred W. Brinkerhoff, is dead at 81 and with his death the most vociferous pen of the Southeastern Kansas Balkans is stilled. The death of the "Thunderer" means that Kansas journalism will never be quite the same.

For 55 years Mr. Brinkerhoff was the staunch and outspoken editor of The Pittsburg Headlight-Sun and penned many watchful pronouncements on the follies and foibles that are a part of Kansas history.

A stocky figure with bushy eyebrows, Mr. Brinkerhoff had an unbending professional standard: To report on the activities of the community in which he lived and worked.

"The editor who for a single minute is inclined to minimize the importance of the home news, and loses his balance in the mass of international and national news, is wandering away from a fundamental principle," he once said. "The editor who is reluctant to battle for every sound cause for the benefit of his community is inviting disaster."

Mr. Brinkerhoff was a prodigious reader, visitor, information-seeker and writer, with high ideals and principles.

A Kansas colleague, Rolla Clymer, editor of The El Dorado Times, once said of his good friend's editorials:

"They have praised the worthy, damned the false, helped to unscrew the inscrutable, blasted error and deceit, and have poked pomposity in the ribs. They have spread neighborly kindness, they have shared the deepest of private sorrow and they have rollicked in gaiety over incidents that stirred the community's funny bone."

Mr. Brinkerhoff was a commanding figure of a man and his accomplishments were as impressive as his appearance. More than a mere observer, he took an active part in the life of his community and his state and its politics and his acumen brought many leaders of politics, government and industry to seek his counsel.

The pillar of Kansas journalism was among the last of the great breed of smalltown editors whose intelligence and concern and forthrightness gave them influence far beyond their own communities and brought fame to Kansas journalism.

It was our fortune to work for Mr. Brinkerhoff and The Pittsburg Headlight-Sun during the years of 1942–43 while we were a student at Kansas State Teachers College and we consider this opportunity one of the milestones in our career as we salute the mark he left, one which will inspire people in the fourth estate of Kansas for a long time to come.—A.D.E.

[From the Hutchinson (Kans.) News, Aug. 19, 1966]

FRED BRINKERHOFF

It was typical of Fred Brinkerhoff that he had written the editorials for that issue of the Pittsburg Headlight printed in his last day on earth. At the age of 81 it is necessary to write "30" to the career of one of the last of that generation of editors that gave Kansas newspapers a national reputation.

What a glittering group they were. Fred Brinkerhoff. Old Bill White of the Emporia Gazette. Ed Howe of the Atchison Globe, the "Sage of Potato Hill." George Marble of the Fort Scott Tribune.

Charlie Scott of the Iola Register. Victor Murdock of the Wichita Eagle and Henry Allen of the Wichita Beacon. Ewing Herbert of the Hiawatha World. W. C. Simons of the Lawrence Journal World.

Oscar Stauffer, then of the Arkansas City Traveler. Rolla Clymer of the El Dorado Times. W. Y. Morgan of this paper. Arthur Capper of the Topeka Capital. Clyde Reed of the Parsons Sun.

They have much in common. Financially they guided their papers from the "shirttail full of type" days to comfortable affluence. Their first love, however, was in their editorials.

They wrote their own and they wrote them well. They had something to say and they said it forcibly. Daily they stood up to be counted.

They loved their communities as well, and contributed largely to the upbuilding of them. Yet this did not keep them from criticizing what they loved well when they felt criticism was in order.

They also loved their Republican party. They were king makers in it. More than one of them claimed a political crown for himself with a resulting loss to his profession.

Fred Brinkerhoff typified all of their best qualities. Now he has gone to join those who departed before him. His, and their, passing is a reason for deep regret. The mold that produced them is broken.

[From the Salina Journal, Aug. 17, 1966]

FRED BRINKERHOFF

The obituary editorial for Fred Brinkerhoff should be a masterpiece. It should refer to him as the Thunderer of the Balkans. It should cite him as the foremost historian of our state. It should recall his political prowess, his community achievements, his half century as one of the Greats of Kansas journalism.

Such an editorial I cannot write. Separated though we were by time and prairie, Fred Brinkerhoff was one of my beloved friends. And he is dead.

Crisis on the Lake—Who's to Blame for Pollution?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News of August 17, 1966, carries a story by Henry De Zutter which puts a new light on the pollution of Lake Michigan waters. I have already written to the chief of the U.S. Corps of Engineers concerning the dumping of dredgings into the lake, but it appears that the Corps of Engineers is not alone to blame. The Daily News story, which will be inserted immediately following my remarks, clearly points out that this is a regional problem, involving a number of agencies in the surrounding States.

The disposal of waste materials into Lake Michigan must be stopped. It is a serious threat to the health and welfare of the people in the area. We must face the fact that this will be a costly program of correction, but the necessary measures must be taken—and we must see to it that this does not happen again.

Mr. De Zutter's article follows:

CRISIS ON THE LAKE—WHO'S TO BLAME FOR POLLUTION?

(By Henry De Zutter)

(NOTE.—Lake Michigan, Chicago's greatest civic asset, is in trouble. Here is the second in a series seeking to explore how it got that way—and suggesting what Chicago might do about it.)

Take a look at the topsy-turvy world of water pollution.

For 40 years, the U.S. Corps of Engineers has dumped dredgings from the Chicago area's harbors and ship canals into Lake Michigan.

The Sanitary District doesn't like the dumping, and has even gone to Washington to try to stop it. District officials charge that the dredged river bottoms are heavily polluted by human and industrial wastes that imperil the lake.

One federal agency—the Water Pollution Control Administration—is working to clean up the lake; another federal agency is polluting it.

What Sanitary District officials don't say, unless asked, is that the Sanitary District, itself, has used the lake's dump until recently to dispose of even more contaminated dredgings from the fetid Bubbly Creek.

U.S. Sen. VANCE HARTKE (D-Ind.) has pointed out that the Sanitary District contributes to the pollution of the Chicago River. If the district would improve its sewage treatment, HARTKE has said, the polluted wastes wouldn't settle on the river's bottom in the first place.

HARTKE did not mention though, that the corps also dumps dredgings scraped from the bottom of the Indiana Harbor and Ship Canal—his home state's major industrial waterway. And the Indiana waterway is much dirtier than the Chicago River ever was.

Meanwhile, another Illinois agency—the state division of waterways, which granted a license for the corps' dumping, has sought to absolve the corps and thereby itself, from any guilt.

While the lake was a precious heritage, a division engineer said, it also was "a convenient dump" adding that there was no evidence that the dumping was polluting the lake.

This Alfonse and Gaston act over the corps' dumping is not a special case. For instance:

The Illinois Sanitary Water Board has strongly criticized Indiana municipalities for not doing a better job of treating the sewage discharged into the lake. The board spokesman has said the cost of cleanup is "cheap at any price."

Meanwhile in Lake County, Illinois—where the board has controlling authority—sewage treatment plants even less effective than Indiana's are discharging raw and treated sewage into the lake. And somehow they have escaped the board's wrath.

C. W. Klassen, technical secretary of the board, argues that the treatment is adequate, even though it could be improved. But he said that improvement steps were "economically and legally impracticable" at this time.

The Sanitary District clamps down on shoreline polluters like the Columbia Yacht Club or the Naval Armory training ship which discharge raw sewage into the lake. But two weeks ago the district discovered that it was guilty of the same thing.

District engineers found two leaks where untreated sewage from a district interceptor sometimes gets into Winnetka storm sewers that discharge directly into the lake.

When the federal government called a conference to discuss the cleanup of southern Lake Michigan, Indiana water men put the blame on Chicago polluters. Chicago waterworks representatives, with better evidence, pinned the blame on Indiana.

According to one Chicago-area water expert, these are all examples of a disease that afflicts all water-pollution control administrators and sanitary engineers: the "other guy" syndrome.

"These guys talk out of both sides of their mouths. They are quick to blow the whistle on their neighbor, especially if they feel he is contaminating their water supply. But they are most hesitant to confess to their own problems or shortcomings.

"The real problem is," he said, "that the Chicago area has not really solved its pollution problem but merely transferred it to other sources."

To stop the buck-passing by state and local agencies, the federal government has broadened its pollution-control authority to all interstate waterways, whether pollution exists or not.

State and local agencies still will handle enforcement, but now the federal government will be looking over their shoulders.

At a recent federally sponsored conference in Ann Arbor, Mich., on natural water quality, state and local administrators expressed their doubts that the federal program would be any more successful than their own.

They also expressed fears that the federal government was being pushed by a confused public that has been "oversold" on the extent of the pollution threat. And they worried that the increasing clamor over "clean waters" would lead to extreme corrective programs that would be economically unjustifiable.

They complained that after being ignored for years, they were now expected to perform miracles that existing technology is not equipped to handle. And they wondered if the public was really prepared to spend the billions needed for experiments that might not work.

All water experts agree that the job of catching up after years of neglecting the pollution problem is formidable.

In addition to technological shortcomings, pollution-control agencies are plagued with shortages of qualified staff and money.

An independent study by the Public Administration Service, for instance, reported that the Illinois Sanitary Water Board has been woefully deprived.

The study, prepared before Congress increased the agency's workload, recommended a threefold increase in staff from its present 48 employes to 204. It recomemnded a biennial appropriation of $2,225,000, when its present appropriation is just under $400,000.

"More money will help us," said Benn Leland, district engineer for the Illinois Water Board, "but don't expect miracles overnight.

"Higher salaries are not going to help us find qualified sanitary engineers immediately. For years we have had to be content with getting the leftovers from engineering schools, simply because there's no glamor or money in the field.

"A guy really has to be in love with sewage treatment to take a job with us for $100 less than he would be getting in a more glamorous field."

Beyond the jurisdictional chaos and the technological, manpower, and financial poverty of pollution-control is another key problem that has continually riddled government administrators.

"It's a question of how tough we should be without forcing polluters into time-consuming litigation," says H. W. Poston, administrator of the Chicago office of the Water Pollution Control Administration.

"Obviously it is better to stimulate co-operative compliance rather than force the pollution fight in the courts," Poston added.

But Vinton Bacon, superintendent of the Sanitary District, says the line between "stimulating co-operative compliance" and dragging one's heels is thin.

And he fears that the federal cleanup formula for southern Lake Michigan is too vague to enforce properly.

"Unless it is tightened up," he said, "we will be talking about the same problems 10 years from now."

Bacon, who says he has pledged the district to a "get-tough" enforcement program that is beginning to show results, is skeptical whenever a pollution-control agency starts talking about "co-operative compliance."

"There are three classic dodges that we administrators have been using for years," he said. "We complain that we haven't got the authority, the technology, or the money, when we really mean we haven't got the guts."

Two "Truth" Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, El Diario-La Prensa, the Nation's principal Spanish-language daily, has been relentless in its fight for the rights of the poor and underprivileged. It is the spokesman for hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans and other Spanish-speaking persons in the United States. At the same time, it stands up for all those in need of courageous defenders, no matter what their color or national origin.

I have been impressed by the campaign this newspaper has waged in behalf of the truth-in-packaging and truth-in-lending bills. It has made the public aware of the scandals in packaging and has insisted tirelessly on a remedy. It has exposed the true cost of much installment buying and has insisted that that true cost be made known to all.

It is a pleasure for me, Mr. Speaker, to insert in the Record the August 3 editorial of El Diario-La Prensa entitled "Two 'Truth' Bills." The editorial typifies the paper's honesty and courage.

TWO "TRUTH" BILLS

Truth-in-Packaging:

Merchandising gimmicks and packaging tricks tack an estimated $250 a year onto what the average family must spend on food, drugs, cosmetics and household items. The authority for this is Senator PHILIP HART, Democrat, of Michigan, who has been campaigning for a federal law which would require intelligible packaging so that the housewife could get her money's worth at the store.

Nobody needs such a law more than our Spanish-speaking community. Two hundred and fifty dollars a year is a lot of money to be taken out of the pay envelopes of those who are near the bottom of the economic ladder.

At long last, a truth-in-packaging bill has been reported out by the Senate Commerce Committee and it stands a reasonable chance of passage in this session if American consumers get behind it.

This bill would do the following:

Require that the contents of a package be printed in easy-to-read type.

Forbid misleading labeling like "giant half-quart."

Authorize the Food and Drug Administration and Federal Trade Commission to set standards covering food, drugs, cosmetics and supermarket products.

Define such labeling terms as "large", "giant", "family size", "serves four", and restrict deceptive "cents off" labeling.

In addition, the bill would require statements of the ingredients of items and do away with present planned confusion in supermarket weights and measures aimed at discouraging comparison shopping.

El Diario-La Prensa is four-square behind this measure. But we add one proviso: labeling should be bi-lingual. In other words, labeling should be in Spanish in all areas where that tongue is the dominant language.

Truth-in-Lending:

A companion measure to truth-in-packaging is truth-in-lending. This measure especially merits the support of our readers because we of the Spanish-speaking community are prime victims of the double-talking interest-gougers and high-pressure salesmen.

Simply put, truth-in-lending legislation asks that the consumer be told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

When borrowing money or buying on the installment plan, the law would require that the consumer be shown the total finance charges in terms of dollars and cents. The law would also require that the consumer have the right to see what finance charges are in terms of true annual interest rate on the outstanding balance.

As Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois indicated, the truth-in-lending legislation puts the law on the side of telling the truth. No service or product should be offered without letting the buyer know how much the total charges will be for the financing as well as the merchandise. Everyone in America is entitled to that much truth.

A Stumbling Block

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Pensacola Journal on June 16, 1966, carried as its lead editorial, a well-thought-out summary of the problems posed by the judicial processes laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court in the conviction of criminals.

I submit the editorial entitled "A Stumbling Block" for reprint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

A STUMBLING BLOCK

The Supreme Court spelled out a set of rules this week for police to apply in the questioning of persons believed involved in criminal cases.

They were stringent rules. And, in the final analysis, they result in one more of a number of stumbling blocks the court has thrown in the path of the nation's law enforcement officers over recent years.

No one can quarrel with the court's ruling that a criminal suspect has the right to remain silent after being taken into custody.

The 5th Amendment guarantees everyone the right to protect himself against self-incrimination. It is a basic right, one under which this country was founded.

Equally there can be no quarrel with the court's ruling that the suspect can stop answering questions at any time, or that he has a right to be left unmolested if he says he does not wish to be interrogated.

But we do not believe the police should be forced to conduct a school of law everytime a suspect is taken into custody.

The five-man majority ruled:

Before questioning can begin, an arrested person must be told that he has a right to remain silent, that the 5th Amendment protects him against self-incrimination; that he is entitled to a lawyer, and that if he is indigent, the attorney will be provided him free.

We approved of the line so often heard on the late, late show in old English movies to the effect that when the suspect was taken into custody he was warned: "It is my duty to inform you that anything you say may be used against you."

That's warning enough. A spiel such as that outlined by the court has the policeman, in effect, arguing the suspect into remaining silent while in the interests of justice it is often more beneficial that the truth be told.

Yet the court now holds that even a voluntary confession cannot be used unless the suspect has been told by police of his right to remain silent.

It holds that if an arrested person is alone and "indicates in any manner that he does not wish to be interrogated, the police may not question him."

Both of these are subject to wide latitudes in interpretation.

Does the court mean, for instance, that police may not later testify that a witness who suddenly blurts "I did it" made a verbal statement to that effect?

And what constitutes "any manner" of objection to interrogation? Scratching his head? Yawning?

We do not feel it is the duty of the police to attempt to become an attorney for a criminal suspect, advising him of his rights under the law, any more than it is his duty to go about explaining what constitutes a crime and what does not constitute a crime as interpreted in that particular city, county, or state.

We do not believe police should force anyone to incriminate himself. But we do not believe they should argue against it either.

National Rifle Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from Mr. Franklin L. Orth, executive vice president of the National Rifle Association of America, and an enclosure which he sent therewith.

These two items of correspondence conclusively prove the responsibility of the National Rifle Association and its support of fair and effective legislation to control abuses in the firearms traffic.

This correspondence also clearly points out the vices and evils of the excesses of the Dodd bill, which seeks not to restrict the abuses in the sale of firearms, but rather to restrict our citizens in the right to bear arms and to possess and use firearms for lawful and legitimate sporting purposes:

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA,
Washington, D.C., August 16, 1966.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DINGELL: The American Rifleman, official journal of the National Rifle Association of America, is read each month by 750,000 NRA members dedicated to the National Defense and to supporting law and order in the United States.

In the January issue, the NRA's position on federal gun legislation is carefully detailed. I am sending you a reprint of the pertinent pages, along with the Editorial—A Suggestion to Congress.

Your attention is specifically invited to the positive three-point legislative "package" which is being actively promoted and supported by the National Rifle Association. Since the publication of that article, the second point of our "package" has been introduced in the Senate as S. 3369 by Senator CARL HAYDEN (Arizona), and in the House of Representatives as H.R. 14628 by Congressman ROBERT L. F. SIKES (1st District-Florida). The text of these bills reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any licensed manufacturer or dealer to ship or transport, or cause to be shipped or transported, pursuant to mail or other order, any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce, to any person for delivery to such person in any State where the receipt by such person of such firearm at the point of receipt thereof would be in violation of any statute of such State: Provided, however, That no conviction shall be obtained under this section if it can be shown by the dealer or manufacturer that reasonable efforts were made to ascertain whether such shipment would be in violation of State law."

As always, the Officers and Staff of the NRA stand ready to assist you in matters relating to meaningful federal firearms legislation.

Sincerely,

FRANKLIN L. ORTH,
Executive Vice President.

[From the American Rifleman, January 1966]

FEDERAL GUN LEGISLATION—NRA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DIRECTS STRONG POSITIVE APPROACH

The NRA Executive Committee, meeting in Washington, D.C., on December 4–5, 1965, reaffirmed its unqualified opposition to the provisions of S. 1592, the "Dodd Bill" in the U.S. Senate. Even with proposed amendments*, S. 1592 would prohibit the interstate movement of *all* firearms to *all* persons other than federally licensed manufacturers and dealers.

While reiterating its opposition to this legislation, the Executive Committee took cognizance of the fact that a problem does exist where juveniles, convicted felons and undesirables have been able to circumvent the laws of their state by purchasing firearms by the mail-order route. The Executive Committee also recognized that a problem has been created by the marketing of items of military ordnance, such as mortars, bazookas, bombs, mines, etc.

NRA POLICY

The Executive Committee also reiterated an NRA Policy of long standing, first enunciated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, that legislation cannot prevent the determined criminal from obtaining firearms, but legislation can effectively discourage the use of firearms by criminals by providing certain and adequate penalties.

It is a matter of concern to the National Rifle Association that no reasonable and effective solution was reached during the 1st session of the 89th Congress. Extensive hearings were conducted, both by the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency and the House Committee on Ways and Means. Many organizations, including the National Rifle Association, in their testimony, urged reasonable legislative approaches to the problem. The hearings were, by and large, related only to the "Dodd Bill". Since this approach was found to be unacceptable, no action was taken and the problem remains unsolved, to be grappled with again by the 2nd session of the 89th Congress.

After careful deliberation, the NRA Executive Committee proposed a positive legislative 'package' which will be actively promoted and supported by the National Rifle Association. This package is made up of three separate bills. One is a bill already introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman ROBERT CASEY of Texas (22nd Dist.), providing mandatory prison terms for those who commit specified criminal acts while armed with a firearm. The second is a proposed amendment to the Federal Firearms Act making it a federal offense for a federally licensed manufacturer or dealer to ship a firearm in interstate or foreign commerce in contravention of a state law. The third bill is a proposed amendment to the National Firearms Act (Machine Gun Act) to make subject to that Act the sale or transfer of certain items of military ordnance. These items are to be carefully defined to exclude sporting or training firearms.

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS

Following are the details of the proposals:

The first measure, H.R. 11427, the Casey Bill, was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. This bill would amend the Federal Firearms Act by adding the following language to the Act:

"Whoever during the commission of any robbery, assault, murder, rape, burglary, kidnapping, or homicide (other than involuntary manslaughter), uses or carries any firearm which has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce shall be imprisoned—

"(1) in the case of his first offense, for not less than ten years; (2) in the case of his second or more offense, for not less than twenty-five years."

The NRA firmly believes that swift and sure punishment for the illegal use of a firearm in a crime of violence constitutes a sound, effective deterrent to this problem.

The second measure would also amend the Federal Firearms Act by adding the following provision to this law:

"It shall be unlawful for any licensed manufacturer or dealer to ship or transport, or cause to be shipped or transported, pursuant to mail or other order, any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce, to any person for delivery to such person in any state where the receipt by such person of such firearm at the point of receipt thereof would be in violation of any statute of such state, provided, however, no conviction shall be obtained under this section if it can be shown by the dealer or manufacturer that reasonable efforts were made to ascertain whether such shipment would be in violation of state law."

NRA PROPOSAL

The Federal Firearms Act presently prohibits a licensed manufacturer or dealer from shipping or transporting any firearm to a person in a state which requires a permit to purchase such firearm without such person first submitting the permit to the manufacturer or dealer. States which require a permit or its equivalent to purchase a hand-gun are: Hawaii, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, . Virginia (certain counties). The amendment proposed by the NRA Executive Committee would prohibit *any* shipment or transportation of *any* firearm to *any* person in violation of *any* state firearm statute.

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*Page 10, November 1965, The American Rifleman.

The third measure would amend the National Firearms Act to provide Federal control of crew-served ordnance weapons and items such as bazookas, grenades, bombs, mines, etc. Such controls were envisioned by Senator Dodd when he introduced S. 1591 on March 22, 1965.

"DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE"

This bill, while supported in principle by the National Rifle Association and other national sportsmen's groups, received objection on technical grounds connected with the bill's definition of the term "destructive device." As worded, it would have included many large-caliber sporting and antique weapons which it was not the bill's intent to include.

To clarify the term "destructive device," the NRA will seek an amendment to S. 1591 to reflect a new definition of this term as follows:

"(3) The term 'destructive device' (A) means any explosive or incendiary (i) bomb or (ii) grenade or (iii) mine or (iv) rocket or (v) missile or (vi) similar device; (B) shall include any type of weapon by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosive, the barrel or barrels of which have a bore of more than .78 inches in diameter; and (C) shall also include any combination of parts designed and intended for use in converting a device other than a destructive device into a destructive device; but (D) shall not include—(i) a device which is not designed or redesigned or used or intended for use as a weapon; or (ii) any device, although originally designed as a weapon, which is redesigned for use or is used as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety or similar device; or (iii) any shotgun or rifle as defined in Sec. 5848 of this Act; or (iv) any firearm designed for use with black powder, regardless of when manufactured; or (v) surplus ordnance sold, loaned or given by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C., 4684(2), 4685, or 4686; or (vi) any other device which the Secretary finds is not likely to be used as a weapon."

The effect of this amendment to the National Firearms Act would be to class items of military ordnance (subject to the exclusions noted above) in the same category as machine guns, short-barreled rifles, sawed-off shotguns, and silencers. This means they will be subject to a $200 transfer tax and registration with the Department of the Treasury.

LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

The three-part legislative package will be the policy of the NRA in the consideration of federal firearms controls. NRA members are urged to take a positive and aggressive position in support of this policy. There *can* be good, forward-looking, federal legislation. It is not necessary to accept unreasonable restrictions or the banning of all interstate commerce in all firearms.

When the U.S. Congress reconvenes, firearms legislation will be a vital topic. Elected representatives, Congressmen and Senators, will appreciate the views of the voters. If sportsmen do not stand up for good laws, they will have little reason to complain of bad ones.

BASIC PROVISIONS OF THE TWO PRINCIPAL U.S. FIREARMS LAWS

The Federal Firearms Act of 1938, as amended, principally provides that—

(a) all manufacturers, importers and dealers in firearms, pistol or revolver ammunition and components must obtain a license to operate in interstate or foreign commerce.

(b) no licensed manufacturer or dealer may transport or ship any firearms in interstate commerce to any person, other than a licensed manufacturer or dealer, in any state the laws of which require a permit for the purchase of such firearm, unless such permit is exhibited to the manufacturer or dealer by the prospective purchaser;

(c) all licensed manufacturers, importers and dealers must maintain complete records of the production, receipt and disposition of all firearms;

(d) no person may buy, sell, pawn or transport interstate any stolen firearms or ammunition;

(e) no person who is under indictment or has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or who is a fugitive from justice, may transport, ship or receive any firearm in interstate commerce;

(f) no person may receive, possess or dispose of any firearm from which the serial number has been removed, altered or obliterated;

(g) no person may receive, possess or dispose of any firearm or ammunition stolen while moving in, or part of, interstate commerce.

The National Firearms Act of 1934, as amended, imposes a tax and registration on the making or transfer of—

(a) all fully automatic firearms;

(b) all rifles with barrels less than 16 inches in length and all shotguns with barrels less than 18 inches in length;

(c) all firearms made from a rifle or shotgun and having an overall length of less than 26 inches;

(d) all handguns with attached shoulder stocks;

(e) certain other concealable firearms, except a pistol or revolver;

(f) all silencers or mufflers.

The provisions of the National Firearms Act do not apply to any firearm not using fixed cartridge or fixed shot shell ammunition.

The penalty for conviction of violation of the provisions of the National or Federal Firearms Act is a maximum fine of $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

A Suggestion to Congress

When Congress reconvenes on January 10, one of the questions to be answered by our elected representatives is what legislation, if any, is needed to further control firearms in interstate commerce.

A total of 34 bills were introduced during the first session of the 89th Congress, 5 in the Senate and 29 in the House of Representatives. Each of these bills, in one way or another, is an attempt to prevent criminals and other lawbreakers from obtaining firearms in interstate commerce. Public hearings were held, and the issue has been debated in the press, and on radio and television. Major attention has been given to "mail-order guns" and "destructive devices".

Unfortunately, most of the proposed legislation has the wrong emphasis. It tends to harass the law-abiding citizen, while it would fail in its avowed purpose of denying firearms to those who violate the law. Unfortunately, also, much of the debate has been based upon emotion rather than reason, and upon impression rather than fact. This has led to gun control confusion and misunderstanding.

Our Federal Government is one of limited or delegated powers. The courts have interpreted the Second Amendment as imposing a limitation on the Federal Government, but have held that the states under their general and broad police powers may regulate, within the limits of their constitutions, the possession and use of firearms in furtherance of the health, safety, and general welfare of their citizens. Any gun controls enacted by the Federal Government must be based on its commerce power, or its power to tax, or its jurisdiction over the mails. The Federal Firearms Act and prescribed regulations *now* provide reasonable controls of firearms in interstate commerce. The National Firearms Act *now* imposes a tax and registration on the making or transfer of machine guns and sawed-off shotguns. The postal laws and regulations *now* prohibit the shipment through the mails of concealable firearms, such as pistols and revolvers. Stripped of emotion and false information, the real problem requiring the attention of Congress involves two fundamental issues. One is the control of "mail-order guns" in interstate commerce in contravention of state laws. The other is the elimination of "destructive devices" from commerce.

The Federal Firearm Act *now* contains a provision that no dealer may ship any firearm into any state, which requires a permit to purchase such firearm, without receiving evidence of the possession of such permit by the prospective purchaser. Likewise, it *can* be made unlawful for any dealer to ship, pursuant to mail order or otherwise, any firearm into any state in violation of any law of that state.

The National Firearms Act *now* provides for a tax of $200 and for registration with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the manufacture or transfer of a machine gun. This has been effective, and the law *can* be extended to include "destructive devices".

Both of these laws provide a maximum fine of $2,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both, for conviction of a violation of any of their provisions. The enforcement of these penalties *can* be encouraged, and they *can* be made more severe, if necessary.

The right to keep and bear arms is a fundamental personal freedom of the people of the United States of America. It should not be denied to citizens of good repute so long as they use them for lawful purposes. When a limitation of this right becomes necessary in the public interest, such limitation should be based on the circumstances involved in a particular state and accomplished by state legislation. The Congress should direct its attention to the need, if any, for further control of firearms in interstate commerce in order to make such state laws effective and to the elimination of "destructive devices" from commerce.

Where the United States Is Winning in the World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, almost overlooked in our country's preoccupation with Vietnam is mounting evidence that things are going America's way in the world generally.

That is the story in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, almost everywhere. Serious threats to peace are almost nonexistent at this point.

This most certainly is a tribute to President Johnson's skill in handling our foreign policy. It is a manifestation that his policy of firmness, along with great patience, is paying off for the United States.

A review of our foreign policy successes is given in the July 11, 1966, issue of the U.S. News & World Report in an article entitled "Where the United States Is Winning in the World."

Under unanimous consent I include this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

A chorus of criticism continues to be aimed by commentators in U.S. and abroad at the firm U.S. stance in the world.

President Johnson and Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, refuse to be ruffled, however. To them it appears that the United States today is winning in its objective of restoring some stability to the world in the face of a continuing Communist threat.

Let the war in Vietnam be won, or even compromised, and there is confidence on the part of the President and his top aides that the world can be relatively stable for the first time since World War II and before that war.

A calm steadfastness on the part of U.S. alone, not of the United Nations, is credited with making this prospect possible.

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

When Mr. Johnson and his aides look around the world they think that they see reasons to be pleased and optimistic, while realizing that in a world as diverse as this there always will be some trouble spots.

In this hemisphere, relative quiet prevails.

Strong action by U.S., with a display of overwhelming military force, is given credit for opening the way to a measure of political stability in the Dominican Republic. That action is regarded by American officials as about to pay off handsomely. Earlier firmness in Panama checked a threat in that strategically located country.

Communism in Cuba is viewed as effectively isolated, for the time being at least.

All through Central and South America, at the same time, the Communist threat has been blocked and is pictured as receding.

In Colombia and in Venezuela, where guerrilla activity, fed by Castro and supported by Russia, had been high, today there is relative quiet. Counterguerrilla activity paid off in those countries.

It's the same story in Peru, where there had been a real threat. Communists have failed to make a real comeback in Guatemala—another area of U.S. interest.

The White House wishes that critics in the U.S. Senate and elsewhere around the country who shouted violently against the U.S. action in the Dominican Republic would admit now that the end result shows that this action paid off in a major way.

THE PICTURE IN ASIA

It's somewhat the same story in Asia, except for Vietnam, where Communists are not yet convinced that aggression will not be allowed to pay.

Red China, isolated, is deep in internal trouble.

A break between the Communist leaders of China and the Communists of Soviet Russia is one of the major influences on world affairs in the present period. Russia has shown itself to be unwilling to go along with the belligerent ideas of the Chinese.

Japan has been a triumph for U.S. policies that first were shaped by Gen. Douglas MacArthur after Japan's defeat by the U.S. in 1945.

Formosa is thriving and is thoroughly stable. President Eisenhower in 1958 met firmly a threat to Formosa by Red China and saw the Chinese back down before superior force.

The Philippines are quiet and making progress under a newly elected Government.

In Malaysia, a new nation of real potential firmness by the British—backed by 50,000 British troops—has paid off against a threat from Indonesia.

Indonesia is calming down after purging a powerful Communist Party. This purge followed an attempt by the Communists to take over through a coup and massacre of Army officers. They ended up being massacred themselves.

Thailand is thriving behind the shield of U.S. protection.

A CHANGING MOOD

As one American appraiser put it: "The change in the mood of non-Communist Asia to one of more optimism and confidence shows what 300,000 American troops will do for you. This again is proof that, when the American shield is up, Asians are quite ready to get behind it.

"In many ways the mood throughout the area parallels that following 1958, just after the Formosa Strait crisis. When U.S., in an eyeball-to-eyeball encounter with the Chinese, showed itself prepared to meet any Chinese Communist move by force, it brought years of relative peace to this part of the world. It was the American commitment made then that is showing its long-term results now in visceral reactions country to country."

India is joining other nations of Asia in showing a larger awareness of practical problems. Only American power stands between India and a threat from Red China, and only American food can assure India against large-scale famine.

The Government of Madame Indira Gandhi is beginning to pursue economic policies considered by the United States to be more realistic and congenial. The British, who know India best, are praising President Johnson for his "understanding and realism" in dealing with Mme. Gandhi when she visited Washington recently, and this meeting is held to have marked a turning point.

SHIFT IN PAKISTAN

At the same time there is a change for the better in Pakistan.

Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, is profoundly anti-Communist and has wanted to hold to Western ties. But his enemy is India. And internally he faces a rabid Moslem nationalist faction which exploits all the country's woes.

Under the influence of Zulfikar Bhutto, anti-American Foreign Minister, Pakistan had shifted toward Red China. Now Ayub has dumped Bhutto, partly because he does not want to cut the line of aid from U.S. but also because of the tough American line in Vietnam, the failures of the Chinese Communists in other parts of the world and the shifting balance of power in Asia. Sandhurst-trained Ayub Khan, a military man, isn't one to tie up to a loser.

And so it goes in Asia. Even Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia is beginning to change his pro-Chinese tune. And there is hope for the future in Laos, where they see the Communists of North Vietnam as inevitably having to come to the conference table.

Or look to Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

There you find Soviet Russia with internal troubles of its own, and with problems within the Soviet empire of Eastern Europe that reduce the enthusiasm for undertaking adventures in other parts of the world.

In Europe, fears of an impending Franco-Soviet marriage directed against the United States and West Germany turned out to be grossly exaggerated.

The visit of Gen. Charles de Gaulle of France to Russia proved rich in display, but appeared to yield little in dramatic results.

The leader of France did not feel it profitable to turn his back on West Germany or to cut all ties to the U.S. And the Russians for their part thought it best not to go so far as to offend the U.S. by too overt gestures to try to win the French.

GERMANS APPROVE

An observation from West Germany is: "President Johnson's patient leadership is winning widespread admiration here.

"The Germans know that the President has been under great pressure to get publicly tough with General de Gaulle. Instead he's taken a soft-pedal approach, playing for time and trying to salvage as much as can be saved from a Western Alliance minus France.

"Also, the U.S. has the Germans solidly on its side in Vietnam. To the Germans, U.S. action in Vietnam is understood as something that has to be done. If Americans were to pull out, it would automatically set the Germans to wondering about U.S. determination in Europe. To people here there is a parallel between Asia and Europe, particularly in regard to U.S. willingness to stand up to the Communists."

In Africa, also, the record is one of gain from the turbulence of the recent past.

In Africa below the Sahara, Communist powers have suffered a series of major setbacks in recent months. No new nation in black Africa now depends upon Communist countries for vital help. Communists have promised much, delivered little. The West, on the other hand, has come through with solid aid, often under U.S. leadership.

In the Congo, a Chinese-supported rebellion appears to have been crushed completely. There was limited, but significant, U.S. air assistance in that operation.

In the former French Congo, a Government that is pro-Chinese Communist has had trouble keeping the Army and anti-Government tribesmen in check.

GHANA ROUTS REDS

In Ghana, Chinese as well as Russian Communists suffered a disastrous and humilating defeat in a military takeover when the pro-Communist dictator, Kwame Nkrumah, was on his way to Red China to strengthen his Communist ties.

In Kenya, too, Communist powers have suffered a serious setback.

The danger spot is considered to be white-ruled Rhodesia. There also is some danger in Katanga in the Congo, where white presence seems to arouse racial antagonism. A flare-up of antiwhite sentiment might give Communists an opening for a comback in the future.

In Africa above the Sahara and in the Middle East a measure of calm is present.

Egypt's Nasser is continuing to wage war against the so-called "royalists" in Yemen. Nasser is in a trouble-making mood and is closely aligned with Soviet Russia, but there are some signs that the Russians are beginning to wonder what tangible return they are getting out of their investment, just as they are wondering in Cuba.

Israel appears to be in good shape to defend itself and is in less danger of attack than in the past.

There is relative calm in Iran and Iraq, although Syria nearby remains in a revolutionary mood.

U.S. POSITION: GOOD

Added up, thus, the sum of developments in today's world is being seen as favorable to the U.S. position and as justifying the policies of President Johnson and his Secretary of State, Dean Rusk.

This raises the question of what explains it. Here's an appraisal by a European observer of long experience:

"Some factors at work have nothing to do with President Johnson and his policies. What we are witnessing in part is the global failure of Communism (a) to cope with economic problems of modern industrial societies, and (b) to preserve and extend its hold in the face of forces of nationalism, and even radicalism.

"Partly, however, the trend of world affairs does have to do with the Johnson style of leadership. This style is a combination of (a) firmness, (b) caution, and (c) a certain amount of indifference.

"The President is showing firmness. He is intervening with military force on a massive scale in Vietnam. He moved with troops to Santa Domingo when a Communist take-over threatened.

"He reacted promptly, with force, to trouble in the Panama Canal Zone."

This same European observer then added:

"Mr. Johnson also is showing caution. In Vietnam he refuses to escalate the war to the point that would bring in the Red Chinese and couples military fighting with a 'peace offensive.'

"In the Dominican Republic he acted within the framework of the OAS, and in Panama followed the use of force by a display of a spirit of accommodation.

"Then, too, in his handling of world affairs, for want of a better word, the President is showing a certain indifference. Mr. Johnson doesn't react nervously to everything that happens in the world. He seems to operate on the premise that a President doesn't always have to take sides, doesn't need to go globe-trotting to meet every statesman face to face. He seems reconciled to the fact that U.S. interests and desires cannot be satisfied everywhere.

"It is here that the greatest contrast is seen between President Johnson and Kennedy. President Kennedy, to the young Europeans especially, was an idol, an inspiration. Johnson is not. But to older European statesmen and observers, the Johnson way seems more mature, more reasoned, less unsettling—and more effective."

THE DE GAULLE TREATMENT

This appraiser pointed to treatment of France's De Gaulle as an example:

"President Kennedy rushed to Paris to meet De Gaulle, who interpreted this as weakness and was encouraged to step up trouble-making moves. When Kennedy rushed to Vienna to meet Khrushchev of Russia, the result was the same.

"Mr. Johnson's method is different. He largely ignores De Gaulle, calling his bluff. Johnson refused to panic when De Gaulle started his NATO-wrecking moves. He just let matters take their course, with the result that other members of NATO are uniting.

"Or take the handling of Castro: Kennedy first appealed to Castro to be a good boy. He then authorized an invasion of Cuba—which was not supported by the U.S. at the last moment and ended in disaster. Johnson's method is to give Castro rope to hang himself. He seems to be saying to the Russians: 'If Castro is worth billions of dollars to you, go ahead and pay. It's your pocketbook, not mine.' The result is that Russians are increasingly unhappy.

"Then there is foreign aid. There was a time when any little nation could blackmail U.S. by threatening to turn to Russia. Johnson changed that by saying in effect: Why don't you go right ahead and do just that?

SOME SKEPTICISM

Not all in the outside world, however, are agreed that U.S. is doing better in the world or that President Johnson is having success.

The Canadians appear to feel that Mr. Johnson hasn't developed the "faith and respect" that the late President Kennedy generated. They are afraid that Mr. Johnson may take strong actions as in Vietnam or the Dominican Republic.

The Swiss think more in economic terms, but, on overall policy, the view is that "American policy objectives under President Johnson are getting more and more uncertain and obscure." The Swiss remain uneasy about the war in Vietnam and the way it drags on.

There is concern over an apparent drift under way in trade policies and fear that this might lead to a breakdown of new negotiations on tariffs. Says the Swiss negotiator in trade talks:

"Consequences of failure would be disastrous. The United States might then proceed to a reappraisal of American trade policy, which has been quite liberal over the past 30 years. Europe on the other hand would then turn to economic regionalism."

Then the Swiss are worried about the future of the U.S. dollar. They feel that President Johnson is not showing enough concern about a deficit in the U.S. trade balance.

Of the over-all outlook in the world, a U.S. diplomat of long experience had this to say:

"There's a time lag of about a year between basic shifts and general awareness of them. A year ago everything looked upset, but we were really heading into a calm; now everything looks calm, but we probably are heading into new upsets."

This observer feels that U.S. now is definitely winning battles in the world, but it is not yet clear that it is going to win the war in the end.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 20 to 27 has been designated as National Drum Corps Week in honor of the nearly 3 million young people who compete yearly in activities sponsored by drum and bugle corps all over the United States. In my own congressional district, the 19th of Pennsylvania, I am particularly familiar with and impressed by the White Rose Junior Drum and Bugle Corps of York and the Lancers from Hanover.

I should like to take this opportunity to wish every success to the Nation's many drum and bugle corps. I should like to commend those organizations, such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and many others, which sponsor the corps and stage contests in which they can display their skills, test their abilities.

The recreation, the camaraderie, the skills in instrumentation and marching which result from drum corps activities make an important contribution to the physical and mental well-being of our youth. These corps evidence the genuine pleasure that can be found in constructive group projects. They require and teach the rules of sportsmanship. Those who train for the corps must learn discipline of self and as part of a cooperative group.

In the age when many avenues of entertainment and diversion have been closed to our youth, when many more have been opened that are dangerous and destructive, the drum and bugle corps stand out for their educational and recreational value. Participation in these musical, marching corps also teaches patriotism and love of country, music appreciation, and the genuine pride that comes with deserved accomplishment.

The drum and bugle corps all over America are also to be commended for the colorful, entertaining spectacles they offer those who watch, as well as those who participate. To the lives of many is thereby added a pageantry that is often otherwise lacking. Our Nation is indebted to these corps, their instructors, their directors and sponsors for the many contributions they make to the youth of today—our most vital and valuable resource.

Editorials in Support of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE R. POOL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, my home city of Dallas, Tex., is privileged to have two fine daily newspapers. During the eventful past week of hearings on my bill H.R. 12047, I was pleased to note that editorial comment in these two newspapers supported the actions of the subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities. The editors demonstrated their keen insight into the issue at stake: separation of powers between the judicial and legislative branches of the Government, and the inherent right of Congress to perform investigative and informative functions.

In a week of awesome decision, it was most gratifying to find this moral support at home. I should like to share these editorials with my colleagues in Congress at this time:

[From the Dallas Morning News, Aug. 18, 1966]

DRAWING THE LINE

It is ironic that the protesting leftists themselves have shown ample cause why the current hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities are so urgently needed.

The joker who strode in wearing a handlebar mustache and a 1776 military uniform, the witness who sneered at "fink testimony" and the unruly crowd that booed and jeered throughout the proceedings might all have argued that they were merely exercising their freedom.

A broad and liberal interpretation of freedom of speech might apply in this case if what went on were not so close to contempt of Congress.

Freedom of speech itself is very much at issue in the hearings. Dallas' Rep. Joe Pool, acting chairman of the committee, made this clear at the outset. He is trying, he said, to draw some kind of line between freedom of expression and overt acts.

"Sending aid, or attempting to send aid, to an enemy of the U.S. is an overt act; it is not mere dissent. Obstructing the movement of armed forces personnel and supplies is an overt act; it is by no stretch of the imagination mere dissent," he said.

And there are more, many more, examples Dallas' Pool could have cited. Orating from a soapbox on a street corner is one thing; tossing Molotov cocktails from it is quite another. Protesting in a quiet and orderly procession without trampling on the rights of others can be called rightful dissent; burning and looting store buildings cannot.

The leftist dissenters disrupting the hearings should reflect a moment on what they're really doing. Certain freedoms have given them the right to attend the sessions, to observe what goes on and to express an opinion of the proceedings, be it favorable or not.

By abusing those rights and privileges, they have resorted to what has become a dangerous game—Bill of Rights hopstcotch. First it's freedom of speech, then freedom of expression, then freedom to protest, then freedom to march, then freedom to whip up a mob, then license to burn, baby, burn.

What results is not really freedom for anybody but captivity under animal law of the jungle.

Drawing a line to keep this from happening is one object of the committee hearings. Animal-like conduct by the opposition clearly shows the necessity for drawing such a line.

[From the Dallas Times Herald, Aug. 17, 1966]

A FANTASTIC COURT DECISION

It is a maddening paradox that the United States fights a grisly war in Viet Nam to halt the onslaughts of communism—and we fight it with the lives of men, with guns and bombs—but at home we coddle and attempt to coddle with court decree and make untouchable the very ones who scream we shouldn't be in Viet Nam.

Such coddling, certainly, would have been the effect of the restraining order issued by Federal Dist. Judge Howard F. Corcoran against the House Un-American Activities Committee had it stood up. The order sought to halt hearings on a bill by Rep. JOE POOL of Dallas which would prohibit American citizens giving aid or assistance to a hostile power. The bill is aimed at those who have aided or would aid North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong.

To speculate on what could have produced the astonishing action of Judge Corcoran in issuing this order forbidding a duly constituted committee of the House to hold hearings on a bill introduced into Congress, is to arrive at only one conclusion—the judge must have been suffering a severe case of delusions of grandeur.

We will grant that the judge has been conditioned by some decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court toward the position that the federal judiciary has at last achieved the dominant role in government. But that he should have made so clear his conviction that the legislative branch of the government is no longer co-equal with the judicial branch, but is subordinate to it, still is incomprehensible.

A three-judge appeals court, of course, swept aside the order. But this court still has left the question unanswered as to whether the judiciary may still attempt to invade the prerogatives of Congress. In dissolving the restraining order, the court said it will hold a hearing on the constitutionality of the Un-American Activities Committee itself.

This increasing tendency of the federal judiciary to place itself above the Congress is a dangerous problem. The Constitution of the United States wisely provides for three equal branches—legislative, executive and judicial. It will be a very dark day when a federal court can tell the Congress of the United States what committees it can create, or what their functions shall be, or whether or not it can hold a hearing. The people will never swallow it, and the judiciary, from the Supreme Court on down, should understand that in the most unmistakable terms.

The House Un-American Activities Committee has been challenged before. It still survives. We do not argue the merits or demerits of the committee at this point, or the current hearing, but we adamantly insist that congressional committees represent the people who sent them there and they have the unchallenged right to function.

[From the Dallas Morning New, Aug. 17, 1966]

THE ULTIMATE CHALLENGE

"A Court, telling a congressional committee it can't hold a hearing? said JOHN McCORMACK, "Why, we might as well not have any Congress at all!"

That remark by the shocked speaker of the House just about sums it up. The now-famous federal court order, later reversed, directed the House Committee on Un-American Activities not to hold a hearing on a bill forbidding aid to the Viet Cong.

For the first time a member of the judicial branch used his power in "restraining and enjoining" the United States Congress from carrying out its duties in the lawmaking process.

Rep. JOE POOL of Dallas, a high man on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and chairman of the hearings, had the courage not only to force the hearings themselves but also to go ahead in the face of this unprecedented judicial ruling.

The committee, since the days of Texas' Martin Dies, has been the people's last resort against those in Washington who are lenient on rats in our midst. In protecting the function of the committee, Mr. POOL is protecting the voice of the people.

The architects of our Constitution made this a nation governed by laws. The Constitution set up three branches of government for the nation and the first of these was the branch charged with the task of making the laws which would be the foundation of American government.

Article I, Section 1 is unmistakably clear: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States . . ."

These powers, powers exclusively assigned to "the people's branch," were central. The president and the executive branch he heads were ordered to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The third branch, the judicial, was given power to interpret these laws in all cases arising under the laws, treaties and Constitution of the United States.

We have prided ourselves on being a nation of laws, and on the fact that the people, through their representatives, make the laws under which they live.

Yet in recent years there has been an increasing tendency in Washington to substitute government by men for government by law. The executive branch has increasingly made use of the executive order or simply "departmental policy" to effect sweeping changes in the lives of all Americans.

The judicial, particularly the Supreme Court, has increasingly made its judgments, not on the basis of existing law, but on what the law would have been had its authors had the benefit of the judges' wisdom and social consciousness. This free tampering with the legislative process after the fact is now, apparently, not enough. A federal judge has seen fit to tell the Congress beforehand what it must do in making law.

To some extent, this erosion of its power is the Congress' own fault. It has not fought for the preservation of its prerogatives as fiercely as it should. The prerogative is not trivial. It is not a mere symbol of protocol. The prerogative of Congress is nothing less than the prerogative of Americans to govern themsleves. Americans have fought for it and died for it from Bunker Hill to Viet Nam.

If the Congress does not make a stand now, congressmen may soon be asking not when, but if, they can meet.

The American Merchant Marine: A Promise Long Delayed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, this country is a seapower. It used to occupy supremacy on the seas, but we have lost our leadership by neglecting our merchant marine and failing to recognize the importance to the Nation of maintaining an adequate and balanced posture on the seas of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD an objective and calmly reasoned editorial appearing in the Norfolk Virginian Pilot for Saturday, August 13, 1966, entitled "A Promise Long Delayed." The key to that editorial lies in the reference to the fact that leadership at the highest level has been lacking and that such lack of leadership explains the sad state of our merchant marine today.

As the editorial states:

> It is ultimately a Presidential responsibility.

The editorial follows:

A PROMISE LONG DELAYED

Two recent documents point up the stagnation of the American merchant marine fleet, particularly in comparison with the burgeoning Russian maritime buildup, and what is needed to bring a breath of fresh new air to the industry.

The Soviet Union, says a report to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee from two of its members who went behind the Iron Curtain, "has gone a long way toward achieving supremacy at sea and, unless effectively challenged by the free world, can be expected to achieve this strategic objective well before the end of the century."

The Congressmen found, for instance, that Soviet ships, composing the sixth ranking fleet in the world, now call at 600 ports in 91 countries; that 24 per cent of the number of ships on order in the world are for Soviet registry; and that the United States has only 53 merchant vessels on order while at least 70 per cent of the present fleet has already passed its 20-year life expectancy. By the end of this year, Russia expects to be carrying 7 per cent of its trade in Red-flag ships while the United States, the world's largest trading nation, has allowed the percentage of its commerce carried in its own bottoms to lapse to 8 per cent.

What the report correctly foresees is ultimate dominance of the seas by the Russians, permitting an economic cold war through their influence on the world level of maritime freight rates.

The major reason for the inadequate status of the American merchant fleet, says a report from the Brookings Institution, is the negligence of a succession of Presidents. Not since the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the study adds, has the White House "taken a sustained interest" in the subject or considered the industry's problems comprehensively. Still official policy—by no means implemented—is the Roosevelt-promoted Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which calls for a strong American-owned, American-built, and American-manned cargo navy adequate to defense and economic needs and entitled to carry half the country's foreign trade cargoes.

President Johnson promised a strong, new maritime policy as long ago as his State of the Union address in 1965. Conflicting studies have added up only to confusion. As the Brookings report appropriately advises, the span of interests in devising such a policy is such that they can be brought together only through the President's office. It is "ultimately" a Presidential responsibility.

Another Milestone for Kentucky

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, August 12 was another great day in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Beginning in 1953 we started developing our water resources in Kentucky and this development, along with new roads, airports, and an adequate water supply, has assisted us in obtaining new industry for our State. One of the projects in this program is the new lock and dam on the Ohio River at Hawesville, Ky., and Cannelton, Ind. Hawesville is the county seat of Hancock County. This county under the 1960 census had only 5,330 people. These people are industrious and, under the leadership of the officials at Lewisport, Ky., and the city and county officials at Hawesville, Ky., together with the assistance of my good friend, Roscoe I. Downs, the owner and publisher of the Hancock Clarion, were able to obtain the new Harvey Aluminum Co., rolling mill which is now located at Lewisport. This is a $50 million plant and will employ at full capacity some 2,000 men and women.

This is a real achievement and a distinct milestone in the history of Hancock County and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The new lock and dam on the river, together with the full cooperation and assistance of the State administration under the leadership of my good friend, Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, and the members of his staff played an important part in the location of this new $50 million facility. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has a department of commerce with an able commissioner, Katherine Peden, and since Governor Breathitt and his commissioner, Katherine Peden, have been in office we have succeeded in locating a number of new industries in Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, Leo M. Harvey, the chairman of the board of the Harvey Aluminum Co., was present at the dedication of Harvey Aluminum Co.'s new rolling mill plant on August 12 and delivered an excellent speech.

Under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point I include Mr. Harvey's speech.

The speech is as follows:

HARVEY ALUMINUM DEDICATION, AUGUST 12, 1966, LEO M. HARVEY

Honorable Governor, State and City Officials, Ladies and Gentlemen: Two years ago on this very same location, we were standing on a vacant piece of grazing land. Adjoining were a few farming patches. A couple of old homes. An unpaved road. And a high railroad track barring communication. After two years of planning and building, we now find ourselves on the same location in a modern industrial building equipped for the production of aluminum sheet and plate, a paved highway, and a railroad track no longer an obstacle to communication, thanks to the progressive Kentucky Highway Commission.

This industrial growth has taken place due to the efforts and cooperation of the good Governor of our state, the progressive county management, and, last but not least, the good City of Lewisport. Their aims were to find a way to improve living conditions, create jobs, and encourage new businesses. They came to realize that the all important, time-honored farming occupation could no longer take care of the growing population. By force of necessity, they were compelled to seek industrial support. This, in order to prevent the young from leaving the old homestead.

With this common purpose in mind, the people, through their legislators, established an industrial development program. Harvey Aluminum, a publicly-owned company with over 15,000 stockholders and a half a century of experience in metals, was invited to build an industrial complex to provide the needed employment for the surrounding community.

After years of planning and building, the opportunities created by the Harvey industrial complex have resulted in a general community growth. A new medical doctor came to the community, a new attorney opened an office, a new post office opens for business, a new service station was built, a new bank is under construction. Everyday, more and more people are making plans to start businesses . . . build a new home, . . . and wisely invest in the future of this region. All this activity is taking place because the community has a solid economic foundation to rely upon, namely, industrial growth. Thanks to this industrial growth, this region already experienced an inrcease in property value.

This transformation from a farm to a fabricating plant has another important advantage. It affords the families an opportunity to stay together. Children can grow up, get their education, and know there is a future for them right here at home. The call of the big city loses its appeal. Jobs and opportunities are here. And this is the place to start a family. In time, parents will be able once again to see and enjoy the pleasure and love of their grandchildren right here at home. They can enjoy the satisfaction of patting a child; the feeling of accomplishment of seeing the children grow up; the heart-beat of satisfaction watching their children doing school work. All this and a hot tear of pleasure are ours to enjoy when families stay together.

We believe that all of us made good progress in bringing this industrial plant to Kentucky. To continue this progress of industrial growth, we must remember that community cooperation is essential. An industrial complex can be likened to a live being. It thrives when encouraged, and shrinks and withers away when discouraged. We, as builders of an industrial complex, aim to pursue a good-neighbor policy, and we are certain the community will reciprocate in kind.

We, therefore, hope and pray that we do not lose the drive and enthusiasm to cooperate and work together. Let us stay united for the common good. Let us encourage the building of new plants, provide new opportunities, and gainful occupation. Let us build new homes and businesses. Let us continue to work together in an endeavor to build the community into a proud example of democracy in action, the American Way.

Thank you.

A Design for National Starvation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE R. POOL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, my good friend and colleague, the Honorable EARLE CABELL, made a brilliant speech to the Dallas Advertising League concerning the shortcomings of the proposed truth-in-packaging legislation. Mr. Mike Engleman, of the Dallas Morning News, wrote a fine expository article on Representative CABELL's speech and the regrettable work of the National Commission on Food Marketing.

Another of my good colleagues, the Honorable GRAHAM PURCELL, a member of the Commission, preferred along with others to issue a dissent to the report of the Commission, as he did not feel the conclusions derived would be ultimately beneficial to the consumer. I would like to associate myself with the opinions of Representative CABELL and Representative PURCELL and to make available to the Members of Congress this fine piece of editorial writing:

[From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News, July 26, 1966]

BUREAUCRACY AND FOOD: A DESIGN FOR NATIONAL STARVATION

(By Mike Engleman)

Too frequently the stupidity of those who would manipulate our lives from Washington is nothing less than stunning. Rep. EARLE CABELL touched on the absurdities that come from these planners in a recent speech before the Dallas Advertising League.

He was discussing the so-called "Truth in Packing" bill, passed by the Senate and now expected to die a deserved death in a House committee. The bill and the philosophy it represents, he declared, reflect the need for a "Truth in Legislation" bill.

What Rep. CABELL was objecting to is a Wshington movement being conducted in the name of "The Consumer" which, if successful, would make America's food industry second only to the drab, stumbling Russian system.

The blueprint for this rape of a free-enterprise system of food production and distribution is nowhere more vividly outlined than in the recently released report of the National Commission on Food Marketing.

The report contains an incredible list of 25 "conclusions" which, if adopted, would create a monstrous federal bureaucracy charged with taking America's vital food industry back to the days of apple barrels and day-old bread.

The report is especially disgusting on two counts. First, a magnificent job of research was done by the commission's staff—apparently to no avail. Obviously the majority of the commissioners had their minds so full of repudiated social theories they had no room for facts.

Second, the commission was explicitly prohibited by Congress from forming any conclusions. Its mission was one of factfinding only.

Congress directed the commission, upon its creation two years ago, not to "translate (its) findings and conclusions into specific recommendations for (government or private) action."

As a result the recommendations were labeled "conclusions." A sampling follows:

All food products "that are sold in substantial volume to consumers and that belong to a recognized product category" should be graded by a government agency.

This proposal is as ridiculous today as it was when first advanced in the 1920s and 1930s. It presupposes that the consumer is something of a tasteless fool who is incapable of making quality judgments and must be taken by the hand by people in the public employ who somehow are gifted in this sensitive area of human perception.

Significantly, the commission made no study of what grade labeling and its attendant bureaucracy would cost the food industry, consumers and the taxpaying public.

"A centralized consumer agency should be established in the executive branch of the government by statute."

If the report is any example of how such an agency would busy itself, we want none of it. It is impossible to envision how consumers—every citizen of this country, from infancy to senility—would fare any better under yet another layer of bureaucracy.

Again the commission presupposes that 200 million Americans need home-to-market cars.

Legislation creating regional "Agricultural Marketing Boards" should be enacted by Congress.

These boards would be established under the supervision of an administrator appointed by the secretary of agriculture. The boards would control farm production and marketing. They could negotiate prices. The prices would be binding upon all producers and processors of individual products and obviously would affect consumer prices as well.

In effect, this proposal turns the nation's production and distribution of food over to a single political appointee—the secretary of agriculture.

Past experience with government regulation of the farmer is evidence enough that this proposal would rub the farmer's face in the same good earth from which now springs the most abundant supply of food man has ever known.

Others of the commission's proposals would force all levels of the industry to provide various federal bureaus with reams of records; require retail grocers to give notice to the Justice Department before consummating a merger or buy-out; force state laws concerning food into uniformity with new federal regulations and place unbearable burdens upon the industry and the public.

Six of the fifteen commission members, including Texas' Rep. GRAHAM PURCELL, refused to sign the report. Instead they issued their own dissents.

They pointed out that, by 1965, the percentage of per-capita disposable income represented by food expenditures had declined to 18.2 per cent from 20.6 per cent in the 1957–59 base period, representing a lower relative food cost in the United States than in any other country in the world.

Another dissent declared that "in the main, the majority's 'conclusions' are predilections, political and economic, antedating the commission's work. The major ones . . . are largely subjective and, in their major premises, in error. Adopted as public policy they would do lasting harm to the consumer and the nation's economy."

This strong criticism, well-earned as it was, will not hinder the planners. They will continue to snipe at the free-enterprise system. And they will continue to be off base.

As Rep. CABELL told the Ad League members: "It may not be much, it may have some flaws, but it happens to be the finest, the strongest, the most productive economic system in history.

"It has given the American consumer the world's highest standard of living, the greatest variety of food in the greatest variety of packages, and at a price far lower than that of any competing system."

Baird Youths Give Marvelous Concert

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week Washingtonians had the pleasure of hearing a very fine string ensemble from Buffalo, N.Y. The Baird Youth Chamber Players, under the direction of Alexander Schneider, and sponsored by the State University of New York at Buffalo, rendered a remarkable performance at the Museum of History and Technology Terrace, Smithsonian Institution.

Nearly all of the 26 players in this orchestra are in the high school age group, which makes their accomplishments even more praiseworthy.

I commend this outstanding ensemble. Our city of good neighbors, which has always generously supported the arts and cultural endeavors, can be justifiably proud of the Baird Youth Chamber Players.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include Lawrence Sears' article, "Baird Youths Give Marvelous Concert," which appeared in the Washington Star on August 19, 1966:

BAIRD YOUTHS GIVE MARVELOUS CONCERT

(By Lawrence Sears)

(Baird Youth Chamber Players: Alexander Schneider, conductor. Soloists: Claudia Hoca, piano; Larry Braunstein, Eva Szekely, Joel Smirnoff, Daniel Reed, violins. At the Museum of History and Technology Terrace, Smithsonian Institution. Program: Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, Mozart; Concerto in F minor, Bach; Concerto Grosso (L'Estro Armonico), Vivaldi; Elegy, Carter; Short Suite, Gerhart; Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G, Bach.)

Don't believe all the stories about the shortage of fine string players in the United States. There is a new crop coming up in Buffalo named the Baird Youth Chamber Players. Alexander Schneider conducted them last evening on the Terrace of the Museum of History and Technology as the climax of their summer two-week tour. They proved that five days of rehearsing, plus seven concerts, can produce an ensemble unity and over all discipline which many a more mature group would envy.

The orchestra is sponsored by the State University of New York at Buffalo and is the result of the third annual string workshop given by the Budapest String Quartet, now in residence there. This is the first year a tour has been undertaken, and now that the project has been launched, it should become a regular feature of their activities.

Few of the 26 players are older than high-school age. This was interesting to note as they assembled. It was astounding to reflect on after we hear the Mozart Serenade, which they played to perfection.

Only a first-rate performance can make this music sound effortless. Schneider and his young players gave just such a reading. The Eine Kleine Nachtmusik is so transparent that one becomes familiar with every entrance and nuance after a few hearings. Because it is such easy listening, the clarity becomes a pitfall to audience and performers alike. The difficulties are hidden in Mozart's skillful style, and apparent or not, are still there.

The Baird's accents are crisp, their tempi relaxed but controlled, and they have a careful intonation which defied even the muggy weather. Schneider is the experienced hand needed to shape their work, and he built the Rondo to an excitement which earned them an ovation.

The Bach Concerto brought lovely young Claudia Hoca as piano soloist. Also a teenager from Buffalo, she has studied three years at Philadelphia's Curtis Institute under Eleanor Sokoloff.

Miss Hoca has a mature graps of the Baroque style and uses clear phrasing to bring out the melodic curve and cadences. The years will bring more weight to her touch. Airplane noise almost erased the fragile Largo, but she and Schneider never broke the spell and both jumped into the Presto with wonderful bounce and verve.

Four violins formed the solo choir against the orchestral tutti for the Vivaldi Concerto Grosso. L'Estro Armonica is his most handsome showpiece and Braunstein, Smirnoff, Reed and Miss Szekely dueled each other in precise and carefully wrought solos and duets. First cellist Shiela Laughton gave them excellent support.

Contemporary modes were sounded in the Carter and Gearhart pieces. The Elegy is scored mostly for full strings, and though it dates from about the same period as Carter's Quartet (1951), it has a nobility which is timeless and could have been written yesterday.

The Short Suite was composed three weeks ago by Livingston Gearhart, distinguished pianist and professor at Buffalo. A most arresting device is used in the Energico. The violas insinuate an arioso under the bustling violins, then emerge as the main theme and dominate all to the end. The Sicilianos featured short lyric solos beautifully played by Braunstein and cellist Richard Locker. The Energico is repeated for a stunning conclusion.

It was a pleasure to settle down for the Bach Third Brandenburg Concerto. All the choirs played as one and showed the wonderful training they have had under Schneider. Incidentally, he rarely talks a point through at rehearsal but instead takes his violin and plays it for them. These two vigorous Allegros were a thrilling climax to a memorable concert.

The Smithsonian would do well to engage Schneider to infuse life into more of their productions.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a well-deserved tribute to the many branches of the national drum corps which are in my State of New Jersey and in Middlesex County as well. This week, August 20–27, is National Drum Corps Week, and as such, certainly deserves to be set aside as a time when our drum corps, so active all year round, receive the praise which is due to them.

The drum corps, with their exacting marches and rigorous training, instill in our youth a respect for discipline and order, but they also implant a true love for beauty and music and have led many of our Nation's youth to pursue their love for music on a professional level. Perhaps even more importantly, the drum corps are fun; fun not only for the people listening to their thrilling cadences, but fun as well for the boys and girls participating in this very worthwhile activity.

No patriotic holiday or celebration would be complete or, in fact, fully meaningful, without the spirited cadences, the high-flying flags, and the syncopated, heart-stirring rhythms of our cherished local drum corps. Throughout the State and the Nation, drum corps are without a doubt our biggest aids in the proper celebration of all our patriotic holidays.

The drum corps further deserve our praise because their efforts are truly the products of American public initiative. No Federal or State subsidies are given to the corps; its financial aid comes from interested and community-spirited individuals. All of its efforts come from hard work, dedication, and true grassroots support. It is truly a popular organization, in both senses of the word.

This year, during National Drum Corps Week, the VFW national convention at Jersey City, N.J. will include "The Million-Dollar Pageant of Drums," and I think that I speak for all of us in New Jersey when I say that we are proud to be able to host such a worthwhile display of wholesome, patriotic American entertainment.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I think I can speak for our entire Nation and say that we are all proud of the fine work that has been done on both the national and local levels by the national drum corps. It has been a source of enjoyment for millions, has led many to a career in music, has instilled in even more the fine qualities of loyalty to a group and discipline, and finally, has been instrumental in helping the American people to reap their full quota of enjoyment during our Nation's fine, patriotic holidays.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, this week, August 20 to 27, is National Drum Corps Week across America.

All across this Nation, our youth will be marching to the drum's crisp, rolling staccato of patriotism. Groups like drum corps combine musical art with the folk history of patriotism.

Back in the days of our own Revolution, most American regiments, tattered, in rags, but proud, had only a few drummers and perhaps a fifer. Yet they made history with their music.

I believe that drum corps are in the finest American patriotic tradition—a tradition worth affirming today amidst the slovenly slogans of rioters and beatniks.

An article follows:

DRUM CORPS WEEK, AUGUST 20–37—THE ART OF DRUM CORPS

(By Harvey Berish)

Drum Corps performance has been called, and rightly so, a new art form. Like other areas of art, its history dates back to the glories of Greece and the conquests of Rome, but drum and bugle corps activity has not been nurtured through the centuries by wealthy patrons or state subsidy.

The art of drum corps rises from the grass roots. It has the common, rather than the classic touch, but it is very definitely an expression of order, color, symmetry, and beauty; and in emotional impact it parallels, at its own level, the impact of the masterpieces of the ages.

The art of drum corps is rigid and exacting. It is clean and inspiring. It has risen through its own efforts to its present stature in our communities and neighborhoods. More and more it is becoming recognized as one of the most effective of youth activities; and despite the unyielding discipline it requires of its members, it is becoming more and more accepted by the young people of our own hemisphere in search of a worthwhile activity.

The flash of color, the pulsating rhythm, the brassy blare of syncopated jazz, the waving of flags, the snappy march step serve as herald for the newest art form of the youngest generation.

The loyalty to one's unit, the pride in one's appearance, and the group spirit assure perpetual continuation of drum corps as a colorful youth activity for the future.

Title IV of Civil Rights Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 4, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, listening to the debate on title IV, I cannot help but wonder how many Members and how many lawyers in the Justice Department realize what the real problem is among the Negro community so far as housing is concerned. I shall vote for this section, but I am thoroughly convinced it is not the answer to the problem of adequate housing. There are laws, some more stringent than this, in effect in several States and large communities, but we still have slum conditions, rioting, and all of the other ills which we read about daily.

I feel I can speak with some knowledge of this problem, having been born and raised in an integrated neighborhood in the packing house district of South Omaha, Nebr. Negro families lived within a block of our home and I grew up with youngsters of all races, creeds, and colors, because where I was born and raised was a sort of melting pot area. I played with these people, I went to school with them and got to know them, and we got along very well. As a matter of fact, there was never any thought in any of our minds about any prejudice between us.

Later on I became mayor of the city of Omaha, a city of approximately 300,000 at that time, and I served for 6 years in that position. It was not until I became mayor that I ever heard of the problem of prejudice, because, as I said, it never was raised through all of the years that I grew up and associated with those in my neighborhood of various races, creeds and colors.

When I became mayor I became even better acquainted with the Negroes in the community and they respected me because I treated them as I would treat any other person of any other race. There just was no prejudice in my mind because of the color of a man's skin.

And so, as I said above, I think I know something about the concerns and the needs of the Negro community. I am personally acquainted with hundreds of fine Negro families. They are some of our leading citizens, and I point out that those among the Negro community who own their homes take good care of them and raise lovely families who enter the adult world with the same training and abilities as those of any other race.

The Negro people, I feel—and this is based on my almost lifetime experience with them—do not, for the most part, want to leave their friends and neighbors and move to another neighborhood where they will be separated from their previous environment. However—and this is the important point of my remarks—they do want decent housing and they deserve it.

I noted in about 1950, after I had been mayor for only a year and a half, that a problem existed so far as decent housing was concerned in the Negro community. This became evident with the eventual separation from the service of men following World War II and men involved in the Korean conflict, who returned to their former places of residence. I had many of these men, with their wives and children, come to my office with tears in their eyes, saying they were unable to secure decent housing. They did not want to live in a ghetto or in substandard housing, and I certainly agreed they should not. Therefore, I made application to the Federal Government for 1,200 low-cost public housing units for Omaha. This not only would have taken care of the need then existing but would have taken care of the need for approximately another 10 years.

Low-cost public housing is a good program. It is not a Federal handout and the investment is eventually returned to the Government. However, I ran into great obstacles when I made application for these 1,200 low-cost housing units.

The local real estate board and the local newspaper were violently opposed to this, and I might say I was almost "run out of town on a rail" for asking for these units. But I knew it was the only answer to this problem and I knew further that a fellow member of the Republican Party, known for his down-to-earth philosophy, the Honorable Robert A. Taft, had originally cosponsored the low-cost public housing legislation. But there was a big furor and when the day came that our city council was to take up my application for 1,200 of these low-cost housing units the special interest groups had done their work, our city council chamber was jammed beyond capacity, 95½ percent of those in attendance were opposed to the units, my city council became jittery and afraid, but I am happy to say that the council did approve 700 of these units.

These 700 would take care of the immediate need, although the 1,200 units I originally requested would have taken care of the need for 10 to 15 years in the future, and this was sacrificed in favor of the 700 units because my city council would not back me up.

At that time only a simple vote of the mayor and members of the city council was required in order to have these units constructed in Omaha. But the real estate interests were extremely angry because I had made this request and immediately thereafter they went to the State legislature, urging that legislation be placed on the books stating that no further public housing units could be erected in the State of Nebraska without a vote of the people. Since that time no further units of low-cost Federal housing have been built in Omaha.

There has been a modest program of housing for the elderly, but nothing that really gets at the root of the problem of housing, which can only be solved by the erection of more low-cost public housing units. This is too bad because as a result of the lack of additional low-cost housing units there has been a greatly expanded slum landlord development. These slum landlords are an insult to every American regardless of the color of his skin or his station in life. They prey upon the Negro who cannot afford to purchase his own home. They gouge these Negro families, charging excessive rates and they will not keep the housing in decent repair.

I recall one instance I ran across when I was mayor of Omaha, and I know hundreds of other exist. This instance involved an old, dilapidated house of approximately 12 rooms, adjacent to the Negro community. This property was bought by an absentee landlord at public sale because of nonpayment of taxes for around $1,200. The owner of the premises put approximately $1,800 into the property, bringing his total investment to approximately $3,000. He chopped this 12-room dilapidated structure into 1-room apartments on 3 floors and a basement. Some of these rooms had a sink with running water and others did not.

None of these one-room apartments had bathroom facilities. All of the persons living on each floor used a common bathroom. We tried desperately to condemn this property because we were convinced it did not meet building code requirements and it was a fire hazard. But when this case and others of a similar nature would come before the council for condemnation, these slum landlords would hire the cleverest and smartest attorneys and they would get postponement after postponement, and in the majority of the cases I never had enough support from the city council to actually get the condemnation accomplished.

In the case of the one house I mention, which the landlord purchased for $1,200 and spent approximately $1,800 chopping up the structure into one-room apartments, we found out—and it was a matter of record—that he was receiving $700 a month rent from the tenants. Simple arithmetic can prove that within 5 months he was taking in enough money to entirely recoup his investment and leave enough over to pay the relatively low taxes involved. All the rest was pure gravy, and that situation exists to this very day all over the country.

Ofttimes I see pictures of ghettoes in which the housing units, whether it be a whole house or a tenement type structure, appears to be dilapidated, with no paint, with garbage, et cetera, in the yard. The first thought of many people is why do these people not use a little elbow grease and paint the structure and clean up the premises. I cannot speak for every such unit, but I will tell you why this condition exists. The people who live in these tenements and old houses owned by slum landlords are angry. They pay exorbitant rents and they cannot get the absentee landlord to fix up the units. That is why you see holes in the ceiling and other conditions, including rats running rampant, and the renter cannot help but say to himself—"I am paying high rent, I can get nothing fixed, my landlord doesn't care about rats, broken plumbing, and so forth. Why should I be called upon to keep his premises clean and painted?"

So, Mr. Chairman, these slum conditions which exist are due primarily to the slum landlord, and it is a certainty that a mother and father with a family living in one room cannot possibly maintain a good home and family environment. Children cannot help but gain the very worst impression when forced to live under such conditions. This causes a tragic breakdown in family life and leads in so many instances to problems as the children reach school age and eventually go out into the world to make their own living. This is a major cause of school dropouts. This is why youngsters and young adults participate in the disturbances which we have read so much about. They are frustrated. They have been brought up to hate conditions which have existed from the time they were born until the time they became young adults.

So adequate and decent housing, in my opinion, is the one most important cause of the problems we have today as they concern the Negro community. Others may argue that jobs are not available and other things are troublesome to these people. I could not disagree with them. But I will say if these children lived in decent quarters where love and affection could abound and they could be raised in the same healthy environment as we want for ourselves, the problem of school dropouts, which leads to unskilled persons seeking jobs, and all of the other problems surely would be almost eliminated.

Mr. Chairman, I say that frustration is the major cause of the friction we have, and I say again it is due mainly to the slum landlord who provides slum housing and who maintains in most instances the ghetto in the Negro community. Riots are rooted in these frustrations, not in the race of the people involved.

I might add that from the experience I have had the worst slums in this country are paid for by the taxpayers. These people who are forced to live in these slums pay half or more of their welfare payments to these slum landlords and so in effect the taxpayers of this country are subsidizing and making rich the absentee slum landlord. I say this is outrageous and we must design and take advantage of programs at every level of Government to work against it. Mr. Chairman, the crying need so far as adequate housing is concerned is a crash program wherein the various communities around the country will make application and the Congress must provide all of the low-cost public housing that is needed to provide these people with decent housing within their means, and the elimination of the slum landlord.

I hope the real estate boards throughout the country will take an interest in this approach and will withdraw any opposition to the low-cost public housing program. If they had done that long ago, and if they will do it now, it would be helpful, because certainly they have been negligent in this field and have a responsibility in solving this problem. They have fallen down on the job in the past, and I hope and I urge that they will meet their responsibilities so far as this problem is concerned along the lines which I am suggesting.

Mr. Chairman, as I said originally, I think I am qualified to speak out on this problem. It was stated that some young attorney approximately 30 years old in the Justice Department wrote this housing section. He was not identified and I would not know his background. As I stated, I shall vote for this section. But it will in nowise solve the problem. As I stated, the Negro people have no desire to move out of their neighborhoods into white neighborhoods where they will be strangers. But they do want decent housing within their means.

I repeat that there are so-called open occupancy statutes on the books of many States and communities, but this has not solved a thing. Where are the people who are supposed to understand the problems of our minorities and, in this instance, our Negro friends?

How many of them have been born and raised in an integrated neighborhood as I have? Yes, Mr. Chairman, we must take profit out of poverty through a program of low-cost public housing and in so doing we will provide decent housing which these people can afford and in which they can maintain a healthy family environment. This in turn will solve many of the other problems which exist and about which we hear so much.

In conclusion I might say that I do not feel that the rent supplement program is any answer to this problem. It is the wrong approach. I know in my own mind that a rent subsidy program will simply pour more millions of tax dollars into the pockets of the slum landlord, and this we cannot tolerate.

Human Relations Progress in Chemung County, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, during this summer which has seen so much racial violence in northern communities, it is a pleasure to be able to report on advances which are being made in the field of equal opportunity and living conditions.

From March 1958 to June of this year I employed on my congressional staff Philip J. Davis of Elmira, N.Y. He began while an undergraduate at Howard University and served as a part-time file clerk. In the next year he also did part-time work for then-Representatives William H. Avery, of Kansas, and Jack Westland, of Washington. On his graduation from Howard and his entry into law studies at that university, he assumed a full-time position on my staff as a staff assistant, and held this post until his resignation in June to accept the post of executive director of the Council of Human Relations of Chemung County, N.Y., one of the four counties in my congressional district.

Earlier this month Mr. Davis made his first speech in his new position, addressing the Elmira, N.Y., branch of the NAACP. I include the text of his speech, and an editorial from the Elmira Star Gazette, commenting on it:

I feel deeply honored at being permitted to participate in your program today. I would hope that I am here representing the Chemung County Commission on Human Relations, charged with the responsibility for advancing human rights and human dignity. I speak to you, therefore, as one connected with a county agency which is beginning to learn its way in the difficult and complex area of human relations. I am representative also of a county government agency which does not possess enforcement powers but must rely on the processes of mediation and conciliation, reinforced by the power of whatever status and prestige the Commission and its members and staff are able to achieve in the community. Some of you may wonder just what is human relations—It's the art and science of human beings relating to each other. It allies one person with other people—in short, it's every day living with respect for your fellow man.

We are blessed today that laws have been enacted by the federal government, many states and municipalities, guaranteeing civil rights to all citizens. Laws are important! They place a fashionable cloak on efforts to eliminate discrimination.

The passage of civil rights laws, however, as Winston Churchill once said in another context, marks only "the end of the beginning." Unfortunately, stratification and discrimination based on color, creed and ethnic grouping have been *embedded* in our society, and for so long, that it vitally affects every area of the American way of life. The bars can be lowered completely at the hiring gate, but an employee's progress in the plant or factory can be seriously affected by his social club, his social status and his social acceptance.

When we are dealing with civil rights and human rights, it is entirely possible to obey the letter of the law and to violate its spirit at every turn. The stirring challenge of our times, my friends, is how we transcend the latter and evoke the *spirit*.

We, of the Human Relations Commission have no simple answer. We have no easy answer.

Basically, we do believe that we can only move beyond the letter of the law if neighbors will help neighbors do so on the local level. The battle for civil rights in the future assuredly will be fought and won or lost in each individual community—in the city hall—in the county boards—in the courts—in the police department—in the schools—in the churches—in the factories—in the stores—in the homes—and yes, in the streets. If this be so, then the role of a human relations agency must become increasingly important as the struggle for human dignity is channeled more and more within the local areas. This is why we believe the momentum for the formation of these agencies will continue until virtually every community of any appreciable size will have its Human Rights Committee or its Human Relations Commission.

According to the U.S. Conference of Mayors a total of 264 of the 589 U.S. cities with populations of 30,000 or more have official community relations study organizations.

But establishing a human rights agency, just like enacting a civil rights law, is at best only a beginning step. Translating that agency into a viable instrument for change is the important task. The task of a human relations agency and its opportunities have never been greater.

In referring to the post civil war period, historian C. Van Woodward has written, "Just as the Negro gained his emancipation through a falling out between White men so did he lose his rights through a reconciliation with White men". Thus, indeed was the emancipation of the Negro aborted.

Now today, on behalf of the Human Relations Commission, I would like to call upon *you* to join with us in helping complete that emancipation and bring about another reconciliation. This time, a real reconciliation—that of Negroes and Whites and people of all nationalities who live within our land. But let me warn you that this task will not be easy.

Let us take a look at our local commission, thereby allowing you to gain a broader understanding of what we are and what we are attempting to do and how each one of you can better aid the cause.

The Chemung County Commission on Human Relations was created by the Chemung County Board of Supervisors and its very able Chairman, John C. Gridley, on October 14, 1963, and the members and the Chairman were appointed by the Board on January 13, 1964. The Commission was established in accordance with general enabling legislation enacted by New York State in 1963 with an overall purpose of fostering mutual respect and understanding among all racial, religious and nationality groups in the county.

The statutory duties and obligations of the Commission are:

1. Inquire into incidents of tension and conflict between racial groups and take action to alleviate the same.

2. Receive complaints of alleged discrimination, seek the assistance of the State Commission For Human Rights in cases within the State Commission's jurisdiction and to solve others through conference, conciliation and persuasion.

3. Conduct and recommend educational programs to open opportunities in all areas of community life and enlist all groups to help in such programs.

4. Hold conferences and other public meetings in the interest of constructive resolution of racial tensions and resulting prejudice and discrimination.

There are several different ways to interpret these obligations. Obviously, if a commission is charged with alleviating tension and group conflict as well as preserving domestic peace and tranquility, it can do so by attempting to strengthen the status quo; by discouraging members of minority groups from moving into houses in areas where there is resistance to them; by keeping large employers satisfied by not challenging their right to employ Negroes only as maintenance workers or elevator operators; by trying to prevent street demonstrations through bringing pressure on the minority group rather than through attempting to remedy the unfair situation which has incited the demonstration. This, however, is not what we are in business to do.

Our purpose is promote amicable relations between racial and cultural groups, coordinate activities of private groups in this field and aid in enforcement of anti-discrimination laws.

At present there are 9 Commissioners and 2 paid staff persons, an Executive Director and Secretary.

The members are chosen usually because they are persons of status or because they have been in the forefront in the human rights struggle as protagonists or private organizations having a unique constituency and a special point of view. Suddenly the Commission members find themselves sitting around a table considering problems jointly instead of being placed at opposite ends as adversaries.

Instead of representing a particular group or cause, they must now represent all the people. This is not an easy or simple transition. It takes time and patience and wisdom to effect rapprochement—and understanding to overcome suspicion and antagonism.

The Commission is broken down into 4 standing committees. Briefly I shall try to give you some of the activities that each committee will be concerned with.

First, the Public Information Committee. This committee could be considered one of our "bread and butter" agency programs. The broad function of this committee is that of informing the larger community about problems and prospects in the area of human relations. This committee will take the form of speakers bureaus, forums, basic study courses in human relations and ongoing consultant services.

Next there is the Housing Committee. The Human Relations Commission believes that there must be full access to adequate housing for all residents of Chemung County regardless of race, creed or color, and that nonwhites must have the opportunity to compete for adequate housing with full assurance that the deciding factors, rather than racial identity, will be those criteria that are uniformly applied to any white person who is desirous of renting or buying. To this end this committee will be concerned especially with relocation and Urban Renewal, code enforcement, real estate, rentals and implementation—which will be designed to further obtain compliance with housing regulations as defined by New York State Law and other law.

Next the Employment Committee. The Human Relations Commission believes that there must be full equality for opportunity for all persons in every aspect of employment in all of Chemung County. To this end this committee will be concerned with cultivating wider employment opportunities for both male and female; developing resources for training and employment opportunities; providing regular consultation services to employment personnel departments both public and private; identifying the under-employed and up-grading in present jobs; developing a more effective working relationship with organized labor; holding regular meeting with guidance counsellors in public schools and initiating new training programs through existing institutions. In addition, consideration will be given to sponsoring a Human Relations Workshop involving local employers, Union and New York State Employment Service in order to:

1. Develop an action program for local labor organizations in voluntary compliance with the State Law Against Discrimination and other labor laws designed to protect the rights of workers.

2. Develop a community project through which Chemung County's labor organizations can demonstrate labor's collective concern and cooperation in dealing constructively in a specific area with regard to non-discriminatory employment, training and union membership programs.

3. Suggest those programs, techiques and procedures in keeping with labor's own self-interest that will eliminate the aspect of apparent discrimination.

Finally, there is the Goverment Relations Committee. This committee will develop far reaching programs dealing with the City and County Governments, the Police Departments and the various Public School Systems. It will be suggested that this committee study Civil Service policies, to work toward the elimination of discrimination in these practices; to study City and County contracts to make certain contractors are fulfilling a non-discrimination policy and to recommend actions to implement a non-discrminatory policy. While law enforcement is properly the role of a police department, the responsibility of a County intergroup agency in cooperating with and aiding a police department in this task is of particular significance. Consequently, this Committee will make every effort to achieve close contact with the police departments. And finally, this committee will acquaint the Boards of Education and elementary and high school prinicipals with the resources of the Commission itself, and will cooperate with public school officials on school-community relationships.

So much for the Commission and Committees.

We, here in attendance should realize that while the government agency on the local level must recognize that it has a distinctive role to play, you should be aware that it does not have the only role—each citizen has a role to play also. More than a law is needed to bring about the equality of treatment, the expansion of individual opportunity and the human dignity we seek for every citizen. Our Commission cannot overemphasize the need for the continuing aid and cooperation of all citizens in going beyond the law to establish warm personal relationships based on mutual respect and dignity.

You have undoubtedly read in your local newspaper, that the Commission assisted the first person who filed a housing complaint at the Chemung County office to obtain an apartment which he desired.

I am sure that as their new neighbors become acquainted with this family they will learn to appreciate that differences of color are very extraneous to any judgment they might make as to their character and worth as individuals. The Commission has become aware that the complainant, at first, was subjected to vilification. This, in itself, was extremely regrettable, as I am sure that it did not reflect the true feelings of the community, but it was rather the expression of the warped viewpoint of a sick, lunatic fringe.

It is because there does exist in any community this fringe of fanaticism that the progressive people in the community must take steps to nullify and eliminate such expressions of hate before they contaminate the thinking of other people.

So what is our present need? The present need, therefore, is to rouse from the lethargic concept that time will take care of everything and that nothing needs to be done to assure that the voices of well-motivated people wil be heard throughout the County.

We cannot afford the easy assumption that an integrated community will develop naturally as a matter of simple, evolutionary progress in the cultural history of Chemung County. It is highly necessary that those who have committed themselves to the advancement of equal opportunity and who have the social awareness of the need to provide human rights to all people be heard throughout Chemung County.

I deliberately avoided describing such persons as articulate because it is my conviction that all of us are fully articulate and all of us, if we take the time and effort, can get the message across. It is a sad commentary on the life of any community when the most vociferous are those who work toward anti-social and degrading goals, while persons who should know better are too often silent.

Therefore, it is necessary that we plan together—government, community leaders, religious leaders, labor, industry and all elements of the community in Chemung County so that there be no discrimination, no ghettos, no racial or religious enclaves, but that Chemung County become a model of vibrantly alive, progressive, socially-balanced and peaceful people in the years ahead.

To achieve this requires community planing at all levels. There must be in the minds and hearts of all people a realization that the equalities are truly inseparable. It is not enough for Chemung County to assure to its residents that they will have equal opportunity in the purchase or rental of a housing accomodation. There must be a similar assurance that all persons will have equal opportunity for employment and equal opportunity to enjoy the facilities of its places of public accomodation—restaurants, parks, barberships and all places of amusement, recreation and cultural development.

For it is not enough to recognize the rights of a person to buy a home or rent an apartment unless there is equal recognition of his right to be gainfully employed. Having a home and employment, a person does not enjoy full equality unless his rights to the use of public accomodation is firmly established.

Human Rights are interrelated and interdependent. For freedom itself is indivisible. A person may not be one-quarter, one-half or three-quarters free. He is altogether free or he is not free at all.

You of Chemung County have an unusual—a golden—opportunity to project for the future as few communities have had in their growth period. With intelligent planning for the social, as well as the physical advancement of this community, Chemung County may well become a model of American life for many parts of the Nation. It needs only the vigilance of the people and the exercise of their morality and intelligence.

The Chemung County Commission on Human Relations is the command post for equal opportunity for all. Through the recently opened office at the Federation Building the people of this County will have full access to the utilization of the services and the experiences of the Commission.

Our County has traveled part of the way but still has a long way to go, but the revolution is underway and it is part of a revolution that has scored gain after gain in the past.

[From the Elmira (N.Y.) Star-Gazette, Aug. 16, 1966]

CHICAGO AND ELMIRA: A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

Two reports in yesterday's newspaper accented poles-apart approaches to a problem that's big today and likely to be bigger tomorrow.

Chicago provided another installment in the continuing story of Negro rights marchers being assaulted and insulted by white mobsters, some of whom were arrested in battles with police.

Elmira reported forthcoming appointment of four major committees to work with the Chemung County Human Relations Commission in the important areas of housing, employment, public information and government relations.

The importance of these areas is indicated by the complaints of the Chicago marchers and the hostility with which the peaceful airing of their grievances is greeted by an admittedly small but intensely biased segment of Chicago's white population.

Searching studies of the Watts and other violent manifestations of Negro frustration have shown that no inconsiderable part has been played by communities' failure to strive for solutions to such problems as housing, employment, communication and government relations before the stage is set for violence.

In announcing plans to amplify the human relations commission's work through the four committees, Philip J. Davis, the commission's executive director, told the Elmira Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that "with intelligent planning for the social as well as the physical advancement of this community, Chemung County may well become a model of American life for many parts of the nation."

Davis' statement can be made to come true if the people of the community not only recognize the problem that exists but move, through understanding and awareness of human rights, to achieve a solution.

As it takes two sides to make an argument, it takes two sides to avoid one—two sides willing to talk frankly and to act realistically.

This, and every other enlightened community, has a chance to avoid the costly and hurtful situation that has put Chicago into the headlines.

The way is not simple and certainly it is not easy.

But it is the honest way to recognize that all men have rights and to win respect for those rights.

Vietnam Pilfering, Graft Muzzled

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the following report on the Vietnam AID program, by William C. Selover, writing in the Christian Science Monitor of August 8, 1966, is a sequel to his report which I inserted in the Congressional Record on June 15, 1966:

VIETMAN PILFERING, GRAFT MUZZLED

(By William C. Selover)

Washington.—The black-market business in Vietnam is in serious trouble.

Pilfering of American aid shipments in Vietnamese ports is on the wane.

Undetected diversion of United States goods to the Viet Cong is no longer a simple matter.

And United States and Vietnamese businessmen in Saigon no longer are hauling in vast profits from a grossly artificial dollar-piaster exchange rate.

All this resulted because the State Department and the Department of Defense finally decided to tighten controls over the use of United States commercial and defense spending. And for the first time, the General Accounting Office is maintaining auditors on the scene to investigate persistent rumors of graft, collusion, and mismanagement.

The sincerity of these new controls shows up in sharply increasing action taken by the provost marshal against United States military and civilian nationals involved in black marketing and currency violations.

Almost without publicity, case after case has been heard and disciplinary action taken to thwart illegal activity.

In a closed hearing before a congressional committee on Aug. 1, Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense, revealed the extent of the action taken to date.

As of the end of June, cases against 92 persons in the military and 7 civilians had either been completed or were in process.

All cases against military personnel which had been completed resulted in some type of disciplinary action, he reported. And convictions against civilians resulted in the ejection of each individual from Vietnam and referral of his case to the Internal Revenue Service.

Little of the present diligence would have occurred—certainly, not so quickly—except for the persistent efforts of a congressional fact-finding committee which conducted an on-the-spot probe of United States operations in Vietnam this past May.

This is one congressional trip which may already be paying off in multimillion dollar savings to the American taxpayers.

STARTED IN JANUARY

The House subcommittee on government operations, under the careful chairmanship of Rep. John E. Moss (D) of California, began last January to investigate reports that the escalation of the war had not been followed by a corresponding increase in control procedures over government spending.

In closed hearings at that time, spokesmen for the Defenrs and State Departments argued that very little could be done under wartime circumstances. "Don't rock the boat," they said, in effect.

Finally, feeling that those responsible for the programs in Washington were unable to provide them with enough useful information, the committee decided hearings on the spot would be necessary.

What they turned up in May was shocking to most committee members.

Blackmarketing was rampant; profiteering rife; controls and audits nil. But already the story is changing.

Members of the subcommittee came back from Vietnam with some very specific proposals. And responsible officials apparently got the message.

The problem was summed up recently by Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R) of Illinois, a member of the subcommittee.

CONTROLS EFFECTIVE

He told his congressional colleagues: "There is no question that the relationship which existed when the United States had but a handful of advisers in South Vietnam is out of date at a time when there are 300,000 Americans in that country."

Members of the Moss subcommittee are reasonably satisfied with recent steps being taken to correct audit and control gaps in Vietnam. Still, they feel, there is much more that could be done, especially in the defense construction spending.

Independent reports received by the subcommittee from Vietnam indicate that already controls have produced a "definite effect" on the black market, that it is "really hurting."

Substitutes for American goods commonly found in the black market are beginning to appear. This is considered a sure sign that controls are working.

One example of a simple device for controlling products sold at post exchanges is the introduction of "women only" counters. Here only the authorized American service women and female civilian government personnel are allowed to purchase goods. No men can buy goods here.

This apparently has markedly cut down the injection of American cosmetics, perfumes, lingerie, etc., into the black market. These formerly filtered down through generous gifts from American servicemen to their Vietnamese girl friends.

This new procedure went into effect following the subcommittee inspection in May.

On June 1, new PX cards were issued, printed on watermarked paper and serially numbered to avoid counterfeiting.

On July 1, a new directive was issued which, in effect, reduced the civilian PX clientele by about 6,000.

A program of merchandise control was begun, designed to keep tabs on individuals who purchased 3 or more of an item at the PX.

Greater diligence is being exercised to protect movements of PX merchandise from port areas to the depots.

Mr. Moss testified that this has "practically eliminated the diversion of post exchange merchandise on a bulk basis into the black market."

He also reported that "pilferage from the depots has practically disappeared." Overall loss has been reduced, reportedly, to an acceptable 4 percent.

ECONOMY ASSISTED

These are examples of relatively simple control measures which have been put to work. Congressmen think these measures should have been in effect much earlier.

"This proves that you can have adequate controls over these matters in wartime," explained an informed congressional source. "Rather than hurting the war effort, it helps the economy."

The Agency for International Development (AID) program has also, since the May visit of the subcommittee delegation, initiated several other useful reforms.

The dollar-piaster rate on import transactions was reduced from an effective rate of 60 to the dollar to 118 to the dollar.

Rutherford M. Poats, AID director for the Far East, testified in closed hearings before the Moss subcommittee on July 18, that "the devaluation by doubling the piaster cost of foreign exchange also will result in an appreciable curtailment of opportunities for illegal reexportation of Commercial Import Program (CIP) commodities and reduce or eliminate the profit possibilities in such practices as over-invoicing."

Until this exchange reform, these practices apparently were common.

The devaluation resulted from extended negotiations with the Vietnamese Government.

IMPORTERS EXPANDED

Another result of these negotiations was the permission by the Vietnamese Government to allow new importers to enter the previously closed import community. Formerly, this privilege was limited to a few influential businessmen, who pulled in juicy profits.

Also, the Vietnamese Government has agreed to allow General Services Administration (GSA), the government housekeeper, to directly import seven bulk commodities. This, according to Mr. Poats "will preclude collusion between suppliers and importers." Formerly, the GSA was forced to purchase these needed materials from the Vietnamese importers. Mr. Poats hopes that AID can convince the Vietnamese Government that other bulk commodities should be allowed to be imported directly by GSA.

RUSE UNCOVERED

One of the most important innovations by AID was the recent establishment of an office of special assistant for commodity analysis, with a staff of four, in the Far East bureau of AID. Their function, according to Mr. Poats, is to identify "commodities which are particularly susceptible to diversion to the Viet Cong and to alert the mission of their expected arrival or to the need for special measures."

This could mean end-use auditing of the particular sensitive product.

The whole aim is to avoid a repeat of the earlier discovery that ten times the amount of silver nitrate that could possibly be used by that country went to Vietnam last year. Nobody noticed until too late. Presumably much of it was diverted to the Viet Cong, and broken down into silver and explosives.

FEW DEFENSE AUDITS

Still, end-use auditing of imported goods is done now only in these spectacularly sensitive cases. But, of course, even this was not done before the Moss committee began probing.

The General Accounting Office, an arm of Congress to help keep tabs on administration spending, completed a report on the Vietnam program and commended AID for its efforts. The report issued July 29, pointed out that "AID has taken aggressive action in recent months toward applying greater audit and review effort in significant program areas. For example, a special group has been estabilshed in Vietnam to give particular attention to strategic commodities; and action has been started to increase and upgrade the mission audit staff in Vietnam."

But the story is still far from glowing.

Nobody is happy with the military construction picture.

To date there have been virtually no audits in a program which has spent half a billion dollars, and is expected to reach one billion soon.

The accounting-office report bore down most heavily on this.

Explaining the report in closed hearings of the Moss subcommittee on July 29, Elmer B. Staats, United States Comptroller General, told the congressmen: "Although there seems to be great potential for waste and extravagance in connection with military construction activities in Vietnam, including the diversion of supplies and material, agency review and audit of these activities has been minimal."

The picture so far is mixed, but the direction is, according to the congressmen who watch this closely, good.

"What we want now is to get the military audit activity in Vietnam going," explained an informed congressional source. "The Defense Department has done practically nothing in this field."

The visit to Vietnam by the Moss subcommittee represents a real turning point in this whole business.

This watchdog committee doesn't claim full credit for the action taken, just for speeding it along. Nevertheless, ever since his return from Vietnam, Chairman Moss has been banging away at the administration. His efforts are paying off. "He forced the administration to 'can'. their arguments that nothing could be done," said a source close to the chairman.

The only question being asked is: Why did it take so long for the State Department and the Department of Defense to take the first few simple steps toward adequate controls?

A Mother's Poem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives a touching poem entitled "My Son, A

Marine" which was sent to me by Mrs. Joyce Jimenez Essex, of Davenport, Iowa, in loving memory of her beloved son, Norbert, who was killed in action on June 15 while on a patrol with the 9th Marine G Company in Vietnam.

The author, the mother of Norbert, would like to share with each of you her poem:

MY SON, A MARINE

(Written by Mrs. Joyce Jimenez, the mother of Sgt. Norbert G. Simmons, Co. G 9th Marines)

Viet Nam is where my son died
When I heard the news
I cried and cried
My son was a Marine
outstanding and brave
Fought and died
for our country to save.
Not wanting to see
communist at our back door
So he kept re-enlistin'
more and more
His letters I received
showed him a human being
But at the end of each one
"Mom I'm a tough Marine.
Mom I"m also a man
so don't worry about me
I'm doing my job
to help keep you all free"

Now he is gone
from this world of sin
To make a new life
where in dreams I have been
Jesus was waiting
with an outstretched hand
Looked at my son and said
"You have obeyed my command"
He fell on his knees
before our Most High
with a backward look
and a last good-bye
And Jesus said
"My boy you are one,
who has come to me
with a job well done."

A Reminder of Our Past

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, in the August 21 issue of the New York Times, there appeared a very interesting article concerning Fort Griswold, located at Groton, Conn., in my congressional district. The fort is a stirring reminder of the brave role played by the militiamen of Connecticut during the American Revolution.

I am pleased to call this article to the attention of the House, because it illustrates the point that in our daily bustle we tend to overlook the fact that our cities and countryside contain numerous and fascinating historic sites telling of a proud past. Too often we put the family in the car and set off for a destination little more enlightening than the next hotdog stand.

I feel that it is not only a rewarding experience for citizens of all ages to visit our historic shrines, but by so doing parents may also fulfill the duty to instill in their children a knowledge and respect for the history of their Nation. If this had been done more thoroughly in the recent past, we would today have a much better understanding and appreciation of our history by our younger generation.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert the article referred to above into the RECORD.

A TINY GARRISON THAT DEFIED BENEDICT ARNOLD

(By Bernard J. Malahan)

GROTON, CONN.—Every summer, thousands of visitors climb the steep hill to Fort Griswold State Park for a look at the historic stone and earth defense works. This fortification was the setting of a Revolutionary War battle in which the British commander was Benedict Arnold.

A year before, Arnold had been a commanding officer in General Washington's Colonial forces. But he fled to the British lines after being exposed as a traitor, and it was as a brigadier general in the British Army that he led the assault on Fort Griswold in 1781.

STRATEGIC LOCATION

The fort had been completed by Colonial militiamen in 1778 to help defend the strategic coastal area on the Thames River. Groton is situated directly across the river from New London, which during the Revolution served as a home port for the privateer ships that constantly harassed the British.

Benedict Arnold's raid on Fort Griswold took place in the closing months of the war. Its primary, although unrealized, objective was to divert General Washington, who was massing his forces at Chesapeake Bay for a siege of Yorktown.

With a fleet of more than 30 ships and a force of about 1,700 men, Arnold entered New London Harbor on the morning of Sept. 6, 1781. He formed his troops into two divisions. One of them, under his direct command, overcame the New London defenses and burned some 130 buildings before nightfall, destroying the town.

The other division, with approximately 900 men, fought its way up the heights in Groton to attack Fort Griswold. Defending this stronghold were about 160 men, including hastily summoned militiamen and a small garrison force.

Twice the British were repulsed. They had lost two of their ranking officers and 191 men, when, according to an eye-witness who recorded the details in his diary, "a luckless shot cut the halyards" of the Fort Griswold flag. The British, believing the flag to have been struck by the defenders, rallied, charged again and gained entry to the fort.

Col. William Ledyard, commander of the Colonial troops, ordered his men to lay down their arms. A British officer approached Colonel Ledyard and asked, "Who commands this fort?" Ledyard replied, "i did, sir, but you do now," and, in the traditional ceremony of surrender, he handed over his sword. The British leader then thrust the blade through Ledyard's heart.

This touched off an unbelievably brutal massacre of the defenseless and exhausted Colonial troops. Eighty-four were killed, 40 suffered serious wounds and the rest were taken prisoner and horribly mistreated. The attack lasted only an hour.

In 1830, the State of Connecticut erected Groton Monument "in memory of the brave patriots who fell in the Battle of Fort Griswold near this spot." The monument is a stone obelisk that stands 135 feet high; it is 22 feet square at the base.

Inside this is an excellent place from which to view the expansive fort and the adjoining battery area, which was built in 1812.

HISTORIC REMINDERS

Gun emplacements looking down on the harbor, a powder house and a sturdy brick furnace used for heating cannon balls are all reminders of Fort Griswold's historic role.

At the foot of the monument is a small museum operated by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Here, Colonel Ledyard's sword is displayed, as are other items associated with Groton's and New London's eventful history.

The museum and monument are open from 2:30 to 5 P.M., Tuesdays through Saturdays. The fort itself is open daily.

Groton is in the eastern corner of the state, on Interstate Route 95. It is approximately 130 miles from New York City.

Political Realities and Educational Needs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, for many years now, the Federal Government has provided funds to support much basic and applied research at this Nation's educational institutions. We have reason to be proud of the achievements which the science community has made but we cannot afford to rest on our laurels. Science is a dynamic and constantly changing field of intellectual pursuit requiring our continuing confidence and support.

In the August 19 issue of Science magazine we are reminded of our duty to oversee the equitable and efficient distribution of research and development funds to our many advanced educational centers. We must be responsive to the existing political realities of the present and future and to the vast and complex educational needs which confront us. In doing so, it is important to note that the same Russian scientists who shocked us into a massive buildup of our scientific forces in the 1950's are still deeply involved in the development of their country's resources. There is no doubt that they will be followed by men of superior knowledge and training. This is not the time to relax our vigilance.

I would like to bring to the attention of Congress the following editorial:

POLITICAL REALITIES AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

In September 1965 President Johnson issued an executive order aimed at achieving more even distribution of research funds. Change, however, has been slow. There has been little alteration in the situation outlined by Representative GREEN of Oregon in 1962: a few states and a few institutions get most of the money. Congressional impatience is increasing. This was evident in recent hearings on geographical distribution, before a subcommittee on Government Operations headed by Senator HARRIS of Oklahoma (*Science*, 5 August 1966). In his examination of the President's Science Adviser, Senator HARRIS accused both Dr. Hornig and Dr. Haworth, of NSF, of being patronizing and condescending in their treatment of his committe and of giving Congress the runaround. The bitterness of Senator HARRIS's attack seems excessive, but a look at the background makes his attitude more understandable.

Leaders of the Establishment have been slow to respond to important shifts in political attitudes arising from changing circumstances. Perhaps the most important is a revised evaluation of the Russians. During the 1950's Ivan was portrayed as a superhuman 12 feet tall. Following the 1962 Cuban confrontation Ivan's stature shrank. Today he is a midget (a dangerous assumption). This revised evaluation has had major effects on Congress. It has been a factor in the slowing of growth of funds for both research and development. It has removed an important restraint that previously kept allocation of R&D funds out of logrolling politics. During the period when we regarded ourselves as mortally pressed by the Russians, the patriotic and politically wise stance was to expand research and development where optimum performance could be obtained. Efforts to change geographical distribution of funds might not have become urgent had not many politicians become convinced that federal research and development funds are a key to economic progress. Politicians are aware of spectacular growth on the Coasts in contrast to stagnation in mid-continent areas that have not received large allocations. The contest for the new high-energy accelerator dramatized the issue. The effort also brought together scientists and politicians in the have-not states, initiating cooperation which in future days, on other battlefields, may bring successes.

Democrats and Republicans from have-not states find it easy to agree on the need for a "better" distribution of R&D funds. Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota, ranking minority member of the Harris subcommittee, has strongly supported the chairman's position. He reminded the Senate that one state receives more R&D funds than the total received by the lowest 43.

In allocating money for research the granting agencies have compiled a more equitable record than that suggested by the figures cited by Senator Mundt. Nevertheless, the have-not states form a discontented majority. There is a painful contrast between the resources of their universities and those of the schools at the top of the list, and the current grants system serves to increase the disparity. The have-not institutions are especially deficient in modern instrumentation and accordingly can neither compete successfully in research nor educate properly. A new federal aid program responsive to political realities and educational needs is required. It should provide substantial sums, on a per capita basis, for attendance at science courses that meet minimal standards—Philip H. Abelson.

Committee on Un-American Activities Hearings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 10, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I would be appalled if an attempt were made to railroad through this body the celebrated legislation currently being considered by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

I hardly sympathize with those who make a mockery of committee hearings by being disorderly and unruly; but I am no more sympathetic to a committee which conducts hearings to intimidate and repress dissent, then to report out a bill which is violative of our most fundamental liberties.

There is, as both the majority and minority leaders of the Senate have pointed out, adequate legislation already on the books to deal with those who would commit treason or sabotage. The Export Control Act and the Trading With the Enemy Act both effectively interdict aid and assistance to our adversary in Vietnam. But the bill in question, poorly and imprecisely drawn as it is, seeks to control the basic right of free expression. It seeks to put an end to criticism. It seeks to impose intellectual conformity, put a blanket over the marketplace of ideas.

Mr. Speaker, I have long been an opponent of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, for I think it is superfluous to our legislative system. I oppose the legislation it is proposing, and I believe it should join the rest of the House in conducting its legitimate business with respect for the rights of all Americans.

Colorado Young Democrats Assail Proposal To Dam Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, opposition to the project to dam the Grand Canyon continues to be strong even in the States that would benefit directly from the extraordinary legislative package contained in H.R. 4671.

Recently the Young Democrats of Colorado expressed vigorous opposition to the Hualapai—formerly Bridge Canyon—and Marble Canyon Dams which would flood half of the 280-mile length of the Grand Canyon.

Claims that these dams would not seriously mar the canyon strain even credulity. In fact, hardly a mile of the canyon would be unaffected, for the Marble Canyon Dam cannot help but change the areas of the canyon included in the national park which lie below it.

Looking to the future, the Colorado Young Democrats contend that America should be carefully harboring our great natural resources for the enjoyment of our expanded future population. Instead, as the Young Democrats correctly point out:

> H.R. 4671 proposes to trade, for a readily available commodity, an irreplaceable grandeur.

Here is the issue: two dams that need not, that should not be built and are proposed only as fractional downpayments on a vast and costly water importation scheme that has not been studied and is not sought to be authorized, compared to the preservation of one of the greatest works of nature and the idea of a national park system, which America originated and which now needs to be upheld and extended.

I include hereafter the letter from the Colorado Young Democrats:

> Young Democrats of Colorado,
> *August 11, 1966.*
>
> Dear Congressman: The Colorado Young Democrats would like to inform you of our stand against the proposal to build Bridge and Marble Dams in The Grand Canyon and to urge your strong opposition to this feature of H.R. 4671.
>
> Our generation will see America's population double in size within our lifetime. This, combined with the increase of leisure time, will more than double the already incredible pressures on our scenic resources. My generation believes we must save some part of natural America, unmolested by man and his domination. We believe that you, as our political Representatives, hold our natural heritage in trust; history, we suggest, will judge far more than we do today, how you exercise this trust.
>
> The Grand Canyon Dams are not necessary to bring water to Arizona; the necessity is pseudo-political. They presume to sell The Grand Canyon for political expediency. In this day when we stand on the threshold of atomic power, it is beyond belief that power (even peaking power) will sell at 6 mills per kwh for 50 years, as this proposal demands. H.R. 4671 proposes to trade, for a readily available commodity, an irreplaceable grandeur.
>
> The environmental issues will be one of the most important areas of the future. We don't have enough natural resources to spend them on "cash registers".
>
> We urge your opposition to these dams.
>
> Yours truly,
> Young Democrats of Colorado.
> Frank Plaut,
> *President.*
> Lakewood, Colo.
> Richard Lamm,
> *Vice-President.*
> Denver, Colo.
> Ann Landwehr,
> *Secretary.*
> Colorado Springs, Colo.
> Edward Martinez,
> *Treasurer.*
> Pueblo, Colo.
> Barbara Rutherford,
> *National Committeewoman.*
> Denver, Colo.
> Thomas T. Farley,
> *National Committeeman.*
> Pueblo, Colo.

Battle for the Dollar

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, sole reliance on monetary measures to sustain a high level growing economy and to control inflation has become so badly overused that, as the following editorial from the August 18 New York Times comments, it "merely means an increasingly frantic competition for a diminishing supply of credit." The price of home mortgage money has become so prohibitive that buyers are refusing to buy and sellers are refusing to sell.

The administration's continued unwillingness to undertake obviously necessary and responsible fiscal restraints has resulted in an anxious imbalance in the money markets, and confusion throughout the business community.

One result of this economic turmoil is a recession of major proportions in the homebuilding and lumber industries. New housing starts at a seasonally adjusted annual rate plunged to 1,064,000 in July. This rate, a 40-percent drop from the rate of December 1965, means that this economic indicator has already fallen below the level expected by the National Association of Home Builders for the end of this year—and is at the lowest point since 1960.

It is patently evident that this Nation cannot expect to conduct successfully a war in Vietnam and at the same time experience an economic disaster at home. The abandonment of the wage and price guidelines, the unrest in the stock market, the overexpansion of industrial plants and equipment, the overextension in installment buying, and the high interest rate grab in the money-mad marketplace have proceeded unrestrained by administration policy.

As the following editorial from the New York Times says:

> The people of the United States, whose prosperity and security depend on the soundness of the economy, have not abandoned hope that they will hear a clear voice from Washington.
>
> BATTLE FOR THE DOLLAR
>
> The Administration's long over-reliance on monetary policy as a brake on the boom has brought the fight against inflation to a critical pass. The rise in the prime bank-lending rate to 6 per cent, the highest level in four decades, is coupled with insistent evidence that even the tightest of tight money will not end the wild scramble for business loans and the instability it brings to the whole economy.
>
> The surge of corporate profits to record heights and the Government's connivance in demolishing what was left of its wage-price guideposts in the airlines strike provide the impetus for a fresh assault on the purchasing power of the dollar—now being eroded at a rate of 3.5 per cent a year after a half-decade of remarkable steadiness. The economy remains basically strong, but Administration and Congressional action is needed to keep its imbalances from tipping it into a slump.
>
> Yet all that comes from the White House even now are hand wringing pleas for voluntary restraint, negated almost before they are issued by assurances that the United States is doing much better than any other Western nation in holding down the cost of living. The imminence of the November elections seems to have ruled out any serious consideration of a general tax increase, which—if it had been enacted into law months ago when its desirability became apparent—might already have banked the inflationary fires without taking all the steam out of the nation's prosperity.
>
> Even the most obvious of indicated moves to curb the flood of funds into new industrial plants and equipment, a suspension of the 7 per cent tax credit for capital investment, has never been taken. High demand, high production, high employment have all combined to throw on the monetary authorities a burden vastly greater than they were equipped to bear—all this in defiance of the precepts of the "new economics," which require Government to be as energetic in checking an overexuberant economy as it has proved itself to be in pepping up an underactive one.
>
> • • •
>
> The only remedies being applied still come from the Federal Reserve Board—this time in the shape of a higher reserve requirement on bank time deposits—but it has become an open question now whether such tactics have not already been so overused that they merely mean an increasingly frantic competition for a diminishing supply of credit. The chief sufferers in such a competition tend to be homebuilders, small businesses and municipalities, which find money so costly that they must defer urgently needed public projects.
>
> The consensus of business and labor cooperation on which the President relied for maintenance of his anti-inflation program is in a state of collapse. The president of the striking airline machinists proudly informs his members that the settlement they have negotiated with the help of Cabinet-level mediators "completely shatters" the guideposts for all unions. The steel industry raised its prices without responding to a White House request for consultation. But the people of the United States, whose prosperity and security depend on the soundness of the economy, have not abandoned hope that they will hear a clear voice from Washington.

Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 16, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14810) to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize additional amounts for assistance thereunder, to authorize grants for certain technical studies, and to provide for an expedited program of research, development, and demonstration of new urban transportation system.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 I would like to bring to the attention of the Members a vigorous campaign being waged in Minnesota. This campaign is taking place in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area in and around Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The campaign advocates modern rapid mass transportation and opposes more freeways. It is under the sponsorship of the Fifth District Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. E. Hane Carlson and Mrs. A. E. Bowman serving as codirectors of the campaign.

The efforts of Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Bowman and their fellow workers have aroused a strong civic interest in mass transportation. Full information and campaign materials have been furnished to local, State, and Federal officials, committees, commissions, and civic groups. The campaign is primarily directed at furnishing information to the people of the Twin Cities area, urging them to make their preferences for mass transportation known to their elected officials. I have received many communications from constituents who have been inspired by this campaign.

The directors of the campaign believe that in too many metropolitan areas the citizens have been told that in order to get a modern rapid mass transit system sometime in the future, they must agree to accept all proposed freeways. This solution is then called "balanced transportation." The directors contend, however, that practically no modern transit has been built throughout the country, while great numbers of metropolitan freeways have been built, with resultant car chaos, urban sprawl, and air pollution—but no transportation solution. The directors want to turn the situation around and put the primary emphasis upon adequate, modern mass transit before additional freeways can be built.

In their campaign, the Fifth District Women's Clubs quote the views of nationally recognized experts, such as Morris Ketchum, Jr., president of the American Institute of Architects:

> Highways are being built through cities blindly . . . with disastrous results.

Mr. Ketchum resigned in protest as a Government adviser on highway design.

Also used in the campaign are statements of Reginald Issacs, a Harvard University regional planning professor:

> If things are not to go clunk one day and halt, use of private cars will have to be reduced in the city center . . . freeways will be saturated soon after they are completed, and mass transit must be devised.

Also furnished to the people in this campaign are the views of I. M. Pei, the noted architect and planner:

> A city to be great needs heart . . . the new cities of the Southwest, built after the car and its mobility, are in real trouble. Their centers are usually scattered, separated from each other by freeways. They must bring life back to their main centers—build apartments in their downtown so that there will be life after dark to nourish the cultural and business life of the city.

Also covered in the campaign material are air pollution, health hazards, the cost factor, and the effect on neighborhoods.

Civic leaders in other urban areas throughout the country who are interested are invited to write Mrs. A. E. Bowman, 2642 Burnham Road, Minneapolis, Minn., 55416, for the campaign materials being used in the Twin Cities area.

Through the passage of the Mass Transportation Act of 1966 and future legislation, I hope that Congress will place increasing emphasis upon rapid mass transit so that people in urban areas will have an effective choice between metropolitan freeways and mass transportation.

The Meaning of Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, hundreds of books have been written on the meaning of freedom in a democracy, but it can be said in a few words, as in this short piece from the Morristown, Tenn., Daily Gazette-Mail which states very well the necessary limitations of freedom:

> FREEDOM IN SOCIETY
>
> No one should ever expect to be entirely free. It is one of the necessary conditions in building a civilized society that each individual must give up certain areas of his own freedom in order to make it possible for all

people to enjoy an optimum degree of freedom.

We really accept the idea that people who would like to make their living by holding people up at the point of a gun must give up their freedom to do so. People who want to drive their cars 50 miles an hour in the city and 100 miles an hour on the highway have to surrender that kind of freedom also. There are hundreds of clear-cut examples of this kind where people must give up some of the freedom which they might have enjoyed if they were living as cave men in a lawless area.

But there are some kinds of freedom which must be preserved intact. Every individual must be free to think to the best of his ability; he must be free to communicate his thoughts to other people; he must be free to associate with other people; and he must be free to participate democratically in the government of his country. These freedoms must be gained and held or all other freedoms may be lost or never achieved. It is the exercise of these freedoms which distinguishes a man from a mouse.—REGINA (SASK.) COMMONWEALTH.

Arnold Hoffmann

SPEECH

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 5, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Arnold Hoffmann lived in the heart of my congressional district at 144 East 58th Street.

He was typical of the district in his interest in art and culture, but he was outstanding in his ability as an artist to convey the meaning of freedom in the anti-Nazi themes of some of his best known paintings.

His death at the age 80 is mourned because of his great contribution to society.

His obituary from the New York Times follows:

ARNOLD HOFFMAN IS DEAD AT 80—A PAINTER OF ANTI-NAZI THEMES—RUSSIAN-BORN ARTIST TURNED FROM LANDSCAPES TO TOPICAL COMMENTARY

Arnold Hoffmann, an artist best-known for his anti-Nazi paintings, died Sunday night in Lenox Hill Hospital after a long illness. He was 80 years old and lived at 144 East 58th Street.

Mr. Hoffman came to critical attention in the nineteen-twenties, in his period of mysticism and symbolism, when Edward Alden Jewell, art critic of The New York Times, saw in his work "a fusion of music and painting" and quoted the artist as saying that "music has never been far from my brush."

By 1938, Mr. Hoffmann, conscious of the bloodshed in Ethiopia, Spain and China, turned from landscapes and abstractions to white-faced women and children running from the brilliant reds of burst aerial bombs, and to trenches filled with corpses.

FREEDOM HOUSE EXHIBITION

"An artist must reflect the era he is in," Mr. Hoffmann wrote, "though some claim that art must be pure, untouched by any religious or political conflicts."

Mr. Hoffmann had at first been known as a painter of flowers, then of portraits. But of his absorption in topical commentary, he said in an interview: "I love flowers. I want to paint them, but I am ashamed to."

His war poster, "Slave World—or Free World," was bought by the Office of War Information and distributed among workers in arms factories.

In 1942, his five large anti-Nazi paintings were shown and then hung in Freedom House, because, Herbert Agar, president of Freedom House said, "these pictures can contribute as much to the fullest awakening of America as a major bombing of our cities by the enemy."

One of his paintings, "Civilization, 1940," depicted Jews—young and old, women and children—being disgorged from cattle cars at the entrance to a concentration camp. It was hung in the University of Palestine in Israel.

He commemorated the 1942 destruction of Lidice by the Nazis in a painting acquired by the National Museum of Prague. His "Defense of Stalingrad" was accepted for the Soviet Government collection. His "D-Day" took an Allied Artists prize.

A NATIVE OF ODESSA

In recent years he traveled to and painted in Israel, Greece and Spain. In 1956, Mr. Hoffmann was elected to the International Institute of Arts and Letters and in 1957 to the Royal Society of Arts in London.

A native of Odessa, Russia, he studied at the School of Beaux Arts Ostromensky, where he became a teacher before he was 20. He went on to study in Munich, Germany, and arrived in the United States in 1910.

In recent years Mr. Hoffmann turned to the rocks of the coast of Maine, where he had a summer home for subject matter. His work is in many museums and private collections.

Mr. Hoffmann was a member of the American Water Color Society, the Audubon Association and the Allied Artists of America.

Surviving are his widow, the former Laura Schwartz; two sons, Arnold Hoffmann Jr., art director of the Magazine and Book sections of The New York Times, and Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, a research chemist of New Canaan, Conn.; and four grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held tomorrow at 2:30 P.M. at Frank E. Campbell's, Madison Avenue and 81st Street.

Yes, There Is a Better Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the editorial "Yes, There Is a Better Way" appeared in the August 19, issue of the Wall Street Journal. While I would acknowledge that there are no easy answers to the complex problems facing our Nation such as inflation, the article does, in my opinion, offer some cogent observations. The editorial follows and I commend it to the reading of my colleagues:

YES, THERE IS A BETTER WAY

After the nation's banks raised interest rates on business loans the other day, Treasury Secretary Fowler had some interesting things to say about inflation's causes and cures.

Unlike some other Administration officials, for example, the Secretary is unwilling to blame inflation almost solely on the price and wage decisions of businessmen and labor leaders. He clearly sees that a prime problem is the swelling supply of money and credit in the economy.

"We need to limit credit to help restrain rising prices," Mr. Fowler says. "But surely there is a better way to limit credit than by simply raising its price."

The Treasury Secretary of course realizes that price increases can help restrain demand. When the cost of something rises, some people somewhere will decide to get along without it, for a while, anyway. But limiting the demand for credit or anything else, as Mr. Fowler suggests, does not necessarily reduce the supply.

How, then, should the available supply be reduced? Well, the Secretary appears to believe the banks should just turn away more prospective borrowers. "Credit expansion can and should be restrained," he says, "by bankers saying 'no' to borrowers on criteria other than that of who is willing to pay the highest rate."

One trouble with that is that bankers already are using a number of other criteria, chief of which is the borrower's ability to repay. To expect lenders to go much further and screen out loan applicants by, say, someone's concept of their social worthiness is not only unrealistic but unfair to the banks.

In any case, there is a much more promising approach. Ample machinery exists to shrink the supply of funds the banks have available to lend; all that is required is the will to use it.

For one thing, the Federal Reserve System could do more than it has done up to now. Though the Fed this week raised the banks' requirements, the net effect of its actions this year has been to bolster the banks' ability to make loans to customers. Since the first of the year the Federal Reserve has added nearly $2 billion to its holdings of Treasury securities, a move that supplies the banks with reserves. Interest rates have risen only because the demand for loans has grown even faster than the supply of funds.

The Reserve System's problem is a ticklish one; if it slammed on the brakes, reversing the rise in the banks' reserves, interest rates would be likely to rise even more. There could be an extremely sharp credit squeeze which well might be quite painful for many people. That prospect, however, could be eased if the Fed were getting more help from the rest of the Government.

Mr. Fowler's own Treasury Department could help by curbing its borrowing, which accounts for a large part of that credit demand that concerns the Secretary. To make that possible, the Government would naturally have to give up the idea that it can spend limitlessly to rebuild cities and people, finance supersonic transport planes and do practically anything else at the same time that it is fighting a major war.

Governmental IOUs, after all, have a habit of finding their way into the hands of the banks, which often sell them to the Federal Reserve; these transactions increase the banks' reserves and thus their capacity for extending additional credit—to the Government or someone else.

As yet, unfortunately, this approach to credit-curbing finds little favor in official circles. Though the airlines strike surely should have proved the wage-price "guideposts" are useless against inflation, Federal officials struggle to find some way to reconstruct them. Powerful pressures are exerted to persuade the Reserve System it should do nothing more to restrict credit. Through it all, the Administration, aided and abetted by Congress, goes on spending almost as recklessly as ever.

No one can forecast with precision the results of these and other actions; the U.S. economy is tough and resilient, capable of absorbing a lot of abuse. What should be evident by now is that, to borrow Mr. Fowler's words, "surely there is a better way."

The Efforts by the Employees of Nonstruck Airlines Deserves Recognition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 9, 1966

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, during the recent airline strike, the concerns of the moment caused most Americans to overlook the good work of the employees of the nonstruck airlines. As one who had occasion to benefit from their efforts in my travels to and from my district, I would simply like to express a word of thanks. Throughout the 43 days of the strike, these employees had to struggle with a great overload of customers, and no doubt their effectiveness in meeting these new responsibilities helped to avert a national emergency situation.

I ask leave to reprint an article from the Washington, D.C., Evening Star of August 18, 1966, which reports the ordeal that employees of the nonstruck airlines experienced, and quite appropriately commends them for their exceptional patience, cheerfulness, and efficiency.

The article follows:

Ordeal for Employees of Nonstruck Airlines Is Nearly Over

(By John Sherwood)

"It's about time is all I have to say, young lady," intoned the stern voice on the other end of the telephone.

"I've had a terrible time getting this number and I fully intend to report the delay to your supervisor. Even the recording telling me that your lines were busy was busy. I want a flight to San Francisco, first class, tomorrow. Yes . . . tomorrow. What? Two w-e-e-k-s! Wait two weeks? The *airline* strike? *What* airline strike?"

It was bound to happen sooner or later and the young American Airlines reservations clerk, now in her 42nd day of the strike, looked up at the ceiling and politely told the caller that yes, Virginia, there is an airline strike and that's why our lines are so busy and everything.

"Maybe it's a good thing this didn't happen during the first week of the strike," said Jim Lout, American's reservations manager at National Airport, laughing: "Our girls were working 12 hours a day and seven days a week then, and a call like that might have been the straw to break the camel's back."

Lout, however, noted that this on-the-job training for his new people was something they would never learn in a classroom. "They were sent to the front lines cold," he added, "and came out with flying colors."

During those first few weeks the novices had to reroute passengers to Seattle, Wash., by way of Mexico City. One Washington customer got to Helena, Mont., after stops in Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Now everyone is walking around National Airport these days with their fingers crossed as the International Association of Machinists votes on the new contract tomorrow.

Delta Air Lines has hired some of the United Air Lines girls to man their telephones.

At Northeast Airlines the sales offices are open seven days a week and they are advising customers to transact business in person at National for better service. Braniff International is working reservation agents 12 hours a day and some six days a week to keep up with the demand. But the airline telephone numbers are busy almost constantly.

Among the best hours to call are between 1 a.m. and 7 a.m. and there have been many who have taken to watching the Late, Late Show on television to keep awake.

Herbert D. Ford, D.C. sales manager for American, noted that "we had planned to process about 123,000 telephone calls last month. We received 348,000. One day alone we handled 20,866 calls, and in one 11-day period we recorded 38,000 busy signals."

All the airlines struggling with the overload of customers have been receiving letters commending them for their "splendid efforts" and "cheerfulness and efficiency."

One minister wrote: "Even in an age of technical wizardry, seldom do we find people and machines blending so perfectly together."

And one man praised an American stewardess who was "especially good considering the extra attention they had to give to Zsa Zsa Gabor, who was also on the flight."

Even "Standby Situations" are subject to change from hour to hour, mainly because many persons often make other reservations, hoping that one comes through.

These days even the salesmen are staying inside to answer telephones. Many of the major airlines have IBM computers attached right to the typewriters so that an answer to a reservations question comes through almost immediately. But even the electronic computers are overloaded once in a while, and they just stop cold to rest for a minute or two before resuming their maddening pace.

During the first two weeks of the strike the working airlines had to keep an eye on reservations clerks who were beginning to show signs of physical exhaustion. Some supervisors put in a few 24-hour days and were ordered home for rest.

Jim Lout says the whole experience has been especially trying for him because he had to reschedule 18 vacations.

Panama City Post No. 2185, VFW

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously impressed with the work of the Panama City Post No. 2185 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It was designated as the outstanding post in the State of Florida in 1965 and 1966 for the following remarkable accomplishments:

First. First post in Florida to reach 100 percent in membership of the previous year.

Second. First post in Florida to meet its quota and go over the top, by securing 20 new members.

Third. First and only post in the State of Florida to produce a national winner in the Voice of Democracy contest, Mike Stone, of Bay High School, who went on to Washington, D.C., and captured fourth place in the Nation, plus a $1,500 scholarship.

Fourth. Won a citation for outstanding work in Americanism.

Fifth. Received a citation for outstanding work in youth activities.

Sixth. A citation was awarded for the Buddy Poppy sale.

Seventh. The 1965–66 commander, Peter I. Culbertson, was awarded the Carnegia Award for heroism in saving lives during a lightning storm where one boy was killed.

It was this commander's great pleasure and pride to be called to the rostrum, at the department convention at Daytona Beach in June, 6 times, to receive these plaques and awards, in front of the Florida delegation of some 3,000 members.

All of these activities did not cost the members a penny, other than regular dues. The work that the post is doing with young people is worth many times the price.

The Rallying Point

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the technological progress of the Nation, as well as our national security, is of concern to all the Members of Congress. I wish to call to your attention the editorial of Mr. William J. Coughlin in the August 22 issue of Technology Week.

Mr. Coughlin reviews the recently published study of the Subcommittee on NASA Oversight citing the need for new decisions in the national space program to take advantage of the manpower and industrial base that has been established in our Apollo program so that the public may receive a return on the investment which they have made.

The editorial follows:

The Rallying Point

The study of future national space objectives by the House Subcommittee on NASA Oversight is a timely and thoughtful document. Its conclusions and recommendations are worthy of close analysis by all those connected with the space program.

The study was submitted to the full House Space Committee by subcommittee chairman Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.) and was prepared by James E. Wilson and Joseph M. Felton of the Committee staff.

Its major contribution is to focus attention on the urgent need for a major decision concerning the nation's space program. The Administration has failed to show any realization that the time for definition of a new national space goal is now, even before the accomplishment of the manned lunar landing. The urgency of this may fail to impress the layman; yet, due to the nature of the lead times involved, such a decision is imperative.

As the subcommittee study points out: "Goals in space, boldly conceived and imaginatively carried out, and encompassing the available technology of today, are required to assure our scientific and technological preëminence in the 1970's . . ."

The subcommittee study lists five major policy factors which need to be evaluated as part of the criteria for developing a balanced, well-ordered national space program. These are: national security; economic advantage; scientific discovery; international cooperation and competitive position; and technological progress.

We object to the context and order of importance in which the last of these is placed. Technological progress, in fact, is the key to success in the other four areas. Without it, we cannot achieve the first four.

The need for technological progress indeed is what makes it so urgent that proper decisions be made in regard to the space program. It is the space program which largely provides the advanced technology on which such progress depends. To allow the space program to run down for lack of decision on the part of the Administration is to needlessly throw away the nation's foremost asset.

The subcommittee document recognizes this when it states:

"The identification of a major new national space objective is needed to provide a framework for ordering the various possible missions which should be included. Such an objective . . . would provide focus, direction, and a basis for measurement to future space effort. For example, such an objective could be based on a manned planetary flyby by the mid 1970's with a planetary manned landing by the early 1980's. With such a rallying point, a program of unmanned and manned missions could converge providing definition and a timetable for unmanned planetary probes to gather essential scientific data, conventional and nuclear propulsion requirement development, life support, communications, and other needs."

We think the phrase "rallying point" is a significant one, for that is just what is required. The objective of a manned lunar landing established by the late President Kennedy has provided the rallying point for the space program to date. What the Administration must recognize is that the time for establishment of another rallying point already has arrived.

Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator of Manned Space Flight for NASA, made it quite clear why this is so in his estimates for the subcommittee. He said:

"By the end of 1967, we will have something like 200,000 people, 50 percent less than we had at our peak. By the end of 1968, we will be down to about 100,000 people, and by the end of 1969, if the program is successful and going as it should, we will be nearing the end of our employment.

"Sometime in the middle of 1967, we will begin the phasing out of that part of the Michoud facilities that are included for the S-1B stage. By the middle of 1968, or the end of 1968, we will begin the phasing out of the Mississippi facility. That means mothballing these facilities.

"We will have closed down, at the end of 1968, the launch pads in Florida used for the launching of the *Saturn 1B*. By the end of 1969 or early 1970, we will have closed down the launch pads in Florida that are included or used for the launching of the *Saturn V*."

Such waste of a major national resource would be nothing less than criminal. Yet this is not a future threat. It is something that already is happening—as evidenced by Dr. Mueller's remarks concerning employment.

We agree strongly with the study recommendation that NASA be asked to report to Congress not later than December 1 with its recommendations on possible major national space objectives. We also favor its call for subcommittee hearings at an early date to help future national space objectives.

We hope the subcommittee, which was rightfully critical in its report of NASA advanced program planning, will insist that the space agency bring in a meaningful list of objectives with established priorities—not an amorphous mass of things people at the agency would like to do.

Not only does Congress have a role to play in such decisions, but the Teague subcommittee is moving to fill a vacuum in the decision-making process. The Administration has shown itself reluctant to bring forth decisions in this area. NASA itself has backed away from defining the next national space objective. The subcommittee is performing a valuable national service in attempting to bring the matter to a head.

—William J. Coughlin.

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Appendix

American Ideals Through Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the youth committee of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York sponsors an annual essay contest open to the children and grandchildren of Masons. This year's topic was American Ideals Through Education." The winners of this contest were:

First place: Ronald Cotterill of Dryden, N.Y.

Second place: Alfred Wangenheim, Jr., of Hicksville, N.Y.

Third place: Paul Sheehy of Scarsdale, N.Y.

I warmly congratulate the winners and ask unanimous consent that their essays be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the essays were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN IDEALS THROUGH EDUCATION

(First Place, by Ronald Cotterill, Dryden, N.Y.)

"Tis education forms the mind: just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." These lines by Alexander Pope are relevant to "American Ideals Through Education." Education is a basic influence on the human race, occupying a prime position in the formation of American ideals of the past, present and future.

Thomas Jefferson was very influential in the origination and establishment of the basic ideal of America, democracy, Jefferson, a devoted scholar of the Age of Enlightenment and one of the most educated men during colonial times, was influenced by the philosophies of such men as Voltaire, Montesquieu and Diderot. From their ideologies this brilliant statesmen, scholar and devoted thinker fused into the Declaration of Independence the precepts of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the foundation of American democracy.

With these traditional American ideals the unachieved ideals of peace and equality are the motivating forces of our time. We as Americans have individually achieved our basic ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness but we still seek peace and equality between men. Ignorance, fostering the opposite of our ideals, terminates in discrimination, bigotry, economic and political slavery, fear and war. Education is the basic weapon against these adversaries. Only an educated society can employ (and enjoy) their rights wisely and cooperatively. The plight of uneducated citizens attempting to attain their ideals is readily shown by the Russian serfs and peasants of the nineteenth century. (2000 revolts were attempted from 1861–1863.) The lack of progressive education in Russia led to the advent of Communism.

If America is to survive internal strife—civil rights and anti war demonstrations—and external subversion—peaceful coexistence—it is imperative that we strive for achievement of peace and equality through education. For in the future wars will be won or lost in the minds of men.

AMERICAN IDEALS THROUGH EDUCATION

(Second place, by Alfred Wangenheim, Jr., Hicksville, N.Y.)

An ideal is the attainable goal of one person or a group of persons. The ideals of the American people are most often considered to be the Four Freedoms. But history has shown that these goals, however noble, would be forever beyond our reach unless they were built upon the solid foundation of a fifth freedom: Freedom from Ignorance.

We, in the United States today, use our free public school system as a stabilizing factor. It provides an equal opportunity for all to attain an education, regardless of race, color of skin, or religious affiliation, thereby underlining the American belief in the dignity of man. This is unquestionably important in a free enterprise society such as ours, if we are to expand our economy to keep pace with out growth of population.

The American educational system is responsible for instilling in each generation the qualities necessary for leadership of the country. Each student must learn and understand the problems of the world beyond our own boundaries. We must be able to recognize tyranny and subversion and be prepared to defeat them.

We Americans find ourselves citizens of the world's richest and most powerful nation. Ours is still a young country, but a study of our history will reveal how we have come so far is such a short time. We can point with pride to an impressive list of unforgettable names; military, political, and ordinary citizens who were willing to make great sacrifices for the country they loved.

Today, as in the past, we find we have many dedicated people, young and old, eager to serve our nation. These are citizens from all walks of life who are giving of their time and talents to teach others in this country and in foreign lands what American ideals can mean for them. In a very personal way, they are educating the poor and less fortunate members of the world's people for a better life. These Peace Corps members are doing what our federal assistance programs cannot do. They are, by their very presence among the poor, living proof that the American people are concerned for the rest of the world. In the final analysis, this may prove to be our most effective method of expounding American ideals.

AMERICAN IDEALS THROUGH EDUCATION

(Third place, by Paul Sheehey, Scarsdale, N.Y.)

In our society, education serves many functions. On an elementary level, it provides the student with the tools of learning and expression. On the university level, it orients him in the nuances of the various professions. But perhaps its most important function is the transmittance of American ideals. It performs this function in two ways. One, it affords the student a knowledge of his heritage, those qualities which have made our country great. Two, the actual processes of education evince clearly American ideals in action.

History and English, the courses which recount those ideas which caused the founding of our nation and the subsequent changes in its socio-political structure, comprise the foundation of our educational edifice. History provides an index to the tangible events and the intangible concepts which are an integral part of America. It manifests the theism which is the basis of our government. It demonstrates the rugged individualism which induced territorial expansion and permeated our political institutions. It shows that America, from its inception, was the repository of human rights. English, through a collation of literature, demonstrate the tenor of thought as evinced by the best barometer, the novel. In the novel, the thoughts which tempered and conditioned American ideals are elucidated fully.

Additionally, the processes by which students procure knowledge convey American ideals. Grades are accorded persuant to merit, not social position. Students are encouraged to express themselves freely. Thus, individualism is spawned. In selecting courses, students, while required to study those disciplines which will afford them a better idea of the American tradition, are allowed considerable freedom, the freedom which is an intrinsic segment of our culture.

Thus, education transmits American ideals. Through subject content and the means by which these subjects are selected and taught, students are made more acutely aware of their heritage.

National Drum and Bugle Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, August 20 through 27 has been designated National Drum and Bugle Corps Week. I wish to call this to the attention of my colleagues so that they may join me in paying tribute not only to the fine young people across the country who participate in drum and bugle corps activities, but also to the sponsoring organizations and devoted advisers who make possible such participation.

As past commander of American Legion Post 229, Utica, N.Y., I am especially proud of the Magnificent Yankees, a post-sponsored drum and bugle corps which has earned for itself an outstanding reputation both for the quality of its music and the precision of its drill. All the many virtues characteristic of the American people are represented in the Magnificent Yankees. The many friends and followers of the corps know the young men to be patriotic, and determined to succeed in all that they undertake, yet good natured and fun loving as they march along.

The Magnificent Yankees have provided me with many moments of excitement and pride. To me, the group is something special. As an organization it has won for itself trophies and blue ribbons for excellence in performing, but the most significant accomplishment has been the winning of the respect, admiration, and continuing interest of all our citizens.

The national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will this week include in its parade in New York City over 65 such drum and bugle corps while Washington will soon witness similar display as this city plays host to the American Legion Convention. Thus we can sense the tremendous scope of this activity and its great impact upon the life of our Nation. At a time when too many young people are lax in conduct and appearance, it is very heartening and indeed exciting to watch clean cut, and smartly dressed outfits stage such thrilling performances of music and drill. Such a splendid group is a powerful antidote for juvenile delinquency.

The roots of the present-day drum and bugle corps are deep seated in our earliest history. The American Revolution began with a drum roll on Lexington Common and the muffled drums of past wars echo down to us today as part of our national heritage, reminding us of ideals of freedom and equality for which these wars were fought.

Today, many former members of drum and bugle units serve with our Armed Forces. Some are now in the combat areas of Vietnam. I am confident that the training they received as youths in local corps has helped bring these boys to manhood and has developed in them an awareness of the value of teamwork and discipline. Indeed, they are a credit not only to their organizations and hometowns, but to their Nation as well. I am proud to salute them.

Outline for Republican Victory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement prepared by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] on the record of the Johnson-Humphrey administration.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACTIONS OF THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ADMINISTRATION CITED BY SENATE GOP CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN THRUSTON B. MORTON AS AN OUTLINE OF THE REASONS FOR VOTING REPUBLICAN

1.

Senator THRUSTON B. MORTON of Kentucky, Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee and former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared August 15, the Johnson-Humphrey Administration "has evolved into a wonderland of fun and games—with little regard for the taxpayer, little concern for the citizen, and little, if any, attention to the plight of the consumer." Senator MORTON listed these examples:

Item: The contempt in which high-ranking officials of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration hold the American people is ably documented by a speech made by Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the President's Economic Advisers, at the University of Texas on April 15:

"Housewives are notoriously poor judges of what's happening to prices. . . ."

Item: President Johnson has repeatedly assured the American people he would make every effort to economize and to use Federal employees so as to make them economically productive. He promised a cut in Federal employment. This he has not done. Federal employment during the past year has risen more than a quarter of a million, the sharpest increase in the history of our Republic and definitely the largest increase in the last 12 years. Actual Federal civilian employment climbed from 2,508,119 in June of 1965 to 2,738,248 as of June 30, 1966. This is a net increase of 230,129 in 12 months.

During the Eisenhower Administration, Federal civilian employment dropped 4 times and during a 5th year it increased by only 135 employees. Since 1961 Federal employment has risen steadily except for 1964—an election year—when the Johnson Administration was trying to prove it was economically sound.

Item: The Administration claimed a budget deficit of "only" $2.3 billion in fiscal 1966. On July 21 Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS of Delaware put the lie to this claim. The Senator documented his figures and came up with an actual deficit of $10.2 billion. Not a Democrat on the Senate floor contested his claim.

Item: On the basis of a 40-hour work week for every week the Democratic Administration has been in office since January 1961, the Nation has been living beyond its means at the rate of $40 thousands a minute. This amounts to $2.5 million an hour. The 6-year deficit amounts to $30 billion worth of red ink.

Item: During the last 10 days of fiscal 1966 the Department of Agriculture bought 29 hundred typewriters at a cost of about $500 each. The Department instructed each of its offices throughout the country to buy one typewriter. Senator WILLIAMS has estimated that had the Department followed sound fiscal policy the purchase would have been made by soliciting bids on a mass basis and the Department could have saved one-half million dollars on this purchase alone.

Item: President Johnson has decided to allocate $10 million for a housing project in Alaska. This allocation was made despite a contention by his own people that the project was not economically sound.

Senator WILLIAMS said: "The only explanation we received was that in turn for approving the 10 million dollar project he could pick up one vote on a major bill he was trying to ram through Congress. This indicates that the price tag this Administration puts on one vote is $10 million. This is a big price."

Again, nobody challenged the statement.

Item: In 1961 the interest on our national debt was $8.9 billion. Today under the Johnson Administration the interest has jumped to over $12 billion a year and this amounts to more than a billion dollars a month just to pay interest.

Item: The crisis in credibility in Washington is so serious that the American people no longer trust their own Government. This doesn't seem to bother anybody at the White House. In fact, they joke about it. White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers told a gathering of radio and television newsmen, "The crisis of credibility has gotten so out of hand that we don't believe our leaks."

Item: CBS commentator Eric Severeid has declared: "I have observed there is a difference between the Irish Mafia (under President Kennedy) and the Texas Mafia. You may still receive the knife, but you get prayed over in the process."

Item: The spendthrift nature of this Administration has caused even Democrats to pause and wonder. Congressman SAM M. GIBBONS of Florida, Democrat, had made this comment: "We used to say we don't want any of that tainted Federal money. Now, we say 'tain't enough."

Item: In recent weeks the President has made a great show of anguish over his claim that his budget has been ballooned by the Congress. He is attempting to blame the representatives of the people for his own failings.

Senator NORRIS COTTON of New Hampshire, a veteran Republican, has explained what happened and why it happened in a very succinct paragraph: "The President has been playing an old game—present a deceptively low budget by cutting necessary programs—let Congress put them back and bear the onus for the deficit."

Item: LBJ has cut the school milk program, the school lunch program, funds for land grant colleges, funds for the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Telephone Administration. He cut funds for the Farmers Home Administration, for farm research programs for the Cooperative Extension Service. Incidentally, this program started out as a service to farmers but as city suburbs spread out to what was once farm country, this program is geared now more and more to the needs of suburban home owners and suburban housewives.

Item: The President has constantly bamboozled small business by promising small businessmen the moon and handing them some rather moldy green cheese instead. Small businessmen are caught in a financial squeeze. Their inventory buying has been sharply reduced because of a lack of credit. And their ability to meet the rising costs of doing business has been severely hampered. For months this year the Small Business Administration was a disorganized agency without a director and without direction. It was unable to fulfill its designated functions and is, indeed, wallowing in its own inefficiency. The losers: small businessmen who received no services and the taxpayers who footed the bill.

Item: By year's end the F.A.A. is expected to approve two model supersonic airliners. The Great Society will spend 2 billion tax dollars on the project. And to this day nobody knows, 1. Whether anybody will want to ride in the 2,000-mile-an-hour planes, and, 2. Whether any domestic airline is in the slightest bit interested in buying and using such aircraft. The whole idea seems to be to beat the British to the punch, whether the end product is worthwhile or not.

Item: Rent Supplements. The Administration and its supporters in Congress have been able to put across a very false impression of the rent subsidy bill. First of all, they claim that it is a $12 million proposition. It isn't. This is a 40-year program and once the $12 million voted this year is committed Congress will have to reappropriate $12 million for each of the 39 remaining years (presupposing the program is not broadened). This makes it initially a $480 million program. What they really wanted was $50 million a year—that is what they asked for originally.

As the bill stands, people eligible for the rent subsidy can move into a better home and will be required to pay from 20 percent to 25 percent of their income for rent.

The Government will make up the rest.

2.

The farmer has become the forgotten man of the LBJ-Freeman Administration, Senator Morton charged. "They talk about higher income, but what is higher income if it buys less today than before?" he said. "Under the Johnson-Freeman farm policies, parity has dropped! During the Eisenhower years it averaged *84.5* percent. Since then it has averaged *78* percent and this summer was *79* percent." In the Johnson-Freeman undeclared "war on agriculture," Senator Morton pointed out these facts:

Item: The Administration cut down hide exports.

Item: The Administration increased beef imports.

Item: The Administration dumped CCC-stored grains to knock down market prices.

Item: The Administration ordered the Defense Department to quit buying pork to knock down hog prices.

Item: The Administration tried to gut the school milk and school lunch programs.

Item: The Administration has stopped watershed projects at the Budget Bureau.

Item: The Administration has continually tried to reduce REA and RTA loan funds.

Item: The Administration called for reductions in soil conservation programs.

Item: The Administration tried to reduce extension service programs and the FHA loan program.

And worse—they tried to blame the farmer for inflation.

Crass Cynicism: Secretary Freeman, talking to Democratic candidates in Washington, D.C., advised them to "slip, slide, and duck" the food price issue. However, if cornered, he suggested they play up to the farmers rather than the housewife—because farmers are organized and housewives are not. (Source: Washington dispatch of July 28 to the Chicago Tribune, published July 29, section 1, page 17.)

And, on August 16, the Commerce Department officially reported farm income in the United States declined for the fourth successive month. The White House and Secretary Freeman cannot duck this stark fact.

3.

"The Pocketbook" is one of the most critical issues of today. While the White House makes page one news in commenting on a $2 or $3 a ton increase in steel, comparatively little is heard about the $500 or $600 a ton increase in bacon prices (and the farmer isn't to blame). Senator MORTON gave this rundown on the history-making increase in the cost of living:

Bread, bacon, and baloney

The New York Daily News (July 25) quoted a butcher as saying he preferred to wait on young couples. Explained the butcher:

"I hate to see grown people cry. The young ones at least don't remember what prices used to be."

Said the President of the United States in Des Moines, Iowa, June 30:

"When those folks (apparently Republicans) start talking to you about inflation, you tell them that is something you only have to worry about in Democratic Administrations."

The cost of living reached an all-time high of 112.9 in June (latest figure to August 17). That means, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

1. The 1933 dollar is now worth 40 cents.

2. The 1940 dollar is a little better, 43.2 cents.

3. The 1957–59 dollar (on which the current cost of living index is based) is now "capable" of buying 88.6 cents worth of groceries.

Never before in all our history has the dollar been so debased.

The cost of living increase in the first 6 months of 1966 was the biggest 6-month jump in 8 years. And, also in June, mortgage interest rates jumped 2 percent—in just that month. (Figures from Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

"Higher taxes and higher prices more than wiped out whatever additional income Americans earned in the 3-month period ended June 30, the Government disclosed today," United Press-International news service reported in a dispatch from Washington July 25. "After paying accelerated payroll withholding and other taxes, and adjusting his income for inflation, the average American had $10 less purchasing power in the second quarter than in January, February, and March," the news story said. United Press-International also reported:

"Per capita take-home pay, adjusted for inflation, fell from an annual rate of $2,287 in the first quarter to $2,277 in April, May, and June.

"The second-quarter decline in purchasing power followed 1965 gains of $22 in the first quarter, $19 in the second, $60 in the third, $29 in the fourth, and $17 in the first quarter of 1966.

"The figures were prepared by President Johnson's council of economic advisers.

"In a June 30 speech at Des Moines, the President said Americans had been outpacing inflation because incomes had risen faster than prices. He was talking about the past five years.

"But during the past 12 months, while incomes have continued to advance, prices have risen at a much faster pace than before. As a result, the man in the street has had to run even faster to stay ahead. In the second quarter, he fell behind.

"According to the council's figures, Americans' personal income rose nearly $9 billion in the second quarter to an annual rate of $573 billion. But taxes increased $4 billion to $73.6 billion and thus ate up nearly half the income gain.

"That left Americans with $499.7 billion in after-tax income before figuring the impact of inflation. They spent $472.1 billion and saved $27.6 billion, or more than five cents of each after-tax dollar.

"At least some of the higher Federal taxes Americans paid in the second quarter were deliberately imposed to fight inflation by taking more money out of consumers' hands.

"Thus, in the absence of higher taxes, prices might have risen even faster than they did.

"If inflation is ignored, per-capita incomes rose from an annual rate of $2,525 in the first quarter to $2,542 in the second. But if both figures are translated into "constant" dollars—to take account of inflation—the per-capita incomes or purchasing power fell from $2,287 to $2,277.

"This could spell trouble for Democrats in the fall elections. It is also likely to add to labor demands for big wage increases to offset the higher cost of living."

The money squeeze and interest rates

Since the day a Democratic Administration eagerly adopted the Populist "cheap money" philosophy, the Democratic Party has billed itself as the party of low interest rates and the degraded dollar. Despite "crocodile tears" on the part of the Administration, the American people find themselves in a vise: Johnson's high interest rates squeezing against a tight money market. The phrase "Johnson interest rates" is the term used during debate in the Senate July 28 by a Democrat who condemned his Administration for economic policies causing the highest interest rates in more than four decades. All segments of the American public are involved.

Item: Home buyers are paying 6.4 percent, 7¼ percent, and 8 percent interest for mortgage money.

Item: Major New York commercial banks raised automobile financing rates from 4¼ percent to 4¾ percent a month ago. This means automobile buyers will be paying 9½ percent simple annual interest instead of 8½ percent.

Item: The City of New York accepted bids July 26 on a $112.9 million bond issue at an interest rate of 4.65 percent—the highest rate on New York municipal bonds in over 40 years.

Item: The Kentucky Turnpike Authority had to pay 4.81 percent to borrow money on a recent bond issue.

Item: The Treasury Department July 18 had to offer six-month bills (short-term borrowing) at 5.1 percent interest—highest in 45 years.

Item: Treasury had to raise interest rates to 5¼ percent to refinance some $9 billion worth of bonds (long-term borrowing) due for payment August 15.

Item: Notes issued by some Federal agencies are paying as high as 5.87 percent interest.

Where the pinch hurts

A. Home Building: 1. New starts, FHA inspected and approved: June 1965—15,500; June 1966—12,200. 2. Annual rate sale of all homes (seasonally adjusted); June 1965—778,000; June 1966—518,000. 3. New homes sold: June 1965—15,700; June 1966—13,300. 4. Annual rate of sales, new homes, seasonally adjusted: June 1965—154,000; June 1966—127,000. 5. Applications, FHA home purchases: June 1965—81,100; June 1966—53,700. 6. Home loans made by savings and loan associations insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: May 1965—65,237; May 1966—50,822.

B. Private Construction: Annual rate (seasonally adjusted) includes home building and all other private and commercial construction: January 1966—$53.3 billion; June 1966—$51.2 billion.

C. Public Construction (Federal, State, local): January 1966—$22.8 billion; June 1966—$22.5 billion. Example: A large urban renewal project in Alexandria, Virginia, was cancelled July 28 because the money market was "too tight."

Note: On August 16 commercial banks in large cities increased their prime interest rate to 6 percent. "Prime interest rate" is that charged the largest and most credit-worthy customers, mostly corporations. This boost was the fourth increase this year. Such an increase usually sets off interest rate jumps throughout the credit field.

D. Labor Force: The AFL–CIO Building Trades Council reports a gradual but steady decline in employment over the past four months. Council spokesman states: "Every day there's been a little less work and a little less money." Hardest hit has been Southern California. "There's a real bad unemployment problem among our members there," according to Building Trades Council spokesman.

E. Education:

1. School construction is being slowed by the inability of school districts and other local government units to borrow money at reasonable interest rates.

2. Individuals attempting to borrow money to finance college tuition and expenses for their children find themselves unable to borrow or else forced to pay higher interest rates.

3. Institutions of higher education dependent on borrowed funds to match Federal or State funds for school construction will find themselves increasingly in a tight situation due to high rates, tight credit.

F. The effect of the tight money policy on small business can probably best be gauged through a July 19 dialogue between Representative JOE L. EVINS of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Small Business, and Charles L. Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Both men are Democrats. The exchange:

The Chairman: "We have had testimony here yesterday and we have had appeals for the need and necessity for the direct loan program. This is the real heart of the SBA program."

Mr. Schultze: "Well, obviously what is happening, of course, is that over the past year and a half the money markets have gotten a lot tighter and Federal program after Federal program, the total demand for direct loans relative to the amount of funds available have gone up substantially. This is true in SBA. It is true in housing. It is true in farmers. It is true in HEW. It is true wherever we have a direct loan program. . . ."

The Chairman: "Mr. Schultze, I think I speak for the majority of the Committee. We feel when there are periods of tight money and high interest rates, the first ones who are hurt and feel the pinch are the small business sector of the economy."

Mr. Schultze: "You have a good point there and I am not arguing that at all."

G. July Auto Output fell 38 percent.

H. Due to the increasing difficulty in borrowing money: State and county officials are concerned that projects involving school construction, sanitation facilities, water development facilities, streets, highways, and public buildings will either be scaled down, postponed or cancelled.

Caesar's share

Taxes and Politics:

The present Administration has consistently used the power to tax for political purposes. In 1964, everybody got a tax break. Republican efforts to cut excise taxes (in effect a national sale tax) were defeated because of Administration pressures. In 1965, President Johnson recommended a cut in excise taxes, claiming the idea as his very own. The cut was enacted. In 1966, he came back to Congress and asked that the cut be repealed. Also in 1966 the President asked for authority to impose a graduated withholding tax on salaries and earnings.

There have been repeated suggestions from the President that he be given authority to raise or lower taxes on a standby basis, to meet changing economic conditions. No such authority has been granted by Congress which would, by enacting such authority, abdicate its constitutional responsibility in the taxing field.

Newspaper columnist Henry J. Taylor observed this month the Johnson-Humphrey Administration was playing a shell game, resorting to the practice of rigging. "When they tell us they're giving us something they're switching the pea," he said in reporting:

"All Presidents through World War II taxed the people $248 billion. This included two World Wars. The New Frontier-Great Society has taxed us about $500 billion. In only five and a half years this is more than twice as much as all administrations have taxed us in 156 years. And Washington still cannot pay its bills."

State and local taxes

There is a general trend toward higher and higher State and local taxes in the United States to meet the increasing demand for services by a growing population.

Examples: 1. The State of Maryland authorized a temporary 1 percent local income tax for the first time in 1966. It was immediately imposed by Montgomery County. 2. The State of Virginia for the first time imposed a State sales tax for 1966, effective September 1. A number of cities and counties immediately added a local sales tax on top of the State tax.

Gold is for giving

In less than a decade the gold reserve in the United States has dropped by nearly $10 billion, from a little over $23 billion to $13.3 billion as of August 1, 1966. For the past five and a half years American dollars have been moving overseas for imports, foreign aid, foreign military assistance, to pay American troops stationed overseas, investments abroad and tourism, at a rate exceeding the flow of dollars into the United States by about $3 billion a year. So what? What do an imbalance of payments and a dwindling gold reserve mean to Americans? The basic answer can be summed up in one word: Jobs. U.S. foreign aid and foreign investments have created in Europe and Japan an enormous and strong industrial economy. These industrial complexes have been able to produce nearly everything from transistors to trucks, from stained glass windows to steel ingots, more cheaply than they can be produced in the United States.

Result: Fewer jobs for workers in these industries, fewer opportunities for new employment in these industries.

Sample: Ironically, souvenirs sold at the Iwo Jima monument in Arlington, Virginia, have stamped on the bottom, "Made in Japan."

4.

"NOBODY'S GOING HUNGRY—YET" BUT THE SILENT MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP POURS OUT ITS COMPLAINTS, FEARS, ALARM ON RISING PRICES

"There's just no catching up. You're always falling a little bit more behind." "No matter how much you make, you could use two more jobs." "If I had to buy clothes, I couldn't make ends meet." These were just a few samples of how people feel about the highest cost of living in history and quoted by the New York Daily News August 17. Senator MORTON called attention to the intensive newspaper survey and study, made in depth by a team of 10 reporters. People from middle-income families were interviewed. The News said complaints and alarm poured forth from almost everyone. "Nobody's going hungry—yet. Nobody goes without shoes. But inflation . . . . has begun to erode (people's) sense of security and make them fearful of the future," the newspaper said. The News found middle-income families "caught in the relentless squeeze of costs that soar and taxes that weigh heavily." It stated a disturbing picture was emerging from the survey.

"The financial pressures that have hit all middle-income families across the country have hit New Yorkers in spades," the News said.

"The answers coming back to the News from the long silent middle millions hint that the current inflation is breeding more than just financial problems. It may be stockpiling social dynamite."

Whose Fault Is It?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, while the United States enjoys prosperity never before achieved by this Nation, poverty still remains. Two of the summer interns in my office have found and experienced this poverty in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of New York City through a program known as the Cornerstone project. One of these interns, Reynaldo Macias, has written of his experiences in an article entitled: "Whose Fault Is It?"

I include this article in the RECORD:

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

(By Renaldo F. Macias)

"I am a man; nothing that concerns mankind is alien to me."—Terence.

The *Cornerstone Project* was dreamed up and put into operation by three Michigan State law students, David Miller, Louis Ferrand and Larry Eaton. The purpose of the program is to expose those persons interested in poverty, civil rights and government, who may, in later life, be in a position to help the impoverished, understand and realize the conditions and problems of an urban ghetto, Bedford-Stuyvesant. The members of the Project work with local, city and Federally-sponsored anti-poverty organizations and programs. They also meet with persons from the community and talk to those persons responsible for the administration of the anti-poverty programs.

There were many views displayed in the ghetto. This article is part of a journal that I kept while participating in the Cornerstone Project. I hope it will convey some of the feelings and thoughts I encountered. I hope it will convey some of the problems present in the ghetto and in the community-at-large. The names of persons mentioned have been changed. The available space has required that I leave out much of what I would like to say. Thus, there are gaps in time sequences, but the gist of what I found, I believe, is still present.

Let me, for the sake of clarity, define some of the terms I have used which may have disputed meaning:

White power structure: the non-colored people of the United States who, in effect, control the social, economic and political power of this nation.

Colored population: Those who don't fit under the above-mentioned definition—i.e., Mexican-Americans, Negroes, Indians, Puerto Ricans, etc.

JULY 3, 1966—SUNDAY

We arrived at 242 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, New York, around four o'clock in the afternoon. For many of us it was the first inside look at a ghetto—a black ghetto. We met the three directors, Dave, Lou and Larry. Dinner that evening was good and continued to be excellent throughout the duration of the Project thanks to a member of the community, Mrs. Johnson. While we were getting adjusted to our new surroundings, we were introduced to several persons from the neighborhood and other volunteer workers in the Project. Among these was John Evans.

John has lived in Bedford-Stuyvesant all of his 28 years. He's intelligent, perceptive and alive with a spirit that embodies his environment and his people. He's had one year of college. In his youth he was a member of the Bishops (a gang of teen-agers—some young, some not-so-young) who did battle with the Stompers, the Jolly Stompers and the Chapmans. This was back in '54. There isn't as much "jitterbugging" (gang-fighting) as there used to be. John is reformed with respect to "jitterbugging," but he's trapped—trapped in a cycle called a ghetto, a slum. He's on his way to sleeping in the gutter and begging for pennies to buy his liquor, and it's a shame 'cause he's not the only one.

With introductions out of the way, John took us through the neighborhood on an impromptu get-acquainted tour. The itinerary included what he termed the narcotics areas, the red-light districts and some of the "swinging places." At one of these swinging places we met "Bo," John's cousin, who mentioned, in passing conversation, of having heard that John was touring "you fellas." This seemed to emphasize a comment made earlier by our guide about the white man in this so-called hell-hole. "You guys have lighter skin than mine. You are noticed. People around here don't forget your face if you're white. They wanna make sure the white man they see today ain't the police tomorrow. You guys won't have no trouble walking down these streets 'cause you been down them once, with me. You guys have my stamp, my O.K."

John arranged for two tables at a nightclub in the area, for that evening. We arrived home after two hours of walking with John. There was a seminar in progress.

The seminar was being led by a member of the community, Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis is a teacher at one of the neighborhood elementary schools. This seminar was my first contact with the New York City Board of Education. Let me explain a facet of this school system—that of assigning teachers to schools. The teachers are required to take a placement examination, from which they are put in ranking order, highest to lowest. Those near the top of the list are given their choice of schools first. Those teachers placing lowest on the examination must make their choice with reference to the last schools to be filled—the ghetto schools. With a complacent classroom and, many times, complacent administration, the most gung-ho teacher finds no other road than to follow suit and becomes complacent, apathetic towards the situation in the school and that of the child. Mrs. Davis is one of the few exceptions to this role.

This is only part of the problem. There is fault all around and it breeds, not only confusion for the child, but misunderstanding for the parents. Mrs. Davis put it somewhat this way: If I, as a teacher, were to visit a parent regarding his or her child's schoolwork, the initial reaction would be: "What trouble has Johnny gotten into now?" Parent-faculty communication has broken down. PTA's are many times unused instruments for voicing of complaints or discussion of misunderstandings.

Mrs. Davis has tried, against the current of popular apathy, to set up comunication between the teacher and the parents of the children in her class. She visits the home of many, if not all, of the children in her class before the semester begins, before Johnny becomes a disciplinary problem. She talks with the parents or the parent and tries to break down the apprehensive attitudes they usually have toward teachers and schools. Some parents come to the classroom and Mrs. Davis uses them as teaching assistants, pairing those children with, say, bad penmanship or bad spelling habits, to parents with similar difficulties. In this manner both parties, one by helping and the other by being helped, learn or can practice correct techniques.

That evening we took John's offer to go out. Everyone in the club seemed to be having a good time. There were a few long stares of inquiry and curiosity at our group, but none that seemed to say, "get outa here." We met the manager, enjoyed the show and everyone was cordial, friendly and very nice. Some members of our group were reluctant to mix. Many felt alien to a place, in a slum so depressed as Bedford-Stuyvesant, where people came just for a good time with loud music, easy dancing and lots of people.

JULY 4, 1966—MONDAY

The evening of the Fourth was relatively calm. The kids in the neighborhood were noisy and set off a few fire-crackers, but that was it. The clamor of their pastime carried them far into the night, beyond the witching hour, as it usually did. The seminar held that evening was with George Howard from Manpower Urban Service Training. George is a white Baptist minister who works in East Harlem. This is one of what he calls the "inner cities" of New York. The area is composed of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and a minimal number of poor whites.

What George had to say was interesting, to me, because he made a point I've believed in for several years. That is, that the term "culturally deprived" describes, not a trait of the minorities of this nation, but that part of the personality of the white, power structure which has brought about this situation of political, economic and social discrimination against the colored peoples of the United States—from the Mexican-American to the Indian to the Negro. Despite the educational level achieved by the white population in comparison to the "Other America," he has been deprived of the cultural benefits that come from knowing, working and living with different ethnic, social and racial groups. He has been brainwashed into a white world.

The melting pot of this America isn't working, hasn't worked since the second World War and won't work unless you're white. One-third of the United States population is "hidden under the rug" by the super-highways that avoid poverty.

The family culture and the social and intellectual interchange found in the family will provide the impetus for most children to try to achieve more than they were bequeathed. Many of the immigrant groups that came en masse to the United States and worked their way out of poverty could do so because they came at a time when unskilled labor was needed or could be used. Today, the Negro in the slum is in the position of a newly arrived immigrant, unskilled, but with a different plight—no available employment market. "Train them," people yell. All right, train them for a job, tell them to go find one, and they come back discriminated against without a job—more discouraged than before. More discouraged than before because now they are trained and unemployed, whereas a month ago they were just unemployed.

There are three reasons why the Negro is tied to the ghetto: (1) racial discrimination; (2) failure of the public education system to prepare them for a profitable role in society (because of a set of curricula designed to be complimented by parental encouragement and help in the home, which for the Negro is not there); (3) apathy, discouragement and loss of hope due to neglect of the people and the non-recognition of the indigenous leadership by professional workers (social and otherwise) who are supposed to be helping. To combat these situations an anti-poverty program must do more than supply money and offer job training because being poor is more than that. It must meet these social needs as well—not by imposing middle-class values, but by developing the raw materials locked in these impoverished areas.

"Kids are made for schools rather than having the schools made for kids." Schools are designed to teach a middle-class child who has all the benefits of a family structure. But that's wrong. The school, the administration and the teacher should tailor the curricula and the teaching methods with respect to the children of the community it serves. One doesn't need to sacrifice quality in education by doing this. On the contrary, the quality level would be raised.

One of the failures of the Federally-sponsored programs involving the poor is the dehumanization of living conditions and facilities. Government sponsored housing or subsidization of living units, usually termed "projects," have a sterile atmosphere. There is a drab, pre-fab interior and exterior with no variations. This doesn't accomplish the fusing of alienated societies which is sought to be achieved by raising the standard of living for the poor. There is no revision of the hopelessness or lack of pride that one finds inherent in the slums. Mexico city designed and built public housing that was not indicative of a project, or even of tract housing. The homes were constructed with variation, color and creativity. These homes dispelled the apathy of the poor and the people took a pride in their new possessions. The people improved their status and became productive members of a community.

George summed up with a view taken by many in the slums. There is a manner in the American society to "ease" the poor. The impoverished see their lot, are told that opportunities are theirs for the taking, in employment, education and housing, then are quelled and rejected when they begin to take advantage of these "opportunities." "Open the door and enter the world," but the poor find the door locked and have no means to get the key.

JULY 5, 1966—TUESDAY

This morning was set aside for a formal orientation to the community. The group of approximately fifteen was split into teams of twos and threes and given a list of activities to perform within the community. The assignments included talking to residents, counting policemen at the corner of Fulton and Nostrand Avenues (a main intersection of the area), pricing foodstuffs and clothes in different shops and stores and comparing the quality of the goods. "Notice who owns and operates the businesses around here. Ask someone where the nearest swimming pool is or the location of the closest hospital or park. Check the number of recreational facilities, like bowling alleys or theatres, to be found in the area."

My partner and I walked into a clothing store to check the prices and look around. We were told that the management had neither the time nor the patience to assist us if we were not going to buy anything and would appreciate it (rather curtly) if we would go. All day Sunday and all day Monday (a holiday) we had seen no other whites, outside of ourselves, in the area. Suddenly, Tuesday morning, there were tens of hundreds of them walking the streets.

Eighty per cent of the stores in Bedford-Stuyvesant are owned by whites (mostly Jews, probably because the area, 25 or 30 years ago, was predominantly a Jewish community). This is a point that irritates many of the people in the area. Many of the white owners don't live in the neighborhood, but condescend during the work-week to supply the lower and less fortunate of society with the necessities of life—for a price.

We found one park—small and inadequate. There were no hospitals in the community and no swimming pools. There were nine policemen at the intersection of Fulton and Nostrand. When asked why, one policeman replied that this intersection was a potential area of violence.

After lunch, the Project met with several administrative members of Youth In Action, Inc. YIA is the funding agency for Bedford-Stuyvesant. It receives funds from the New York City Council Against Poverty, the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity and the Anti-poverty Operations Board. That is, it receives funds when funds are available. Of all the obstacles to an effective anti-poverty program that we found or were told about, the biggest was that of funding and availability of sufficient amounts of money.

Many organizations and programs are told to wait after being encouraged to organize and apply for funds. It isn't too difficult to get money for the planning end of a new program, but it's hell to fund the program after it's set up and you've already enthused and begun to mobilize the members of the community. Then, if a program is funded, the second year re-funding is in doubt and is, many times, cut from the original amount. My only question is, Why? I've seen many of these programs actually begin to help, in some way, those who need it most in our society. Congress and the Administration say there is a war going on. True, but not against poverty. Sid Gardner, Executive Secretary to the New York City Council Against Poverty, said: "You can't fight a war with the tools you use to fight a skirmish."

Within the community, YIA is trying to bridge a gap that exists between the "angry youth" and the adult leadership. Through various programs the youth are involved in the administration and operation of YIA.

Criticisms of the Labor Department and the Welfare Departments of New York included self-perpetuating systems for unemployment and public assistance. Neither Department tries to make the poor self-sufficient. Neither Department has any services or offices in the community. There is a lack of coordination between these two Departments, and other City and State agencies, that YIA is trying to overcome and remedy.

The fragmentation in the community is equally as bad. There are a number of man*power programs in the area. The lack of co*ordination and cooperation leaves many of them unsuccessful.

The people of the area are tired of lip-service. They want to see something being done. There is a problem in communication, of what the anti-poverty program is sup*posed to do. Many people think it is only* an employment agency. YIA is reluctant to allow a professional public relations firm handle their public relations. . . . The hang-up being that no firm would be able to convey adequately what the feelings and purposes of YIA and the anti-poverty effort were. The philosophy seems to be something like: "Nobody knows what my situation is, so nobody can help but by giving me money." Mrs. Dorothy Orr, YIA Executive Director, would rather hand this job over to community personnel who are interested in this field. Both ideas have their merits.

Mr. Tim Vincent, Community Liaison for YIA, brought out that the budgeting of community action programs and organizations on an annual basis, is one of the discouragements to persons who are highly qualified to administer such programs and organizations because they have no security of being able to continue the job and work next year. Mr. Vincent suggested more direct funding from OEO. "If the poor are supposed to get the money, give it to them and let them make their own mistakes."

As the evening descended we began our seminar. Carlos Farrel, our seminar guest, spoke on the subject: "Confrontation: Black and White." This America is a country that runs through hundreds of new terms, words and phrases each decade. "When you talk about me, don't call me a Negro. This term was coined for the American black slave. I am black, call me a Black man."

"If you have your foot on my neck, don't expect me to turn and kiss your toes." The colored peoples of this nation, particularly the Blacks, have been stepped on for years. It is human nature to display anger and violence to oppression. Congressman ADAM C. POWELL put it bluntly when he said that Jesus told us to turn the other cheek, but he didn't say what to do next.

The equation or comparison of the black man to other minorities who have "made it," in the United States, is invalid. The difference is the absence of a family unit, which the American society takes for granted, in the black man's life. Much of what is produced in the family for a member to become a useful and responsible citizen is lacking in the matriarchy created and sustained by white America for the black man. It is much easier for a black woman to get a job and advance, than it is for a black man with the same, and sometimes better, qualifications.

The black man has a culture and a history, before, during and after slavery, that is comparable to any ethnic group in the history of the United States. It should be taught in the schools and exposed to the communities of this country.

After the seminar, each member of the Projects was given an assignment with a certain anti-poverty or community action program or organization. I drew the Brownsville Community Council. This is the only organization with which the Cornerstone Project has worked that is not in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

JULY 6, 1966—WEDNESDAY

We arrived at the Council headquarters and were directed to an in-service training session being held for potential community workers. After the morning session, which included background on the Council and a résumé of the Total Action Plan (the Council's community programs), the four members of Cornerstone sat and talked with some of the trainees. One of the Administrative Assistants helping with the orientation was Frank Everts.

Frank is twenty-two (22) years old, has *lived in Brownsville most of his life,* has served in the Army, is a veteran of Viet-Nam and has had two years of college. He is bright, articulate, independent, perceptive and in good health. Frank showed us around the area. Brownsville, like Bedford-Stuyvesant, was predominantly Jewish 25 or *30 years ago. Now it is almost half Negro* and half Puerto Rican. Frank said he never considered himself different, or took notice that his skin was darker, or that he was being discriminated against, until he was told these conditions existed. From then on a person can hardly eliminate the possibility of race hatred in any action taken against him.

Frank has traveled into the South, the West and overseas. He found some form of discrimination almost everywhere he went. The Army held no solution for him because he was discriminated against there also. One wonders how someone so dis-aligned from the American society can defend the people and that government which abandons him. Frank said that he could feel a sense of isolation in this country, but when he leaves the mainland he still thinks about and enjoys hot-dogs and football games, cotton candy, baseball and kool-ade. Lying in a ditch during the night, on guard for the enemy, one still feels his roots in the United States.

In the afternoon, the four of us from Cornerstone accompanied two community workers, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Anita Tellez, out into the field. We went to the area known as the Riverdale and Powell Streets section.

Many of the apartment houses in this area have been abandoned and simulate a shell-torn war zone with broken windows, destroyed property, charred remains of fire and children running through the life hazards as if it were a playground. These buildings have been left to decay in this manner, not by the tenants, but by the landlords when they felt that the buildings were no longer profitable. The rents charged for these apartments are exorbitantly high for the quality of maintenance and service and quantity of space. This is because most of the people are on welfare and the landlords are sure of getting their money.

One apartment house was occupied by 56 children and 13 adults. This is typical. There aren't many single persons in the buildings and weren't any in the case mentioned above. We visited several apartments where there were ten and thirteen children in one family (all under 20). Of the 110,000 persons in Brownsville, 26,000 are under 6 years of age and half are under 27.

Other apartments brought out the unsanitary conditions these families live in. There was a 9 year old child napping on a bed while flies buzzed and flew around and landed on sores that covered his legs and arms and back. Bugs had produced the sores in the first place and it seemed the insects were going to have the last word. One of the bathrooms in this apartment was in terrible shape. The plaster was falling from the ceiling. Half of it was already on the floor mixed with water from the toilet and dirt, papers, insects and cockroaches, to make a four inch cake of filth. After several notices and five weeks the landlord had still done nothing about the ceiling or the plumbing that needed repair.

Pride was lacking in many of the families we visited. The housekeeping showed it. I can only conjecture as to why. Part of it comes from being forced to live on public assistance which, under the present system, demands the death of some pride. Apathy nurtured through the hopelessness of bettering one's lot may be part of it. Many of these people had previously lived in conditions worse than their present habitats so that they now felt they had bettered themselves, but their level of existence didn't require a pride. Others grew up in the same *environment and inherited that which went* with it.

Many of the speakers and guests at our seminars were asked about "Black Power." The consensus was that if it meant political, economic and social power, then it was good. If it meant racism, supremacy for the blacks, then it was not. *The frightening aspect* about this is that if one went onto the streets of a black ghetto and yelled "black power," one could raise a small army for the purpose of violence. This is the emotional response. The reasoned, intellectual reaction to these two words is "community action." "There is no difference in black power from white power or yellow power, brown power or orange power."

JULY 7, 1966—THURSDAY

Today, most of us continued with the same assignments of the previous day. When we got to Brownsville, we again partook of the in-service training. It was brought out that one of the problems facing community workers was the lack of receptiveness, to the community worker, on the part of the community.

In the afternoon we went into the neighborhood with Frank Everts in an attempt to secure churches, community centers or public buildings to be used as sign-up centers for the programs being administered by the BCC.

One church that we entered was remarkably well furnished and heeled for a poverty area. Frank, as well as others we met, feel that the clergy of Brownsville are to blame for some of the poverty in the area—that they would rather line their pockets than the stomachs of their following.

JULY 9, 1966—SATURDAY

This morning there was an accident one building down from where we were staying. Someone had called for an ambulance. One of the women in the accident, a Negro, was badly hurt. Police were standing all around and fifteen minutes after the accident an ambulance came, surveyed the scene and proceeded on its way. Forty minutes later another ambulance came to pick up the victims. What we gathered from some of the people in residence in the area, is that hospital service is not very swift nor effective. This is the sad condition of many other services, primarily public, that are supposed to help the area.

A few of us decided that the time had definitely come for a change of scenery, so we went into Manhattan. That evening we were sitting in the balcony of a theatre watching Neil Simon's "Barefoot in the Park."

During intermission I overheard a party of four, behind us, discussing the status of the Negro. They were commenting on the "fact" that the Negro was not educated enough nor was he aesthetically inclined enough, to enjoy such a play as we were watching, or enjoy the theatre at large. One of them objected, reasonably, to generalizing so broadly, because there were a few Negroes in the audience. "See, there's one, and there's another . . ."

JULY 11, 1966—MONDAY

The Brownsville Community Council held a discussion for those persons on the in-service training program. There are certain aspects of the Brownsville area which both the Negro and the Puerto Rican share. They are both discriminated against. Many live in the same conditions of depravity. They both attend the same under-par schools and the social cycle for both groups falls much along the same lines.

Some of the differences include language, customs, old-country traditions and family structure.

Henry Ernst, from the Hudson Neighborhood Conservation Project in Upper West New York, led our discussion that evening. He is also, a member of the League of Welfare Recipients, and in this capacity was asked questions concerning the welfare situation in New York City.

There is a need to inform the people receiving public assistance of their rights. At present, the Welfare Code of New York is classified material and cannot be shown to the public, even to the person it is written to help. The method of administration, like with many other welfare programs in other states, is designed to be self-perpetuating. New York is plagued with the problem of "midnight raids" or "bed-checks" by welfare investigators and the problem of the unemployed person or "employable male in the household."

Many times, in Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant, we heard stories of welfare investigators—ranging from coming back, after working hours, for their "monthly favors" from female cases to having the recipient sign over her check so that the investigator can pay her bills for her.

All this adds to the facet of our society which sustains the existence of the lower classes and the existence of poverty. There are many problems in welfare in New York, as in other states, that must be solved before a meaningful horizon can be seen for the impoverished.

There was, during this brief time in a ghetto, a feeling one cannot find in pictures, articles or discussions. The overwhelming condition that existed, for me, was one of being tied and gagged. I could do nothing for anyone. As an individual, trying to help, I was many times turned away by the Negro. Not because I justified their fear of the white man, but because too many times had they felt the lash of prejudice and discrimination cut into their lives, too many times had they seen that our society was negligent to their situation, too many times had they seen that this society was designed but for one color.

"I grew up with a white Santa Claus and a white Easter Rabbit and the white clothes of heroes, but I cannot identify with any of this once you have told me I am black, and THAT is bad. I've been made to feel ashamed of my color, and I don't want to be. I've been told, indirectly, that my life is cheaper than any other, but I don't believe that."

Someone drew an analogy between the Indian reservations we formed to be rid of the Red man and the ghettos we've formed to be rid of the Black man. Should the results be the same? Who's fault will it be?

An American in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on June 4, 1966, Pfc. Denton W. Crocker, Jr., died of wounds received in action in Vietnam. He was 19 years old.

His hometown newspaper, the Saratogian, in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., published an article about Private First Class Crocker entitled "He Had So Much To Give." The meaningfulness of the story is eloquence itself.

I feel that the whole Senate should be grateful to the parents of Private First Class Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Denton W. Crocker, for permission to reprint the article and their letter to me in the RECORD, and I ask *unanimous consent to do so.*

There being no objection, the article and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"HE HAD SO MUCH TO GIVE"—DENTON W. CROCKER, JR., 19, KILLED IN VIET NAM

"He had so much to give. We couldn't believe he wouldn't come back, so he could give it here."

Mrs. Denton Crocker was speaking of her son, Pfc. Denton W. Crocker, Jr., who died of wounds in Viet Nam June 4, one day after his 19th birthday.

Young Crocker, a member of the Class of 1965 at Saratoga Springs High School, was the first Saratoga Springs boy to be killed by enemy action in Viet Nam and the third in Saratoga County.

WANTED TO HELP PEOPLE

Determined from the time the American involvement in Viet Nam started to grow to "help the Vietnamese people," Denton finished high school early so that he could enlist in the Army.

He joined the 101st Airborne Division, volunteered for duty in Viet Nam and managed to get a transfer from supply services to a line infantry company. There he saw weeks and weeks of combat action with the "Gypsies," an elite force of "shock troops," sent on one mission after another against the Viet Cong.

And on June 4, his family was notified by telegram he "died of wounds received from hostile arms fire while on a combat operation."

RECALL HIS DETERMINATION

In their home at 118 White St., Mrs. Crocker and his father, Dr. Denton W. Crocker, who is chairman of the biology department at Skidmore, recalled their son's determination to get involved in the war.

From the time he was a little boy, his mother said, he had been a prolific reader and had developed "a real commitment to the ideals of freedom and of devotion to duty, things I suppose we all believe in, but don't do very much about."

In the early part of his senior year in high school he began to press for permission to enlist. Finally, it was agreed that he should graduate from high school and then could enter service.

And so, he was graduated in March, 1965. On the way, he had scored the highest of any Saratoga High senior and fourth in the county on the Regents scholarship exam. But use of that scholarship, he figured, could wait more important affairs.

"I asked him whether he would be happy in service," his mother said, "and he said that it was not the point to be happy. Last fall, he was happy. He was working with the Vietnamese and some of them expressed gratitude for the American presence."

The young soldier was concerned with more than combat. He found the country beautiful, but saw the children starving. That was while he was on a 101st Division operation near Tuyhoa.

He wrote and asked that his family recruit some assistance for the Vietnamese civilians through the Marine Civic Action Program, affiliated with CARE. The Marines, stabilized as a garrison force, had more opportunity to do that sort of thing, he explained. They could provide, with Care, the tools, food, clothing and other things the villagers needed.

WAS THERE 8½ MONTHS

Private Crocker had arrived in Viet Nam 8½ months ago, after basic training at Fort Dix and paratroop training at Fort Benning, Ga.

Originally he was in the supply services, although even there he earned the Combat Infantryman's Badge. But, said a high school classmate who had stopped to share a letter with his family, Denton had written, "You couldn't sit and see friends risking their lives."

"I guess this (The Infantry Badge) wasn't enough for him," said his father. He managed to get transferred to a line company.

He had written once that he had been on 13 combat patrols. A last letter to his classmate had said that he had been on combat mission for five weeks, mostly near the Cambodian border.

LEFT HOSPITAL

When he wrote, he was hospitalized in Saigon, for what cause his family does not know. He had seen his best friend killed by his side and was willing to come off the combat line.

But, he evidently returned to combat from the hospital and received his fatal wounds.

He was born June 3, 1947 in Ithaca, and came to Saratoga Springs when his father joined the Skidmore faculty. He is survived, in addition to his parents, by two sisters, Carol, 16, and Candace, 7½; and a brother, Ralph, 9.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.,
July 4, 1966.

DEAR SENATOR JAVITS: We thank you and Mrs. Javits for your kind note concerning the death of our son in action in Viet Nam on June 4, 1966.

We are pleased to find major governmental figures like yourself taking note of individual deaths, for it is these individual sacrifices which in sum are the ultimate measure of our commitment to freedom for all men. It was this commitment which our son was making when he volunteered for military service and it is our hope that it was truly for this cause that he died.

To help make this particular sacrifice more personal to you, we enclose a local newspaper clipping which gives some of the background on this remarkable boy.

Thank you again for your expression of sympathy to us.

Very sincerely yours,
Mr. and Mrs. DENTON W. CROCKER.

New Space Goals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the Arlington Day recently ran an editorial which merits printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. As a member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, I think the comments made in this August 16 article are well taken, and I would recommend it to the consideration of my colleagues in the House:

NEW SPACE GOALS

It is passing strange to hear National Aeronautics and Space Administration being told to get off its tailfins and do something about space. Stranger still is that NASA agrees.

We need "positive, bold decisions on future national goals in space," lest this nation's vast investment in the Apollo moon program be scuttled and wholesale disruption be caused in the aerospace industry, warns Rep. Olin E. Teague, chairman of the House manned space flight subcommittee.

However, the head of the space agency, James E. Webb, thinks there should be a national debate on where we want to go after men have successfully landed on the moon.

The Texas Democratic representative argues that NASA ought to do the initial planning at least, and he would like to see some specific goals outlined to Congress no later than Dec. 1. He also charges the Johnson administration with being "derelict" in not choosing a new national space goal.

Teague, predicts that the present aerospace manpower force of 400,000 will drop to 200,000 by next year and to 100,000 in 1968 unless a major new goal is soon set.

According to Aviation Week & Space Technology, the lack of such a goal has caused NASA to delay for at least two years any decisions about post-Saturn rockets (Saturn is the moon ship launcher).

This is a source of concern to Saturn contractors, who will shortly be facing the end of their current production contracts. They need follow-on order, says the magazine, both to keep production lines moving and to maintain their engineering teams.

Opponents of the $20-billion-plus moon program have long felt that this is one of the least necessary massive spending projects the nation has ever indulged in. But even they must agree that to have built such expensive machinery only to let it start rusting would be even more ill-advised.

Maybe we need another Russian spectacular.

North Dakota Band and Choir—Ambassadors of Good Will

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, the International Peace Garden Tour Band and Choir of Dunseith, N. Dak., recently returned from a trip to Europe with several awards from its outstanding musical achievements.

The band, under the direction of Dr. Merton Utgaard, received among these awards, two of very special significance. They were awarded first place in the Fifth Annual World Music Festival held at Kerkrade, Holland. In recognition of its superior performances at the festival in which over 250 organizations throughout the world participated, they were awarded a gold medal and a scroll for outstanding achievement.

The band also presented a concert in Brussels, Belgium, at which they received the medal of Brussels. This award is given only on rare occasions for an extraordinary performance.

Mr. President, I believe this represents the best form of good will. These young people from several States in the Union literally built a bridge of friendship through their musical talents.

From Surpluses to Scarcities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, in the Sunday, August 21, issue of the Washington Post, Roscoe Drummond discussed possible serious consequences which could result if wheat supplies are not adequate to meet our domestic and international commitments next year.

There has been much talk by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, and other U.S. Department of Agriculture officials, about the success of administration farm programs and how these programs have reduced "surpluses." Many knowledgeable persons are now speculating that Secretary Freeman has been so preoccupied with controlling the American farmer and the price of farm commodities, that he has unwittingly created a very serious problem which could mean drastic reduction in our food-for-peace commitments.

Those who are concerned will find Mr. Drummond's article most interesting:

FOOD FOR PEACE ON INVOLUNTARY DIET

(By Roscoe Drummond)

President Johnson has taken much of farm policy decision-making into his own hands to rescue the food for peace program.

This is a far-reaching political and policy development.

It reflects the President's deep distress—and dissatisfaction—with the Department of Agriculture's rigid overpreoccupation with cutting down the Nation's wheat reserves and its inability to reverse its policy in time to avert the most harmful consequences.

It will take a year or longer to repair them. They are these:

The Department has been allowing our grain reserves to dwindle and dwindle at the very time when dire hunger was stalking much of the world—in India, Pakistan, North Africa, the Middle East.

We have been putting ourselves in the untenable position of inducing U.S. farmers not to grow wheat at the very moment when the world's need for wheat has been mounting.

The failure to untrack the keep-reserves-down fixation of the Agriculture Department has gravely undercut the Food for Peace as the most humane and friend-making instrument of foreign policy at the moment of greatest need and opportunity.

The United States is now forced to cut back 25 per cent of our commitments of grain to food-impoverished peoples. In some instances we must renege on treaty obligations because of our unnecessary shortages.

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's decision to allow 30 per cent more acreage to be planted to wheat is tardy, grievously tardy, and any repair of all this damage to U.S. foreign policy—and to our own reserves—is some time in the future.

For many months Freeman was pooh-poohing the prospect of there being not enough U.S. grain to meet all domestic, export and Food for Peace commitments. He assured the President and the press early this year that there would be ample wheat. And in April he assured Congress that we could meet our obligations without going below adequate domestic reserves.

All of these estimates have been wrong and we are in the plight of having allowed our grain reserves to drop to little more than half of the needed amount.

This could have been entirely avoided.

Much of the credit for getting the full facts to the President and getting the National Security Council into the picture belongs to Vice President Hubert Humphrey—and in part to Secretary of State Dean Rusk who began to be concerned several months ago.

Humphrey has long been raising his voice to warn that the Government ought to be encouraging U.S. farmers to grow more rather than less and has now been heeded.

Congressman Horton Salutes New York State Regent Helen Power for the "Power Plan"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Kenneth T. Power, of Rochester, N.Y., one of my most distinguished constituents, has formulated a plan which seeks to solve a major problem. It is a problem we face increasingly and one which has a great bearing on the present and future quality of American society: how to give the most complete education to the largest number of citizens.

Mrs. Power is a member of the New York State Board of Regents, one of the most respected educational bodies in the country. Her experience and concern for the youth of our State, and the power plan which she hopes will lead to a solution of their problems in the area of education, is related in a newspaper article recently published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It gives me great pleasure to share with my colleagues Miss Marcia Bloom's article of the August 14 editions:

SHE HAS A NEW PLAN . . . FOR AID TO STUDENTS

(By Marcia Bloom)

Children of middle-income families need more assistance in obtaining a college education in New York State, says Mrs. Kenneth Power, of Rochester, who has a plan which she hopes will help.

Mrs. Power, a member of the New York State Board of Regents, will present her "Power Plan" to the board this month. It would revise the New York State Scholar Incentive Awards system to give $1,000 to any student whose family has a net taxable income of $10,000 or below. Those with $11,000 income would receive $900; $12,000, $800, and so on until those families with $15,000 income or more would receive $200.

"The purpose of my plan is to give students more freedom in selecting a college," Mrs. Power says, "and especially those in this middle-income group. There is so much legislation assisting persons with low incomes, and the high-income groups need no assistance. But what about this group in between?"

"It costs the taxpayers more than $1,800 per year for every student who attends the State University of New York," she says. "If the state spends this for students in the State University, it seems only logical that students in private colleges and universities should receive aid."

Mrs. Power's concern lies with the private higher educational institution. With the State University's low tuition, how can the private college attract the students who are financially unable to afford ever-growing tuitions costs, she asks.

"Financial strain affects academic achievement," Mrs. Power says, "and since we are living in a period of inflation, I feel this rise in the award would enable more students to attend private colleges."

Under the present scholar incentive plan, established by Gov. Rockefeller and the legislature in 1961, $100, $200 or $500 is awarded to eligible students each year, according to financial ability. Those students who fall under the middle-income group with which Mrs. Power is concerned receive the minimum award.

To qualify for the award, the student must, 1. attain a raw score of at least 100 on the Regents Scholarship Examination, or 2. attain a combined score of 800 in the verbal and quantitative parts of the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination, or 3. complete the requirements for a Regents State High School diploma, or 4. attain a combined score of 250 in the General Educational Development Test administered for the High School Equivalency Diploma.

"Disregarding tuition, private colleges or universities, maintaining programs of excellence, will always attract capable students," Mrs. Power says.

"We fully appreciate the accomplishments of the State University, for it is achieving recognition as a top-ranking university in the United States. But I feel this competition for students by the State University and private colleges insures a better educational system."

Mrs. Power will present her plan to the Board of Regents at the next meeting. Even if the Board accepts the plan, the real battle for increased scholar incentive will be in the state legislature, she says. Any such proposal, however, will involve months of discussion, promotion and lobbying.

"In many cases, this scholar incentive is more important in the middle-income groups," Mrs. Power explains. "We are talking dollars and cents but we must not forget the intangible family relationships and academic motivation."

Tight Money Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, one issue which has plagued the residents of Middlesex County in recent months is the existence of what is known as a tight money market. It has become increasingly difficult to obtain mortgages, to the dismay of the buyer and broker alike.

Last week, we made available an additional $3.65 million of FNMA funds to ease the mortgage difficulties. I am hopeful that this new infusion of funds will provide a genuine degree of assistance for the housing business and for home financing.

Two articles which appeared in Middlesex County, N.J., newspapers last month indicate the degree of seriousness of this problem in our area. Hopefully, the new FNMA funds will ease this problem. However, the situation as outlined by Mr. Berg is a serious one and is one which requires further and deeper study.

The articles follow:

[From the New Brunswick (N.J.) Sunday Home News, July 17, 1966]

BERG ASKS PUBLIC ACTION ON TIGHT MONEY

A prominent Middlesex County real estate broker yesterday appealed to the public to use "its influence in Washington" to put an end to the "tight money" policy that has made mortgages virtually impossible to obtain.

Kenneth Berg, who with his brother Leonard owns the seven-office Berg Agency quartered in Metuchen, said that people are being denied their "fundamental right to provide better housing for their families."

Berg reported that interest in buying homes is brisk, but that mortgage money is becoming more and more expensive.

The current mortgage-money situation was created when the Federal Reserve Board raised the rediscount rate from 4 to 4½ per cent while allowing commercial banks to offer up to 5½ per cent on certain types of time deposits. The policy resulted in a sharp increase in interest rates and decreased funds held by savings and loan associations and savings banks which supplied the vast majority of mortgages for both new and used homes.

"We have been bombarding our congressmen and senators with letters," Berg said, "and President Johnson on numerous occasions since the first of the year, but we can't stir up any interest in changing this dangerous policy."

URGES PUBLIC ACTION

Berg urged the American public to exert its strong influence in Washington to campaign for a return to a normal availability of mortgage money. "We and other real estate brokers, who are caught in the middle as the gobetween with the bank, mortgage company and the seller, have been doing our best to correct the situation. We have had no success.

"Only a concerted effort by the public can create sufficient pressure in Washington to make mortgage money available again," Berg said.

"Although our organization and other large firms throughout the state have sufficient money for the balance of 1966, the scarcity of mortgage money could become so critical it might become almost impossible to place a VA or FHA mortgage in the future."

"This tight money situation is starting to have a cumulative effect that is going to be felt in everyone's pocketbook," Berg warned. "The American public is concerned about inflation, but the government's attempt to curb inflation is hitting the real estate business the hardest. The only effect the tight money policy is having is depriving people of their fundamental right to provide better housing for their families. People can finance almost anything—particularly luxuries such as color television sets and fur coats, but can't finance their most important necessity—a home."

Berg urges individuals and civic groups to write to their congressmen and senators—and even to the President—"before 1966 replaces 1929 as America's darkest year."

The Berg Agency maintains offices in Metuchen, Middletown, Dunellen, Parlin, Hazlet, East Brunswick and Woodbridge.

[From the Perth Amboy (N.J.) Evening News, July 16, 1966]

TIGHT MONEY "DANGEROUS"

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Vietnam: The Construction War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the June 1966 issue of Construction Equipment & Materials contains a number of very interesting sidelights on the problems of construction in Vietnam. Undoubtedly, U.S. forces there are overcoming one of the most difficult construction tasks in history. I believe the information made available in this magazine is illuminating and I place it in the RECORD at this point:

VIETNAM: THE CONSTRUCTION WAR

(The war in Vietnam is like the closed-canopy jungle which covers this land. From afar, you see a profusion of greenery, but not the trunks and limbs that support it.

(So too, newspapers and TV dramatically portray the role of the jet bomber and the helicopter. But they neglect the building of new harbors, airfields, cantonments, and POL facilities—which are the backbone of the U.S. military.

(To obtain for CEM readers a definite blueprint of the role of construction in this conflict, we visited many military bases, photographed scores of construction projects, and interviewed admirals, catskinners, and project managers.

(The salient facts are these: The United States armed forces are the most powerful, technologically advanced combat units in the world.

(But the dispersion of enemy forces, adverse terrain and climate, and total lack of modern facilities makes Vietnam a poor place in which to wage a mechanized war.

(Therefore, the U.S. must first build the elements vital to modern warfare. We must reconstruct the environment, so that we can assist the Republic of Vietnam in winning its battle against the terrorist activities of Viet Cong.

(It is within this frame of reference, that we describe for you "The Construction War".—Mike Spronck, Publisher.)

WHAT YOU NEED TO RUN A $1-MILLION-A-DAY JOB

Putting a private contractor to work in a war zone is unique. So are the size and scope of constrruction in Vietnam. Contracts cover dredging, pile driving, excavating and grading, paving, erection of thousands of buildings, pipelining—you name it—on hundreds of projects at some 40 different locations.

The volume of the work is enormous. Current plans call for completion of over $1 million worth of work every day!

The problems of logistics are tremendous. In Vietnam you start with nothing, so you ship in everything: Like 100,000,000 board feet of lumber from U.S. West Coast mills; some 10,000 prefab buildings (most from mobilization reserve stock in the U.S.); about 50,000 tons of cement a month from Taiwan.

Work escalates with war

Construction in South Vietnam started out rather placidly. In 1962, Raymond International and Morrison-Knudsen accepted a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for some airfield work under our military assistance program. The total program was about $15,000,000.

In fiscal '63 and '64 there were modest increases. Then, as the war escalated, construction did, too. By the spring of '65 the contract volume had grown to $100,000,000. Current funding is over $400,000,000. And RMK became RMK–BRJ as Brown and Root and J. A. Jones Construction Co. were brought into the joint venture.

Of course, this meant a complete reevaluation of the program through '65 to accelerate the rate of work in place. The $1.7 million WIP per month in December 1964 was now unsatisfactory. The contracting authority (U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks for all military construction in the Pacific Theater) decided to step up the pace to a $4.5 million WIP per month by July 1965. But by May '65 BuDocks realized that they needed $7.5 million WIP per month by September. And so it kept rocketing up: in July '65, $13 million for December; in August, $25 million for March '66; and in December '65, a $40 million rate for work-in-place per month to be achieved by October '66.

To reach this goal, RMK–BRJ and BuDocks would have to crank out a mammoth work force.

Train Vietnamese on job

The manpower target is 67,000. Of these, there will be 4,500 U.S. personnel (mostly supers and foremen), 7,500 third country nationals (most from Philippines and Korea), and 55,000 Vietnamese.

By early spring, the contractor had more than half of his requirement on the payroll. And it looks like he'll have no trouble getting the rest.

Despite the dangers inherent in the Vietnam operations (attacks by V.C. tropical diseases, unskilled equipment operators), very few men have resigned.

A fundamental part of the personnel program is training. For all practical purposes the Vietnamese have no technical community—equipment operators, truck drivers, survey crews, draftsmen, and the like. There is even an extreme shortage of competent carpenters, bricklayers, pipefitters, etc. So the contractor is directing a technical training program—with dual benefits. The Vietnamese learn fast and soon become proficient at simple skills—carpentry, masonry, cement finishing—and adequate for the immediate needs in equipment operations. Over a period of time this training *and experience* will help South Vietnam achieve industrial capability.

Million-dollar spread

The huge volume of work and tight time schedules call for maximum mechanization. To get it, the contractor will use over $100 million worth of American-made construction machinery. (See box "$100,000,000 equipment roster"). About $40 million is currently at work; and $67 million is already on order. One Navy officer quipped: "This is the world's largest job being performed with equipment *on order*."

At the beginning of the construction build-up it was easy to draw rigs from mobilization reserves. Now the time-lag is five to eight months—even with priorities.

Parts wear fast

Parts purchase and distribution to the sites that need them are a serious problem.

Wear rates on machinery are ravenous in Vietnam. RMK–BRJ equipment specialists face:

Green operators,

Weather that alternates between 11-in. per day tropical downpours and 110-deg dry spells,

Fine sand and dust everywhere,

A high-gear 20-hr-per-day 7-days-per-week schedule.

As a result, tracks last less than 1000 hr on many jobs. Radiator cores at Cam Ranh last 250 hr. They are then pulled off, repaired, and turned around once. But at the end of 500 hr they are completely "sandblasted" out. Brake seals during the monsoon season require replacement as often as every other day.

To meet the need for a greater-than-normal supply of repair parts, the contractor orders extras right with his new machine purchases. Another complication arises when stevedores on the West Coast fail to send along bills of lading with parts shipments. Sorting $150,000 worth of parts on the wharves of Saigon proves an added burden for busy equipment specialists.

Contractor taps world market

The construction program in Vietnam demands vast quantities of materials—$12½ million worth each month.

A major need is cement. (Vietnam has only a few mills and these are heavily overtaxed meeting the needs of the local economy. As a result, the local price has inflated 400% in just a few months.) Current shipments, bought by low bid from Taiwan, are running 50,000 metric tons per month. Price is below West Coast figures; with further saving in shipping cost.

For timber, U.S. lumber mills quoted prices below those of Asian firms, including the Philippines. Right now RMK–BRJ has over 100 million bd-ft on order.

The need for structural steel is limited; mostly pre-engineered buildings. Reinforced steel, sheet piles, and other steel items have been bought in the Asian market—mainly Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

VC CLOSES RAIL AND ROADS

Distributing the equipment and materials in-country is as difficult a problem as getting it there.

There is only one major port—Saigon. (Cam Ranh and DaNang are now being developed as secondary ports.) There is no overland transportation. Most roads are inadequate for U.S.-size loads. The V.C. can ambush any convoy. The single railroad is already interdicted at some 80 points. Result: a logistical logjam. All shipping must be by air (expensive) or by water (slow)

But despite the obstacles, a dedicated group of men—military and civilian—are getting the job done. More than this, they are performing remarkably well. With few exceptions, the hundreds of projects that springboard our military efforts are on or ahead of schedule.

HOW TO CONTROL A CONTRACT THAT HAS NO BLUEPRINT

Put any yardstick you want on the contract construction in Vietnam. You'll agree it's the biggest, most difficult project ever undertaken by private contractors.

The joint venture of Raymond International and Morrison-Knudsen easily met the $3-to-$5-million-a-year demands of MAC-V (Military Assistance Command-Vietnam) in the early 1960's.

But by 1965 the job was too big ($500 million a year), even for these giants, so they added the capabilities of Brown & Root and J. A. Jones, a pair of equally famous international contractors. As Project Manager Bert Perkins explains it, "We needed tremendous resources in proven management capability to undertake a project of this scope in the short time span required."

To extend its organizational skills even further, RMK-BRJ is subcontracting some 20 items of work.

Double key-man output

The main difficulty in undertaking a project so urgent is that you must move ahead without blueprints.

This is where experience pays. The Vietnam Builders, as the joint-venturers call themselves, have it. Most of their supervisors have a generation's job know-how to draw on.

Bert Perkins has developed a novel way to multiply the output of his key men.

"Stole the idea from the Navy," he says. "Works like this. Each key man has a smart young engineering aide. (The Navy calls 'em Blue Darts.) I have a couple of them and a Special Assistant with no fixed assignment. This gives all top managers an extra set of eyes and hands and feet. The aide goes with the key man all the time, gets to know the jobs, the background, how the boss thinks, and what he's interested in. When something comes along where the boss can't be two places at once, the aide goes instead."

Even so, most of the RMK–BRJ top men work 12 to 15 hr a day, 7 days a week. Bert himself spends five days in the field, troubleshooting problems on his 40 or so projects.

Everyone needs everything now

Adding to the management problems is the fact that there are many "customers" for the contractor's services. This is a military program in a war zone. Vietnam Builders are at the disposal of scores of "customers." Each corps and base commander, each branch of service, both U.S. and Vietnamese, has *separate* and *immediate* needs. (And these change—with the fortunes of war and shifts in military strategy.)

It's the job of RMK–BRJ management to see that all these needs are met—and through proper channels.

This creates the second major problem: time. Between the request for construction by a specific CO and the actual crank up of project forces must come the approval, clearance, and OK for funding by a host of military staffs and committees. (And occasionally congressional approval.)

Of course, the CO always needs the facilities "yesterday." Since the time-lag due to distance is six months, Bert Perkins and his staff often have to use some top-level diplomacy in explaining why they can't go right to work or meet everyone's needs.

Management thinks ahead

To counter the adverse effects of shipping delay, the Viet Builders management staff has improvised a system of "advance thinking." It works like this.

A CO at one of the military bases tells OICC (Officer in Charge of Construction, U.S. Navy BuDocks, the military contracting authority for all of Vietnam) that he needs a particular facility. While the request is flowing through normal millitary and civilian channels, OICC talks to RMK–BRJ. They sit down right there and then and mentally build the project. Materials, equipment, labor, shipping time, cost. They develop rough layouts; get U.S.-based procurement officers busy on searching sources, availability, price. Like master chess players, they are thinking six, ten, twenty moves ahead.

This reduces the reaction time considerably. When Viet Builders get the official OK, its staff can pick up phones, assign job numbers, and go. (Of course, they just tear up the work sheets on the 3 out of 5 jobs that are not finally authorized.)

Bert Perkins compliments U.S. suppliers. "They've leaned over backwards for us. They know the job we've got to do here, so they help. Even though we don't have priorities as such, they rush our stuff. It keeps the time span to six months—otherwise it would be years."

Some kudos are also due the contractors. The job syphons off their top management, men they could use in the booming U.S. economy to make profits they'll never earn on a complex overseas operation like this. M–K president Jack Bonny, though, considers Vietnam a moral commitment.

Why one contractor

Laymen often ask why the U.S. government doesn't put a hundred contractors on the Vietnam work. They don't understand the absolute need for tight, coordinated construction control.

The problem in Vietnam is one of logistics. There's a critical shortage of equipment, materials, transportation and communications.

More contractors would only increase the pressure on supply sources (not increase the number of machines or pounds of nails). And prices would be bound to rise. Nor would more contractors increase the available shipping tonnage—or dock space. And dozens of contractors would only complicate the problem of establishing and using radio networks and air lines.

Of course, the Vietnam Builders draw on the professional services of other American contractors, as key men are released from current jobs. RMK–BRJ provides some two-thirds of the management and supervisory staffs from its own personnel (many finishing up contracts in the States) and expands from this core.

Since there is no national phone system the contractor has had to establish a radio network. (Even Saigon is served by eight *separate* phone companies. "It's easier and quicker to drive across town," says Lt. Pickart, OICC Project Coordinator.)

Cable communications to the U.S. is almost as bad. So, routinely, a key man will hop in a plane to Manila or Tokyo and phone in a pocketful of messages, instructions, and requests.

RMK–BRJ also has its own air transport network, under a lease arrangement with Continental Airlines and Air Viet-Nam. They have a fleet of four DC–3s, three Dorniers and eight Beech Barons with more planes to come.

A way of life

Mr. CEM asked Bert Perkins about the incentives for supers and foremen on overseas jobs like this. "Not much," Bert replied. "The pay rate is the same for many top jobs like mine. The main financial break is that up to $20,000 is tax free.

"There is just a certain breed of men geared to overseas work. They know it, and they like it. It's a way of life for them.

"Of course, some men figure it's a chance to move up. Maybe a good equipment operator gets to be a grading foreman, or a skilled carpenter gets a crack at forming super."

Success is hard work

The ability of the Vietnam Builders to successfully direct and control a project of this scope is based on not one, but many things. Long days and hard work, for sure. But also scientific management. They've built a transportation net and communications system from scratch. They preplan every job—including proposals. They have a computerized PERT system for management control in effect.

As a result, the U.S. Armed Forces will get the launch pad they need to fight and win a mechanized war as fast as it can be built.

TERRAIN AND TACTICS DICTATE NEW METHODS

The kind of war you wage determines your construction requirements. That is why construction in Vietnam is unlike that of World War II or the Korean War.

There are sharp distinctions. There's no blackout of military sites at night. Quite the contrary, you brightly light the perimeter and much of the camp to prevent infiltration. You don't disperse your facilities, you concentrate them. (The problem is not aerial or artillery attack, it's the dollar cost of buying land in an allied country.)

Even latrine construction has changed. With concentrations of men in camp areas and up to 10 in. of monsoon rain in a single day, you don't dig a big hole in the ground and set some prairie schooners over it. You use above-ground 55-gal steel drums as removable containers and burn the waste outside the camp.

The Vietnam conflict is unique in another way. Private U.S. contractors are doing most of the military construction.

When you are fighting a war, nobody wastes a lot of time keeping track of who does what. So it is a little difficult to sort out the exact roles of the various construction forces in Vietnam.

CEM estimates that the private contractor is doing about 60% of the work. Military construction battalions—Corps of Engineers, Seabees, and the new Air Force Prime Beef and Red Horses teams—are doing the rest.

On some jobs, nearly everybody pitches in. Like the POL depot at Phan Rang. The Navy supplied all materials for the foundations—forming lumber, rebars, and the concrete. The Air Force shipped in the plates for the steel tanks and all hardware for assembly. Army work forces constructed the foundation and erected the tanks.

Usually, the who does what depends on the hazards and the urgency involved. Military forces take on the dangerous and immediate tasks. Or as one GI expressed it: "the quick and the dirty." The contractor is given responsibility for the bigger tasks and those of a more permanent nature (like building a permanent wharf for ocean-going ships).

Corps of Engineers trops in Vietnam number some 10,000 men. They perform a wide variety of tasks: Small but important jobs, like filling in bomb craters on road; big jobs, like installing the twin prefabricated DeLong piers at Cam Ranh Bay.

The Corps construction battalions must therefore have tremendous flexibility. The equipment roster of each is standardized to fit average situations: enough machines in as wide a variety as possible to permit all types of construction, but no one type of equipment in any great supply.

This presents problems when special needs arise. Case in point: the tremendous demand for rock in Vietnam. Corps battalions had to put in an order for a dozen more crushers.

Troopers experienced in World War II note some other differences in construction procedures. Military strategy in Vietnam calls for concentration of forces rather than dispersion.

One soldier said: "It's kind of like the old Wild West days here. The 'Indians' are liable to come storming out of the hills at any time so you keep your wagons in tight."

This simplifies some problems of construction. The distribution system for water, power, telecommunications, etc., is easier to install. Lines are shorter.

But it aggravates other problems. Drainage (of monsoon downpours) is more difficult in a confined area. There's a greater than average demand for power, too. With temperatures running over 100 deg during the day, refrigerators require huge quantities of electric power. At night, extensive floodlighting is required—for round-the-clock construction work and for perimeter security protection aaginst sneak attack by the VC.

An unusual aspect of the War in Vietnam is the large amount of civic work performed by U.S. servicemen during their off-duty hours. Corps of Engineers and Seabee troops, particularly, are helping Vietnamese citizens in the construction of local public works. They build schools, repair and strengthen bridges, dig fresh water wells, repair electric generator sets, undertake a wide variety of tasks that help the Vietnamese upgrade and improve their public services.

This work is perhaps as vital to our winning the war, as are our military operations. Through the civic action programs the Vietnamese people see our sincere desire to assist them in creating a richer, better life. It is in sharp contrast to the terroristic and destructive activities of the Viet Cong.

The Vietnamese also recognize the economic value to their country of much U.S. military construction. An outstanding example is Cam Ranh Bay. The piers, docks, warehouses, roads, cantonments, POL facilities, and two airfields will constitute the finest, most modern air and seaport in all of South Vietnam; perhaps the best in all of Southeast Asia. This is the legacy of the construction war.

TRIM FORCES FOR FAST, SMALL-SCALE WORK

The commanding officer or exec of a military construction battalion faces most of the problems of a contractor. He looks at the Army, Navy, and Air Force as his customers. They set the specifications and, indirectly, pay for the men, machines, and materials he needs to do the job.

Of course, there's no profit involved. Nonetheless, the military officers are held accountable for their construction services. Because of the unusual nature of building in a war zone, money can't be the criterion of organization, efficiency, and economy; power usage is.

Here's how it works. Each project, or part of one, is assigned a certain number of man-days. For example: erect a 40x100-ft. preeengineered steel building, 550 man-days. This is based on careful record-keeping on scores of jobs, stateside and overseas.

So an officer of a construction battalion records the time his group takes. Say they complete the job in 475 man-days. Their efficiency rating would be 116% (550×100÷475). If they required 600 man-days, it would be only 91%.

These military construction managers also rate themselves on percentage of *active* labor or the number of men they actually have available for work. Unlike most of their civilian counterparts, they must provide their own quarters, mess, transportation, materiel, etc. That's all overhead which, though vital, doesn't produce.

The job-site force of a typical Seabee battalion today, runs only 45% of the total complement of officers and men. This is a big drop from the rating for MCB's during World War II. There are many reasons (some of which will probably be reviewed in light of our Vietnam experiences) why this is so.

The basic problem is that Seabee forces were sharply cut back after WWII. This left a hard core designed only for short-term, small-scale tasks. Current MCB complement is about 400 men—half that of WWII.

The equipment allowance, too, is half that of 25 years ago—230 machines compared with more than 500.

Besides, the young, eager, hardworking Seabee in today's conflict just doesn't have the job know-how of the WWII pros. For the most part, those men were craftsmen, operators, and mechanics who traded a hard hat for a helmet. They needed no on-the-job training.

The picture is getting brighter, though. For one thing, BuDocks is increasing the number and size of Seabee battalions. To reach an active labor ratio of 65 to 70% considered desirable, battalion size will have to almost double, since "overhead" tends to be fixed. (From the standpoint of U.S. contractors, this will build up a pool of skilled labor, as was the case in WWII.) In addition, troop commanders can hire Vietnamese laborers for some work—which helps the local economy.

Perhaps just as important, is the fact that the private U.S. joint venture can expand and contract work forces far more easily—and economically—to meet the requirements of the war. (Pay of a Vietnamese labor is about 6000 piastres a month—$50 at the official rate of exchange—and, of course, he is completely self-supporting. By contrast, a Seabee gets a basic pay of $100 on the average, not including the direct costs of food, quarters, clothing, health and recreative facilities, etc.)

Under these most adverse conditions then, we find a skillful blending of military and civilian forces to win the construction war.

PM Means Primitive Maintenance

"Over here you don't have the niceties you get used to in the States," said the Seabee equipment specialist, in what may be the understatement of the year. He's got one of the toughest maintenance jobs anywhere, keeping some 300 machines—everything from 1-yd power shovels to pickup trucks—working in defiance of conditions that would wear down many a stateside master mechanic.

In the first place, the fleet takes a constant pounding. It's running 20 hr. a day, 7 days a week (all work is on a crash schedule). Most of the operators are young and inexperienced. Terrain and weather are absolutely rotten—hot, bone-dry dust half the year; heat, mud, and rain the other half. Sand chewing away at the metal all the time, rain seeping into seals at least half the time.

It's no wonder that rigs are virtually driven into the ground; they don't get sidelined for repairs until they practically drop in their tracks.

Repair facilities include one 30x75-ft. frame structure with a tin roof. That's the automotive repair "shop." Heavy rigs get parked outside a big circus-style tent.

Don't dirt and water get into the machines when they're torn down? You bet; and you find them there still when the rigs are buttoned up.

Then there's the problem of parts. Every equipment super faces slow delivery. Over here, though, the wait can be as long as 6 months; so Seabee machinists make as many parts as they can.

In the face of these problems, it's a tribute to American skill and ingenuity that equipment availability is as high as it has been. Right now, with 50 machines sidelined, availability is running about 85%.

The Health of Lake Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege recently to meet with two colleagues, the Honorable Edward Derwinski and Dan Rostenkowski, in regard to a seeming pollution of Lake Michigan. Meeting with us were representatives of the Chicago Sanitary District and the Corps of Engineers.

This problem of pollution is very much in our minds these days and our problem is one of considerable importance to the Chicago area. I was pleased, therefore, that radio station WIND in Chicago addressed an editorial to this problem on August 15, and I insert it in the Record.

The Health of Lake Michigan Is Worth More Than a Hundred Channels

Three weeks ago, we commented on the imperative need for action to halt the dumping of waste materials into Lake Michigan by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The wastes are from the North Branch of the Chicago River, which is being deepened and the polluted material, which has accumulated in the channel, is being dumped into the Lake some twelve miles off shore. Our contention, then and now, is that as important as the dredging may be, it is not nearly so important as maintaining an unpolluted lake and fresh water supply.

Meetings were held last Wednesday in Washington between military and civilian officers . . . Chicago Sanitary District authorities . . . and United States Representatives Edward Derwinski and Daniel Rostenkowski, seeking a solution to the problem, but the answer was only a sympathetic ear from the Corps of Engineers and a refusal to stop dumping in the Lake.

In a conversation with Congressman Derwinski, he held little hope for a stoppage of Lake Michigan dumping. Basically, he said, it remains a pure budgetary problem.

Next spring, the Corps of Engineers is scheduled to widen the mouth of the Chicago River and to straighten the Calumet River; the materials dredged must be dumped into Lake Michigan unless a budget can be found to provide for the transport of the dredged material by barge and truck for deposit into quarries or worn out strip mines or on acquired land.

Leonard Goodsell, Executive Director of the Great Lakes Commission, in a letter to Senator Everett Dirksen, sets forth the problem to be resolved in three succint points: Is the increased expenditure of funds for maintenance dredging justified as a pollution control and abatement measure; (2) should these increased monies be spent on disposal of the pollutants after they are deposited or should they be spent to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants at the various sources; (3) Who should bear the increase in costs, or in what manner should these costs be defrayed?

The matter remains a budgetary one with the Corps of Engineers, but more directly, a responsibility for our Congressmen to insist on more money to dump the dredged materials inland instead of the Lake. This is not a question of economy, but one of health and welfare. The health of Lake Michigan, as a continued supply of fresh water, is more important than a hundred channels.

Freeman Slips—Popularity Slides

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, in a recent column by Ronald Evans and Robert Novak, a top secret political poll is revealed indicating Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman's "approval" rating has dropped to 15 percent in South Dakota.

Farmers have been confused and frustrated by recent statements of the Secretary of Agriculture, not to mention some of the programs that are advanced by him. While his announced strategy may be to "slip, slide, and duck," his reported comments in New York about being pleased that farm prices would moderate, seriously damaged his effectiveness in rural America.

Other administration actions, such as blaming the farmer for inflation and higher food prices, imposing export quotas on hides, and other actions designed to damage the farmer economically, account for some of the slippage.

The most gripping statistic in a top-secret political poll now under scrutiny in the White House is the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's "approval" rating has dropped to 15 per cent in South Dakota.

The poll, completed last week, leaked out of Democratic Party headquarters and is causing grave concern not only in South Dakota and throughout the Farm Belt, but also here in Washington.

Taken by White House pollster Oliver Quayle, the survey also has distinctly bad news for President Johnson and Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Although a native of South Dakota, Humphrey's voter-approval rating now stands at only 43 per cent; Mr. Johnson's is 36 per cent, almost 20 points behind 1964 when he carried the State with 55 per cent of the vote.

By contrast, Democratic Sen. George McGovern, elected by a whisker in 1962, now has an approval rating of 79 per cent. Republican Sen Karl Mundt, who smothered a right-wing opponent in his primary election last June, is even higher at 84 per cent.

The Quayle sample is important new evidence of a political fact that is deeply worrying all Democratic candidates in the Farm Belt: That even though farm income has stayed relatively high, the Johnson Administration moves into the 1966 congressional campaign in critical condition.

Some Hope for the Lake

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it is long past the time when we must recognize what is happening to our waterways and take the necessary steps to stop further pollution and clean up what we have already created. I submit the following editorial from the Chicago Sun-Times of August 12, 1966. I fully agree with the appraisal of continued dumping into Lake Michigan, and hope indeed that we can keep this magnificent body of water from the crisis point which confronts Lake Erie.

The editorial follows:

Some Hope for the Lake

Countless tons of polluted materials dredged from Chicago waterways have been dumped by the U.S. Corps of Engineers into Lake Michigan.

The engineers have been using the lake as a garbage pit regularly since 1924 and insist there is not enough money to allow them to dump the dredgings at inland sites.

This is a form of bureaucratic expediency. It ignores the fact that other federal agencies are spending money to control pollution in the nation's waterways. It even ignores the President's own order that there should be inter-departmental co-operation to forestall such practices.

Fortunately, there is hope for help from several sources.

The Sanitary District, which itself halted such lake dumping of pollutants a year ago, disclosed the dangers of the practice. This led to conferences in Washington at which Chicago congressmen agreed to work with the Corps of Engineers in efforts to get increased funds. It is too late to do anything about the material dredged from the Cal-Sag Channel and the North Branch of the Chicago River, but there are new contracts coming up for dredging next year.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in Washington is seeking to work out compromises with the engineers. The agency has, for example, won a concession for Green Bay, Wis., under which the engineers will dump dredgings in a diked area.

Most important, perhaps, is the federal anti-pollution bill, a $6.4 billion, six-year package that has passed the Senate. Under the bill, some bureaucratic confusion would be eliminated. For instance, the Department of Interior, of which the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration is a part, would assume control over dumping permits granted to the corps of engineers.

There is hope, then, but there also is experience—experience which teaches that unless continuing pressure is placed on governmental agencies there is a tendency to stick with old, comfortable practices.

A waterway can die by millimeters, but however slowly it dies the result is the same. A dead Lake Michigan would be a tragedy.

UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund: A Dream Come True

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, members of the United Mine Workers of America this month are celebrating an historic event worthy of the plaudits of the entire Nation. The 20th anniversary of the UMWA welfare and retirement fund offers a new opportunity to review the effectiveness and efficiency of what its progenitor, President Emeritus John L. Lewis, refers to as "a dream that has come true, long deferred through the centuries."

For sure, the fund until 1946 was but the dream of a resolute and sagacious labor leader and outstanding citizen. Today it provides meaningful help to retired miners and their families; it is a hope for the tomorrow of those still active. Because of the excellent manner in which the fund has been operated and maintained, it stands as a tribute to Mr. Lewis and his successor, International President W. A. Boyle, and to the entire organization.

An editorial in the August 15 United Mine Workers Journal, with inclusion of an editorial from the New York Times, tells the story. Herein is an indication of the character and spirit of the fund's founder, of his successor, and of all the membership participating in the observance of this important anniversary.

The editorial follows:

REASON FOR MINERS TO BE PROUD

More than two billion dollars in 20 years!

That munificent sum represents various benefits paid to soft coal mine workers and their families by the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund since its start two decades ago.

The whole story—and what a wonderful story it is—is embodied in the Trustees' current annual report (printed verbatim in this issue of the Journal) and coincides with the Fund's 20th anniversary.

Printing of the report in its entirety by the Journal, a custom adhered to since the Fund was created, affords coal miners and their families—and others—an opportunity to read in detail of the splendid achievements of this great instrumentality.

To say that it is something of which mine workers may well feel proud, is indeed putting it mildly. It is, in the opinion of many, a living testimonial to the soundness of the American system of free collective bargaining.

The more than two billion dollars expended by the Fund represents 97 percent of all the income received, with the infinitesimal balance of 3 percent going for administrative costs—one of the lowest of any comparable operation in the world.

The words of UMWA President Emeritus John L. Lewis, in a foreword to the Fund's 20th Anniversary report, sums up best the impact of this great achievement:

"I don't know of anything that runs further into the emotions of a human being than the matter of our Welfare Fund, with its security for our people. It is a dream that has come true, long deferred through the centuries."

SECURITY WITH A UNION LABEL

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Initial public recognition of the Fund's report came in the following editorial in the August 12 issue of The New York Times.)

"I am glad after spending 47 years in the coal mines that I can walk with my head straight up and feel a little sunshine in my heart, instead of seeing a hopeless road before me which leads only to the poorhouse or the bread line. The pension I get from the welfare fund makes all the difference in the world." That letter from a retired West Virginia miner tells more than a deskful of statistics about the twenty-year record of the United Mine Workers welfare and retirement fund.

The fund, which has distributed more than $2 billion in benefits to miners and their families, is a monument to the vision and fighting spirit of John L. Lewis—still chairman of its board of trustees at age 86. It grew out of a contract he signed with Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug after President Truman had seized the mines to end a two-month strike. The Lewis tactics outraged the country; the actuarial "unsoundness" of the plan's pay-as-you-go financing worried economists; the industry vowed eternal resistance. Yet, two decades later, the fund's accomplishments not only brighten the lives of the underground toilers but have contributed much to the stability of regions that might otherwise have witnessed a socially destructive battle of men against machines.

The push button miners and the twenty-story-high power shovels that now dig most of America's coal have pushed tens of thousands of miners out of the coal pits. But the royalties these machines pay into the welfare fund represent the only basis on which an industry with 100,000 active workers is able to carry 70,000 pensioners and spend $50 million a year on health and hospital services. And it is these same machines that have kept the mine price of coal low enough to prevent it from being squeezed out of the market by oil and natural gas.

J. Arthur Trudeau: Pioneer in Mental Retardation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include a speech I made to the members of the Warwick Rotary Club in Rhode Island in tribute to a very close friend and former schoolmate of mine, the late J. Arthur Trudeau:

J. ARTHUR TRUDEAU: PIONEER IN MENTAL RETARDATION

(By Congressman JOHN E. FOGARTY, Warwick, R.I., Rotary Club, June 28, 1966)

As members of a club which has actively concerned itself with the problem of mental retardation in this State, I know the name of J. Arthur Trudeau is well-known to all of you.

Tomorrow marks six months since the sudden death of this great humanitarian. For me his passing meant the end of a long personal friendship and the loss of a powerful and esteemed colleague in the fight against mental retardation. For Rhode Island and the Nation his death meant the passing of one of those rare men who build upon personal tragedy a lifetime of service and dedication to their fellows.

Tonight, on the eve of this solemn anniversary I hope we may together recall some of the accomplishments of J. Arthur Trudeau and also look briefly at some of the major Federal programs in the field of mental retardation. Many of these programs have their roots in Arthur's pioneering efforts to arouse the public to the plight of the mentally retarded.

It was the birth of his own mentally retarded son in 1939 that set J. Arthur Trudeau on a lifelong crusade to bring understanding and hope to the mentally retarded.

In 1939, mental retardation was no less of a national problem than it is today. Yet virtually nothing was known about it, and there were few who were trying to learn. Usually no distinction was made between mental deficiency and mental illness.

In too many instances, the mentally retarded, especially those who were dependent adults, were closeted away as the secret shame of their families. Little mention was made of them in the family circle, once the doctor had made his final pronouncement that nothing could be done. The mentally retarded child, if he had a kind family, could at best expect sympathy and good maintenance care. But neither true understanding of his problem nor scientific help to aid him to become a productive member of society was available.

The less fortunate mentally retarded child or adult was placed in a public institution and received much of the same harsh treatment as was then often accorded the mentally ill. By the middle 1930's studies of eugenics were interpreted to prove the potential danger to society of mental retardates.

These studies caused more than half the states to adopt compulsory sterilization laws designed to prevent retardation in succeeding generations.

That those laws which still exist are seldom enforced is a credit to our collective good sense. It is now widely believed that sterilization is highly unlikely to appreciably reduce the numbers of mentally retarded in future generations. Some retardation is inherited, but other forms result from infectious disease, brain injury, and social deprivation. Retardation occurs in families at all social and economic levels and may not be present at birth.

It was thus a hostile world J. Arthur Trudeau faced when he began his long drive for understanding and help for his son and for the other mentally retarded children of this country.

After trying in vain to find help for his son, J. Arthur Trudeau helped found the Parent's Council for Retarded Children in 1951. He was chairman of the Association's first fund drive and served as the group's president from 1955 to 1957.

I vividly recall one evening in 1954 when I attended a meeting of some parents of retarded children at Arthur's invitation. Although at that time I had been active in the field of health legislation for some time and was quite familiar with most of our nation's great health problems, I must confess I was very much in the dark about the scope and consequences of mental retardation.

That meeting served to open my eyes to a problem that we now know to be the number-one affliction among children. Only mental illness, heart disease, arthritis, and cancer have a higher prevalence in our total population, and these tend to come late in life, while mental retardation comes early.

Yet in 1954 not a single Federal dollar was being spent on research in this field. Most facilities for long-term care of the mentally retarded were pitifully sub-standard, and qualified medical and technical personnel in the field, woefully scarce. Welfare assistance for families with retarded children was similarly inadequate.

Even those families who could well afford to sustain expensive long-term medical care found the situation hopeless. Mrs. Sargent Shriver, sister of President Kennedy, recalled in a magazine article two years ago that two decades previously, when her family sought help for her retarded sister Rosemary, they found little but "cynical despair."

"Even 10 years ago," she reminded us, "not a single university was focusing on mental retardation. Scientists cared little about it, doctors regarded it as hopeless, the public confused it with mental illness."

I left that meeting back in 1954 deeply shocked, yet at the same time encouraged by the optimism of those brave parents who refused to believe the doleful pronouncements that nothing could be done.

I brought the story of that meeting back to Washington and I soon found that very few people were aware of the scope and depth of the problem of mental retardation. Once all the facts were brought to light however, I am glad to say, Congress responded in 1956 with the first Federal appropriation—$750,000—for research in metal retardation. This is a relatively small amount by today's standards, but certainly enough to start things moving.

The confidence of those courageous parents I met ten years ago has been magnificently borne out. Progress in meeting the medical and social needs of the mentally retarded has been gratifying indeed.

Yet a true crusader is never satisfied until nothing less than ultimate victory is attained. Despite the great strides taken toward the conquest of mental retardation in the past decade, J. Arthur Trudeau never relented in his efforts to, in his words, "help my boy Kenny, number one; and to help other kids, number two."

Arthur was elected a director for the northeast region of the National Association for Retarded Children in 1957 and the following year was named to the Advisory commission for Ladd School. In 1962 his unceasing work led to his nomination for a leadership award of the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation.

Arthur paid a great honor to me in his work to incorporate the John E. Fogarty Foundation for the mentally retarded. The Foundation was an outgrowth of the work he began in 1962 as chairman of occupational training at the Center which also, thanks to the generosity and good will of the people of Rhode Island, bears my name.

In April 1965, Governor Chafee appointed J. Arthur Trudeau to a 12-member advisory council on mental retardation to study the needs for comprehensive community programs in the State. And, a year ago this month, Arthur was appointed to a three-year term to the state Advisory Council on Mental Retardation. That J. Arthur Trudeau did not live to complete this term is our immeasurable loss.

Nor did he live to see the completion of the community center for retarded children in Apponaug. When that center is completed, it will serve as a fitting memorial to one who worked tirelessly to raise funds for its construction.

Yet he would have been grateful in the further knowledge that the State of Rhode Island has at last decided to lend its support to the center.

The awareness that J. Arthur Trudeau helped to create in the field of mental retardation spread beyond the borders of this State. His pioneering efforts played a major role in shaping the comprehensive Federal mental retardation program we have today.

I have been privileged to be one of the architects of this Federal program which includes preventive services designed to reduce the incidence of mental retardation. Maternity and Infant Care projects provide health care to prospective mothers in high risk populations. Nearly thirty such projects have been approved. Grants also support screening programs for phenylketonuria (PKU) and other metabolic disorders which lead to mental retardation. As of September, 1965, thirty-two States had enacted laws concerning PKU, most of them making screening of this disorder mandatory.

Other programs are administered through the States to increase the health and welfare services available to the retarded. These programs are helping to enlarge existing mental retardation clinics by adding staff, increase the number of clinics, and begin evaluations of children in institutions. State agencies, with the help of Federal funds are extending screening programs, providing treatment services for physically handicapped retarded youngsters, increasing in-service training opportunities, and providing homemaker and other care services for the mentally retarded.

The mentally retarded receive a variety of services through programs supported by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. These services include diagnosis, physical restoraton, counseling and testing, and assistance in job placement and follow-up to insure successful rehabilitation. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965 will assist in the rehabilitation of additional mentally retarded persons to productive lives.

Projects supported by the Public Health Service include new techniques of providing services to the mentally retarded such as new referral methods, new methods of care and management of the retarded, and improved methods of care, treatment, and rehabilitation. Major emphasis is being given to projects which will result in the provision of the array of services needed for comprehensive and continuing care.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 provides the opportunity for school districts to develop creative educational programs for the mentally retarded.

Training programs for professionals who work with the mentally retarded are a part of many of the service programs. These include professional preparation for research in the biological, medical and behavioral sciences. Training grants help supply personnel for the provision of health, social, and rehabilitative services for the mentally retarded. Other grants help to train teachers and other educational personnel in the special education techniques necessary to the teaching of the mentally retarded. Presently close to 5,000 teachers are in training for teaching the mentally retarded and other handicapped children.

The Social Security Amendments of 1965, which included Medicare in its provisions, also vastly increased the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's program for training professional personnel who work with the mentally retarded. New authority included in these amendments will make possible the training of a variety of additional personnel through grants to institutions of higher learning.

Approximately $34 million was devoted in fiscal year 1966 to research supported by the Public Health Service related to mental retardation. Grants from the Office of Education support research and demonstration projects in the area of education and projects related to the adaption of communications media to educational problems of the mentally retarded. The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration supports research projects that seek to coordinate community resources for the mentally retarded.

Funds are awarded by the Department for construction of three types of facilities for the mentally retarded. The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 provides for the construction of research centers to assist in the development of new knowledge for preventing and combating mental retardation, university affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded to provide for training of physicians and other professional personnel, and community facilities for the mentally retarded to provide diagnosis, treatment, education, and training including sheltered workshops.

Amendments to this Construction Act passed last year added funds for the initial staff and operation of these facilities, extended and increased appropriations for research and demonstration projects to improve education of retarded children, and authorized increased annual sums through fiscal year 1969 for training teachers of the retarded.

The Welfare Administration administers a public assistance program to aid needy families to support retarded children who are permanently and totally disabled.

In all, a total of 48 programs provide financial assistance for service programs, research and demonstration projects, training, construction, income maintenance, and other assistance programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

To coordinate these activities a Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation has been formed. Representatives serve on this Committee from each unit of the Department that has a mental retardation program. Mental retardation activities are thus administered as a unified, whole program which has as its objective combating mental retardation with every resource at our disposal. The Committee also keeps in close touch with groups outside the Federal Government concerned with mental retardation programs.

The development of this wide array of service and assistance programs on the Federal level was very gratifying for J. Arthur Trudeau. Yet I know that deep inside he regretted that they did not occur thirty years sooner so that his own son, who is rightfully any father's chief concern, might have been helped. Still I know he was deeply grateful knowing that, at last, many children of succeeding generations might be spared the tragedy of mental retardation.

He also knew that much work still remains to be done. Great gaps still exist in our knowledge of mental retardation. For example, Arthur's son Kenney is one of the 75 per cent of the mentally retarded for whom no cause of their affliction is known. More personnel need to be trained. Many more centers such as the Trudeau Memorial Center, to which this club has given its full support, must be established throughout the Nation.

I can promise that we in Congress will see that adequate funds are made available, but under our Federal partnership system the States must supply the initiative for employing these funds for useful purposes. I am sorry to say that many States have been slow in taking advantage of the assistance available to them.

It is here that service clubs such as Rotary render an invaluable service. By creating public awareness, and through your fund-raising activities to get the Trudeau Center built, your club and others have shown that the people of this State wanted and would support such a center. Such a demonstration was undoubtedly a major factor in securing State interest and assistance for the project. And I am very pleased to see one of Arthur's closest friends, one who has done so much to raise funds for the J. Arthur Trudeau Memorial Center, and my friend, Gene Lascio, here this evening. Gene Lascio raised more money than any other single individual to help build this Center. He is one of the greatest friends the retarded have in our State.

I can only hope that the recent State action is only the first of many activities which Rhode Island will undertake to fight mental retardation. Rhode Island can develop a comprehensive program in this field that could serve as a model to other States.

Certainly J. Arthur Trudeau would be most pleased with this recent turn of events. But restless pioneer that he was, he would urge us on to new frontiers, to cut through new barriers of ignorance and apathy until the goal he sought for twenty-six years was finally achieved. No less than the final elimination of mental retardation on all its fronts would have satisfied him—no less I am sure will satisfy us.

H.R. 4671

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. WALKER of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it appears that H.R. 4671 will soon come before this body for action. The controversy which this bill has evoked has not been limited only to Washington and the Congress, but it has extended into my home State of New Mexico.

In the interest of objectivity, I rise today to have statements of each side of the controversy included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This exchange was prompted by an editorial in the August 7 edition of the New Mexican. Joining in this exchanging of views were Mr. S. E. Reynolds, State engineer of New Mexico, and Mr. Jeffrey Ingram, southwestern representative of the Sierra Club. I include a copy of the editorial, and Mr. Reynolds' and Mr. Ingram's letters for inclusion at this point:

[From the Santa Fe (N. Mex.) New Mexican, Aug. 7, 1966]

GRAND CANYON BRAINWASHING

One of the greatest brainwashing campaigns of recent years has been tossed at the American people during the past several months, trying to sell the idea that the Central Arizona Project will flood Grand Canyon.

"Save the Grand Canyon" bumper stickers seem to be growing in popularity as the brainwashing picks up steam. Newspapers throughout the nation are jumping on the bandwagon, even though most of the editors have never seen the Grand Canyon and don't even know what the Central Arizona Project entails.

We suspect that most of the papers are getting into the act simply because it sounds like a great public service, a conservation move that will tell readers the paper is 100 per cent American and 100 per cent for preserving the nation's great historic treasures.

This is all absolute nonsense to anyone who has taken the time to learn what the Central Arizona Project proposes in building two new dams on the Colorado River.

It's time for the public to turn a deaf ear to cries of Sierra Club members and others backing the gigantic undermining in the name of "saving" the Grand Canyon. It's time for the people to study a few facts of the case and determine for themselves if the Grand Canyon would be "filled with mud and water."

And, to top the brainwashing movement, the righteous forces recently have been buying advertisements in some Eastern newspapers showing the great vista of the Grand Canyon filled to the brim; or drawings depicting great dams in the middle of Havasu Falls. It would seem that those so concerned would at least stick to the truth in their campaign since falsehoods and innuendo, in the long run, will only hurt their cause.

What are the facts in the Central Arizona Project? First, it is pertinent to note that the bill authorizing Bridge (Hualapai) and Marble Canyon dams has more than 30 cosponsors in Congress, representatives of the Colorado River Basin states (including New Mexico). These lawmakers are looking after the interests of their home states and if the benefits could not be gained without harming Grand Canyon they certainly wouldn't sponsor the legislation.

Secondly, no lake water backed up behind the dams will actually enter Grand Canyon National Park, Marble Canyon Dam will be upstream from Grand Canyon and will back up water toward Glen Canyon Dam which in turn creates Lake Powell extending far into southern Utah.

Bridge Canyon or Hualapai Dam will be downstream from the National Park. The lake created here will back water some 90 miles and will extend 13 miles along the boundary between Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument—but not inside the National Park itself. This body of water will not be visible from public observation points on either the North Rim or the South Rim. From those "tourist" vantage points there will be no change in the Grand Canyon or the wild waters of the Colorado River below.

But, from the tourist or vacationist standpoint, both dams will create outstanding recreation areas—comparable to Lake Powell and Lake Mead.

Why are the dams being sought? Much has been made of one goal: To sell power to help pay for the project. But that is merely a sidelight. Prime purpose for the dams is to provide power for a system of pumping stations to move water from the Colorado River at Parker Dam (far below Grand Canyon), over the Williams Mountains to Phoenix, Central Arizona and on to Tucson.

The water already belongs to Arizona, it is only being diverted to relieve a critical shortage facing the state's central valleys where the underground water tables are dropping drastically each year. Transporting the water will be much the same as diversion of San Juan River water through the large tunnels now under construction in northwestern New Mexico.

The sale of power, which has been blown out of proportion, will be merely a byproduct. Only the power not necessary for maintaining the pumping stations will be sold. And since it is only a byproduct, rates would be competitive with other power sources. Revenue from the surplus power is expected to pay for the project.

Boil it all down and the opposition is all wet in its claims. Arizona needs the dams to create power to pump water it already owns over the mountains; "surplus" power will be sold to pay the cost of the dams; and finally, the Grand Canyon National Park will not be harmed.

Why not help Arizona move its water? Assured water will increase production from Central Arizona which means more income, more taxes and other benefits from that area to the nation.

DAMS IMPORTANT TO NEW MEXICO

EDITOR: In my view, your editorial "'Grand Canyon' Brainwashing" appearing in the August 7 issue of The New Mexican is a good treatment of the facts in the controversy over the proposal to construct Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon dams and reservoirs on the Colorado River. The editorial perhaps did not emphasize sufficiently New Mexico's stake in the legislation that would authorize the Central Arizona Project.

Arizona and New Mexico representatives have recently reached an agreement under which New Mexico would be permitted to increase her consumptive uses of water from the Gila River system above the amount of the present uses (about 31,000 acre-feet of consumptive use annually) decreed to New Mexico by the Supreme Court of Arizona vs. California, et al. Under this agreement we would be permitted to increase our consumptive use from the Gila River system by 18,000 acre-feet annually, when the Central Arizona Project is completed and to increase our consumptive use by an additional 30,000 acre-feet annually, when water is imported to the Colorado River. The effect of these new uses from the Gila River system in New Mexico on users in Arizona would be offset by exchange from the main stream of the Colorado River.

This agreement is reflected in Section 304 of HR 4671, the bill recently reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The Arizona-New Mexico agreement is the only means of making water available for our future needs from the Gila River system. Thus, the authorization and construction of the Central Arizona Project is vital, not only to the Phoenix area in Arizona, but also to the Gila River Basin in New Mexico.

Marble Canyon dam and reservoir, which would produce pumping energy for the Central Arizona Project and power revenues to pay a part of the Central Arizona Project costs, is essential to the financial feasibility of the project and, therefore, the authorization of the Marble Canyon unit is vital to our people on the Gila River system.

The testimony of the Department of the Interior and the report of the Bureau of the Budget on H.R. 4671 indicate that power revenues from the Bridge Canyon dam and reservoir unit are not needed to make the Central Arizona Project financially feasible. Power revenues from the Bridge Canyon unit may be needed to finance importation of water to the Colorado River for the ultimate needs of the Colorado River Basin states. A feasibility report on plans to import water to the Colorado River has not been completed but would be authorized by H.R. 4671. The administration has taken the position that the authorization of the Bridge Canyon dam and reservoir should be deferred.

Also important to New Mexico is the fact that H.R. 4671 as reported by the House committee is a vehicle for the authorization of the Animas-La Plata reclamation project in Colorado and New Mexico. This project would furnish 50,000 acre-feet of water for the irrigation of 16,700 acres of land in northwestern New Mexico and 13,500 acre-feet of water for municipal purposes at Farmington, Aztec and other New Mexico communities.

If the bill is defeated by the opponents of the Marble Canyon unit, the realization of the benefits of the Animas-La Plata project would be indefinitely deferred and perhaps even lost.

S. E. Reynolds,
State Engineer.

August 16, 1966.

Mr. Steve E. Reynolds,
State Engineer,
San Fe, N. Mex.

Dear Mr. Reynolds: I was greatly disturbed by your August 12 letter in The New Mexican. Your reasoning on Hooker dam, the Animas-La Plata project, and Hualapai-Bridge-Canyon dam, is certainly in line with New Mexico's interests. You deserve congratulations for your part in settling the upper Gila question. What puzzles me is that, as an engineer, you do not realize the significance of the Bureau of Reclamation's evidence on the ability of the Central Arizona Project to pay for itself.

The most concise statement of this evidence is the pay-out anlaysis on pp. 1396–8 of the printed record of the May hearings; an analysis prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation. In spite of assumptions which I believe unnecessarily unfavorable, this table proves that the Central Arizona Project, using Hoover dam revenues after pay-out (as now contemplated), can be built, operated, and completely paid for, even if neither Marble Canyon nor Hualapai-Bridge-Canyon dam is ever built. Thus the paragraph in your letter dealing with the necessity of Marble Canyon dam is incorrect. I repeat that this conclusion is based on the Bureau of Reclamation's figures, not mine.

Consequently the conclusion you draw about New Mexico's interests is contrary to the facts. By supporting a bill which has aroused, unnecessarily, the opposition of conservationists and the Northwest, New Mexico, Arizona & Colorado are risking losing projects whose necessity is not disputed. I realize there may be political considerations here, but I wonder if New Mexico would not be better if it supported deletion of the Grand Canyon dams & Title II; California might not be pleased, but everyone else would.

Jeffrey Ingram,
Southwest Representative, Sierra Club.

Mr. Speaker, I have carefully considered this legislation and its impact on New Mexico. For many years, I was a resident of Grant County, N. Mex., and know the importance of the proposed Hooker Dam to that area. Equally important to another section of my State—San Juan County—is the proposed Animas-La Plata project. Both these measures are included in H.R. 4671 and I urge my distinguished colleagues to give this measure their full support.

Slip, Slide, and Duck

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, in the Saturday, August 20, Washington Evening Star, Gould Lincoln remarks that Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has given birth to the latest of a long list of political "boners" uttered by men in high public office.

The problems brought about by this administration certainly are difficult to justify, to defend, or to answer, therefore, there is every reason to sympathize with Secretary Freeman or any other high administrative official who chooses to "slip, slide, and duck" when called upon to defend the Great Society.

The voters of America will remember this famous statement come November, for they are beginning to understand that the best answer to inflation is to elect men to Congress who will say "no" to some of the plans and programs of this administration.

There has been far too much slipping, sliding, and ducking since 1961—it is time for an accounting.

The article follows:

Freeman's "Slip, Slide and Duck"

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has given birth to the latest of a long list of political "boners" uttered by men in high office. He told a group of Democratic congressional candidates to "slide, slip and duck" all questions—during their campaigning—on the rising costs of living. His statement has brought joy to the Republican National Committee, which is now bearing down hard on the Freeman advice to avoid the inflation issue—an issue that has become the GOP's first line of attack on President Johnson's administration and the Democratic Congress.

The Freeman statement was made at a session here of Democratic congressional candidates supposedly off the record and not for publication. This increases the significance of the statement. It was unfortunate for Freeman and the Democrats that, through an error, a reporter for the Chicago Tribune was admitted to the meeting and gave Freeman's advice wide publicity.

The Freeman statement recalls the quip made by the late Harry Hopkins, close friend and confidant of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, that the Democrats would "tax and tax, spend and spend, and elect and elect." That's what Roosevelt Democrats did successfully in the days of the Depression, and continued to do. And this is what the Democrats are doing and hope to continue to do in these days of the Johnson administration—the difference being that today there is no depression and the administration insists there will be none.

During the Eisenhower administration, the President's choice for secretary of defense, Charles Wilson, head of General Motors, under questioning by a Senate committee considering his nomination, made his famous crack that "what's good for General Motors is good for the country." It brought loud outcries from Democratic critics. The Wilson nomination was finally confirmed, but not until Wilson had been given a fine-tooth comb going over. Freeman, in his advice to the Democratic congressional candidates, suggested that the American housewife, by her spending for luxuries, was responsible for food price increases. Republican congresswomen immediately rushed to the defense of housewives and had some harsh things to say about Freeman. For example, Rep. Charlotte Reid of Illinois commented:

"The secretary of agriculture thinks the American housewives are to blame for the high cost of living and says they are buying too many luxury items. I seem to remember that President Johnson had the same idea some weeks ago. Perhaps both President Johnson and Secretary Freeman should do some grocery shopping themselves and then decide what are luxury items. If you judge food by their prices, they are all luxury items, and I think neither Mr. Freeman nor Mr. Johnson can convince anyone that the housewives or the farmers are to blame. If they want reasons for inflation they have only to look at their own wasteful spending programs."

Another irate Republican congresswoman, Mrs. Catherine May of Washington, said:

"The Johnson-Humphrey administration must shoulder the responsibility for today's higher prices of food. These skyrocketing prices are caused by inflation. And the inflation is largely the result of the wild and uncontrolled federal spending policies of the administration. The answer—which Mr. Freeman and his administration choose to ignore—is stop runaway spending and you stop inflation. Food prices will then level out. But leveling is something that the administration and Mr. Freeman evidently don't know about. They would rather 'slip, slide and duck.' "

Republican Senate leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois was not slow to back up these Republican women and the American housewife in general.

"Must we assume," he said, "that America's housewives are of no consequence in the eyes of the Johnson-Humphrey administration? There is not a single issue that is not of paramount concern to them. Foremost among these are the issues of inflation and the war in Viet Nam. None know their impact so intimately, none are more willing to make whatever sacrifice may be needed to solve them; none are so undeserving of such official scorn as the women who make the homes and shape the future of the nation. I hope, indeed, I am certain, that this downgrading of America's housewives will bring forth a resentment and a reaction that will be fierce and formidable."

If living costs continue to increase during the next two months, the issue could really cut into the heavy Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, despite the fact the big spenders usually have the better of it at the polls.

Court Versus Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, 1966, the Evening Star printed a thought-provoking editorial following the recent decision handed down by District Judge Howard Corcoran in which he issued a restraining order against the House Committee on Un-American Activities. I submit this editorial:

COURT VERSUS CONGRESS

Some Federal judges in recent years have shown little hesitation in plunging into what Justice Frankfurter once called the "political thicket." Even so, the foray by District Judge Howard F. Corcoran came as a real shocker.

For one thing, Judge Corcoran would have to be listed among the least likely candidates to lead such a charge. And for another, he plunged in deeper than any judge has presumed to go before.

There have been plenty of collisions in the past between the courts and the Congress, and there doubtless will be plenty more in the future. But for a Federal judge to assert the authority to forbid a congressional committee to hold hearings and question witnesses in pursuit of a legislative purpose is unheard of. It is doubtful, however, that much more will come of this particular clash.

Judge Corcoran's temporary restraining order was hastily rescinded by a panel of the United States Court of Appeals, just in time to avoid a showdown with a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee. For the subcommittee fully intended to proceed with its hearing, court order or no court order, and this might have led to a test of the power of the court to punish a congressional committee for contempt. In the circumstances of this controversy, it is almost inconceivable that either the court or the Congress would want to force that issue to a final decision.

In our view, Judge Corcoran's initial ruling was plainly in error. For as Speaker McCORMACK said, if a Federal judge can enjoin one committee of Congress, he presumably would have authority to enjoin any committee. And if the committees can be enjoined, and thereby prevented from functioning, what is there to stop the courts from enjoining Congress itself?

Merely to ask the question would seem to pose an absurd issue under this country's doctrine of the separation of powers. But perhaps one should not be too sure. The appellate court panel has retained jurisdiction of the matter and will hold further hearings. So in view of this, and in the light of some recent court rulings, it might be just as well to await developments before reaching a firm conclusion that Capitol Hill is one political thicket that is off limits for adventurous judges.

The "Other War"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. SLACK, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the "other war" in southeast Asia does not receive the public notice it deserves.

Thankfully, newspapers from time to time report on the rehabilitation and development projects for which the United States is supplying expertise and assistance.

One such report appears in the Charleston, W. Va., Daily Mail. It concerns the Pa Mong water development project on the Lower Mekong River between Thailand and Laos.

Within a year, the newspaper tells its readers, the Bureau of Reclamation will have sent 135 men to train some 170 Thai and Laotian technicians in water and land resources development studies. The objective of the Lower Mekong River project is to raise the standard of living of Thais, Laotians, and their neighbors.

I offer for the RECORD this report on our constructive effort in southeast Asia:

THE "OTHER" SOUTHEAST ASIA WAR IS CONSTRUCTIVE, NOT DESTRUCTIVE

When it comes to Southeast Asia all of the attention and news stories center around the war in Viet Nam where America has invested a great many of its troops and much money to stem the flood of Communist aggression.

But there's another project in that area aimed at controlling a flood of another sort that is not receiving as much publicity. It involves the Lower Mekong River between Thailand and Laos.

The United States is sending eight water resources experts to make a two-year investigation of the Pa Mong project, a huge, multipurpose water development proposal. One of the few large developments in the world, Pa Mong would catch and store water regularly during the monsoon season preventing floods and providing for irrigation of 2 million acres of land during the six-month dry season.

Through the project, which will involve involve navigation operations and other water-related studies of the Mekong, one of the largest rivers in the world, it is hoped to raise the standard of living and increase the income of the Thais, Laotians and their neighbors. Within a year the Bureau of Reclamation will have appointed 35 men who will train about 170 Thai and Laotian engineers and technicians in water and land resources development studies.

No one is being shot at, cities and villages aren't being bombed and property isn't being wantonly destroyed so there are no headlines for the Pa Mong story and others like it. But this is part of the other war being waged by the United States—a war of construction not destruction.

Spain Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, ever since the people of Spain saw fit to oppose the imposition of a Communist regime upon their proud land, the mouthpieces of liberalism and communism have attempted to make this ancient state a pariah among nations. Factual reporting of the circumstances of Spanish life has been a rarity. The sins of the Spaniards receive wide publicity. Their integrity and accomplishments are ignored. Yet, this nation, the first in Western Europe to undergo a Communist bloodbath, has remained steadfast to the cause of Western civilization, and has been one of the strongest of our allies in the fight against international communism.

Mr. Ray McHugh, the esteemed chief of the Washington bureau of the Copley News Service, has recently returned from an extensive tour of Western Europe. He has written two articles which attempt to penetrate the liberal curtain in respect to Spain, and I believe he has succeeded admirably. Therefore, I insert these articles in the Appendix of the RECORD:

SPAIN TODAY

(First of two articles)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Thousands died in the Spanish Civil War and the country lay economically prostrate for years. Now Spain is losing that backward look as it edges steadily into the modern world. In the following story, first of two, the "new" Spain is described.)

(By Ray McHugh, Copley News Service)

MADRID.—The stepchild of Europe for a third of a century, Spain is making a determined effort to reenter the Western community of nations.

Spain is looking to the United States for assistance in prying open the doors to the north. Oddly enough, one course may lie through Vietnam.

It has been learned from both Spanish Foreign Office and U.S. Embassy sources here that Spain is considering sending an army medical team to South Vietnam. The Spanish armed forces, closely associated with U.S. military men, are urging the move.

It would have major importance to the Johnson administration. It would mark the first European commitment to the war in Vietnam. West Germany has sent a hospital ship, but its work is directed at South Vietnamese civilians.

Isolated and ostracized since the Spanish Civil War of 1936–1939, Spain is now flexing her muscles in an exciting race to catch up with the modern world.

The defense treaty with the United States in 1952 that brought Strategic Air Command nuclear bombers to Spain is generally regarded as the "trigger" for the Spanish recovery. The SAC bases, followed later by the Polaris submarine base at Rota, have brought a billion-dollar U.S. defense commitment to Spain.

But, perhaps more important, they brought "respectability" to the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, known to Spaniards as "Caudillo." Reassured by the U.S. alliance, millions of tourists have poured into Spain. Tourism is now the country's biggest industry.

Don Louis Santiago de Pablo, Secretary General of the Tourism Department, predicted that 16 million foreigners—1 for every 2 Spaniards—will visit Spain this year. About 400,000 of them will be Americans.

The new "respectability" also has set off a wave of foreign investment in Spain—about 50 percent of it American. It now totals about $5.4 billion, with another $120 million expected this year.

Development Minister Lopez Rojo pointed out in an interview that Spain's economy today represents one of the world's best business investments.

"We offer foreign capital the most liberal terms," he said, "including the right of full repatriation of profits and capital. If a foreign investor decides to sell his holdings, we even guarantee him the appreciation value."

Switzerland and West Germany rank closely behind the United States in Spanish investments. Much of the Swiss investment represents capital from other European countries that has fled oversocialized economies. Much of the Swiss investment is actually Italian in origin, Rojo said.

The Minister is now midway through a 4-year economic plan that is already producing startling results. With emphasis on industry, transportation, irrigation and education, the program is credited with creating 300,000 new jobs since 1965.

"The majority of these jobs are in industry," Rojo said, "and they are being filled by people from our struggling farms, and they are coming voluntarily.

"They are not being pushed."

The employment picture is also helped by the exodus of several hundred thousand Spaniards to jobs in Western Europe particularly West Germany.

The first 2 years of the development plan have brought a 25-percent increase in secondary school and college opportunities.

An irrigation program designed to bring water to Spain's arid central, eastern and southern regions is well underway. Dams helped irrigate 226,650 acres in 1965. Rojo predicted another 247,000 acres will be irrigated this year. He said 452,010 acres have been reforested.

The irrigation effort is aimed at bringing to Spain's dry lands the excess waters of the northern "Green Belt" in the Pyrenees, the Galicia region north of Portugal "where you never see the sun," and the southwestern Province of Cadiz.

Agriculture is stamped Spain's top internal program by Spanish officials and by U.S. Embassy experts. The country imported $573 million in food last year, a major factor in a $100 million deficit in its balance of payments.

A large percentage of these imports was made up of beef from Argentina.

The irrigation program, which Rojo says can eventually turn Spain into "a land of lakes," is only part of the agricultural effort. American technology also is playing a major part in improved farming and higher yields. But a persistent problem remains.

"This is a country of small farms," said the Minister. "It is chopped up into small uneconomical parcels that defy mechanization and it is dotted every few kilometers with tiny villages that can offer little to the people."

To correct this, Spain has embarked on a daring program. Using subsidies, liberal credit terms and what one friend of Franco called "good public relations," it is seeking to build new cities of 8,000 to 10,000 people in which will be concentrated the populations of the villages. The Government will then buy the small land parcels, tie them together into bigger, more economical plots and then resell them to farm families. A special bank called "Banco de Credito Agricolo" has been established to handle this program and farm cooperatives are being organized.

"In one province in Castille," said Rojo, "We hope to merge 278 little villages into 23 towns.

"These people will still be engaged in agriculture, but we will be able to offer them a higher standard of living, better schools, hospitals, cinemas, telephones and other conveniences.

"We are prepared to subsidize the mechanization of the farms and we'll subsidize the cultivation of crops that will make money."

Rojo also indicated that some of Spain's large estates will be targets for reform.

"Too much valuable farmland is tied up now in private hunting preserves," he said.

But the minister claimed that his entire 4-year plan is based on voluntary cooperation, not government coercion.

"Oh, we withhold some subsidies from villages and people who do not cooperate," he said. "But there is no seizure of property. So far the response has been enthusiastic."

But while agricultural problems and experiments take up a full volume in the plan's outline, there are 27 other volumes that reflect optimism.

The peseta is one of Western Europe's most stable currencies. It has been pegged at 60 to the U.S. dollar since 1959. Credit curbs imposed in late 1965 have checked a threatened inflation. Private credit was expanding at a rate of 20 percent in the first quarter of 1965. The rate of expansion has now leveled off at 17 percent, according to Rojo.

"The rate in other European countries is about 10 percent," he pointed out. "Our policy has been to decelerate the expansion, not to stop it."

For the last 5 years Spain's economy has been the fastest growing one in Europe.

U.S. Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke recalled that when he first came to Spain in 1951 the country's per capita income was $125 a year. It has now jumped to more than $600 and is rising steadily.

But it has a long way to go. Neighboring France boasts a $2,500 average.

The Marquis de Prat de Mantouillet, a career ambassador, confidante of Franco and chief Spanish negotiator of the American base agreement, used this illustration:

"I built a house in 1951 and the workers walked about two kilometers from the village. In 1959 I made some repairs and the workers came on bicycles. This year they are back again only they come on motor scooters or in small cars."

New license numbers have climbed in 15 years from 30,000 to 600,000.

Seeking to accelerate its economic growth, Spain is now negotiating for associate membership in the European Common Market.

"We are hopeful that we will be admitted," said Rojo. "And when we are, we will work for full membership."

On the industrial front, Spain's progress has been startling. Home-built cars crowd the wide, tree-lined boulevards of Madrid—not as densely as in Paris or Rome or London, but thick enough to cause two-block-long traffic jams at 6 p.m.

High-rise apartments, attractive with their grillwork balconies and Spanish courtyard architecture seem to be springing up all over Madrid. Sprawling one-story factories bake in the summer heat on the freeways that radiate from Madrid.

Manufactured goods were Spain's biggest 1965 export with the United States, the Middle East, West Germany, and Latin America ranking as the biggest customers.

One surprise in the Rojo Review showed that Spain exports a sizable amount of electronic equipment to West Germany, which is generally regarded as the electronics leader in Europe.

Industrial exports rose sharply in 1965 as new plants were built. A startling 24-percent increase is predicted for 1966.

To keep the expansion going, the Minister said Spain is now seeking to encourage investments here by American machine and machine tool manufacturers.

The boom in Spain is generally credited to the loosening of Franco's tight grip on this nation of 30 million. But there is no suggestion that the victor in the civil war is losing his hold on the people.

"If an election were held tomorrow," said a high-ranking American diplomat, "Franco would win in a landslide. Some of his Ministers don't share in this popularity, but Franco is a respected leader."

There won't be any election for Chief of State, however. Franco holds that post for life.

SPAIN TODAY

(Last of two articles by Ray McHugh, Copely News Service)

MADRID.—There is a ferment in Spain over what will happen after 73-year-old Generalissimo Francisco Franco passes from the scene.

The almost-free press that recently escaped from government censorship has been having a field day with the question.

Constitutionally, Spain is still a monarchy and Franco has pledged that a king will be restored to the throne in Madrid. The pretender is Don Juan de Bourbon who lives in exile in neighboring Portugal.

Despite the furor in Spain and the claims of Carlists in Navarro and independent-minded Basques in the north, it is generally agreed in Madrid that Don Juan will follow Franco. For how long is another question.

His son, Prince Juan Carlos, 27, lives in Spain. He has been carefully groomed by Franco. He is an officer in the Spanish Army. He is a "neighbor" of the Caudillo, living in a palace not far from Franco's magnificent home.

Franco himself has pledged that "the order of the dynasty" will be preserved. This means Don Juan will be recalled from Portugal after Franco's death by a "regency council" that would rule Spain in an interim 3-day period.

But there is troubled speculation among Spaniards and foreign diplomats over what might happen if Franco suffered a disabling illness. It is known that the Spanish Cabinet is sharply divided on the succession matter. A minority—but a powerful minority—fears that Don Juan would introduce widespread political liberalization. This group reportedly considers Juan Carlos more likely to continue Franco's policies.

There has been great speculation in Spain that Franco may decide to divide his powers, retaining his chief-of-state prerogatives but appointing a "head of government."

What this would do in the event of his death has Spaniards guessing.

The Caudillo, however, is reported in excellent health by close friends. They point to the vigorous schedule he followed on his recent trip to Barcelona and to the fact that he relished the ceremonies and followed them with some vigorous deep-sea fishing (his favorite pastime.)

The possibility that he might suffer an incapacitating illness, such as a stroke, worries many. They foresee a domestic crisis arising from the traditionalist versus moderate elements in the cabinet. If such a crisis arose, the army could be expected to intervene and the entire question of succession would be reopened.

The Spaniards are still volatile people. Under Franco they have enjoyed their first quarter-century of peace since the time of the Goths. Franco has now avoided war for 27 years. The previous record belonged to Queen Isabella in the 15th century. She got by for 22 years.

The civil war of the thirties was Spain's third such conflict in the 20th century. It also was the bloodiest. It left 624,000 dead and 183 cities in ruins, and it left Spain an outcast.

Fighting the leftist-liberal republic that was strongly supported by Moscow, Franco allied himself with Hitler and Mussolini. He became the third man in a Fascist European triumvirate. The civil war became a testing ground for the weapons that Hitler later unleased against all of Europe.

These memories die hard, particularly in countries like Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Britain which suffered terrible destruction at the hands of the Nazis.

They have been revived in Britain by the Spanish claims to Gibraltar—an issue that other western diplomats believe constitutes "bad timing" by the Spanish foreign office.

"We could hope that Spain would be admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and that somehow Gibraltar would become a NATO base," said a top American diplomat. "This might be a perfect solution, but Spain is not yet in NATO and this confrontation with Britain complicates things."

But despite these problems, Spain is persistently endging closer to Europe. Foreign Minister Fernando Castiella y Maiz says Spain has no interest in joining the alliance, but other members of the Spanish Government say Franco would be quick to accept.

"Of course the foreign minister has to deny interest," said one Spanish cabinet member. "It would be embarrassing to seek entry and be denied."

Spanish officials believe their consistent anti-Communist position has been upheld by events since World War II and they chafe at reminders of criticism in northern Europe.

"We understood the problem and the ambitions of Moscow long before anyone else," said one. "It was Lenin who decreed that Spain should be the first Communist state outside Russia. His plan was that our country should become a Red anchor in the south and that all of Europe would be squeezed to death in between. It didn't work because we fought. We took help where we could get it.

"We are ready to fight communism again if it threatens. That is why we support America in Viet Nam. That is why we are considering sending some of our soldiers to help you."

Spain had an estimated one million Communists and allied socialists and anarchists in 1936. Today Red strength is estimated at 5,000 to 10,000.

Washington strongly favors Spain's entrance into NATO and its association with the Common Market. The NATO move would shore up the alliance at a time when it has been badly shaken by the withdrawal of French military forces. It also would offer a solution to the problem of SAC and Polaris bases in Spain.

The bases treaty comes up for renewal in 1968. U.S. diplomats here believe that if the United States could turn these bases over to NATO, or could withdraw from them, it would represent a major diplomatic victory.

"The bases are approaching obsolescence as our missile force grows stronger and as our Polaris weapons achieve greater range," said one.

The bases have served their purpose. For 15 years, at a cost of a billion dollars, they have helped keep the peace.

"If we could withdraw it would be evidence to Spain and to the world that we mean what we say: that our overseas bases are for the common good and are not an attempt to 'satellize' any country."

The diplomats admit, however, that military technology may not have reached the point in 1968 when the bases can be abandoned. Thus they see admission of Spain to NATO as a prime goal.

The loss of a nuclear bomb last winter off Palomares in Spain has brought a shift in Madrid's view of these bases, they say.

"When we came to Spain, the Spaniards were flattered," said one. "They were complimented on their association with the world's great democratic power. Now they have suddenly realized that they are allied with the world's great nuclear power. The bilateral nature of the arrangement has been emphasized. They realize that they are still not really part of Europe.

"That's why it's so important that they be brought into NATO and into the Common Market."

The barriers raised by the Franco dictatorship are being lowered to clear the way.

The recent end to press censorship, proposed welfare laws, a church reform bill and other liberalizing measures are before the Spanish parliament.

The powerful role of the Roman Catholic Church as a partner in Spain's Government also is changing. Although Spain's cardinals represented the most conservative elements at the ecumenical council in Rome, the younger priests are described as bent on liberalism. Priests were involved in recent student protests at Barcelona that centered on demands for more representation in the government's student "sindica" or union.

Franco's government continues to be frankly paternalistic, but his national movement represents a wide spectrum of political opinion.

"We have our Fulbrights and Morses, too," laughed the Marquis de Prat de Mantouillet, a Franco intimate.

The marquis said the world is still too unfamiliar with Franco's personality.

"He has two sides," he said. "One is the complete soldier. The other is more complex. It involves strong social consciousness and a determination to advance the Spanish people.

"Socialism—by that I mean public welfare programs—is coming to Spain from the top, not the bottom."

Franco has brought Spain a long way in the last 15 years. The judgment of success or failure could rest on the events of the next 2 or 3 years.

Save the Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACK EDWARDS
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in direct connection with today's debate regarding the wisdom of placing the Maritime Administration into the proposed new Department of Transportation I call attention to three published items and ask they be reproduced here.

The first is an article by Raymond Moley appearing in Newsweek magazine for August 22. The second is an editorial from the Journal of Commerce for August 16. The third is an article from the New York Times of August 17 showing current U.S. reliance on overage ships to meet the pressing needs of our military effort in southeast Asia.

The articles and editorial follow:

[From Newsweek magazine, Aug. 22, 1966]

THE COLD WET WAR

(By Raymond Moley)

The rising challenge of Soviet sea power is now perhaps the central point in a revision of cold-war strategy. After the death of Stalin it seems to have become evident to Khrushchev and other shrewd leaders of the Kremlin that to overrun Europe with the immense Red Army—or even to paralyze Western Europe through the promotion of Communist parties there—would be self-defeating. This would be true even if it could be conceived that the United States were kept out of the conflict and nuclear war avoided. For in either case, by invasion or by subversion in Western Europe, the Soviet Union would be economically isolated and its own development frustrated for years to come.

In any event, Russian economic development would be slow because of the great distances between raw materials and Soviet industrial centers. Transportation within the great land mass would be difficult.

The need for food became more and more imperative as agricultural plans lagged. It was also necessary to buy machinery and equipment. Consequently, the Soviet Union began to encourage commerce with the highly industrialized nations of Western Europe and more recently with Japan. The ironical part of this is that these countries have recovered very largely because of American help.

THE NEW SOVIET NAVY

In this move toward more mutually advantageous trade relations, the old dream of ideological conquest was not forgotten, nor was the calculated plan to embarrass the United States and drain its resources. This is carried on in part by subversion coupled with incitement of disturbances, mostly in the new and developing nations, and also by pressure near or at the great narrow channels of sea transportation.

On a world scale the Soviet moved to break out of its land isolation, and this could only be accomplished by exploitation of the high seas.

The Soviet Navy had its origin in 1928 as a part of Stalin's various plans. It is now second to that of the United States. According to the 1965–66 edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships," the Soviet has 22 cruisers, 150 destroyers, 35 nuclear-powered submarines, 390 conventionally powered submarines, 100 frigates, 700 mine sweepers, 250 escort and patrol vessels, 350 motor torpedo boats, 550 motor gunboats, 130 landing craft, 300 auxiliaries and 200 service craft. It does not now have any aircraft carriers. This navy is relatively small in comparison with that of the United States, but it is very modern.

MERCHANT MARINE PRIORITY

Much more important than the Soviet Navy is the great expansion of the Russian merchant marine. A five-year plan was launched in 1956 to build 5 million tons of shipping by 1960. And in 1960 a twenty-year plan was inaugurated. This tremendous building program was carried on in the shipyards of no less than ten nations. According to Jane's, the Soviet had 1,000 merchant ships ten years ago. It now has in service 1,700, aggregating 7 million gross tons. In May 1966 the Soviet had under construction or on order 581 ships totaling just under 6 million d.w. tons. When sea power is calculated, this Soviet merchant fleet must be reckoned as a naval auxiliary. Most of their ships are designed to be readily convertible for war purposes.

In the United States the current budget for shipyard subsidy allows for the construction of only thirteen dry-cargo ships, although 70 per cent of American shipping is obsolete. The war in Vietnam has already called for a large proportion of the usable remainders in the reserve fleet. Without firm Executive action, we are heading for a national disaster.

We have only to recall the Cuban missile episode to realize that Soviet merchant ships are well designed, well built and extremely efficient in operation. Moreover, in addition to shipyards Russia has built excellent port facilities. There is expert management, and seagoing personnel are highly trained. In this immense adventure the Russians seem to have unlimited money, plus the advantage of determined effort to which they have given highest priority.

With manifold commitments around the globe, we are faced with the most formidable rival in all our history. It has been building vital strength where we are vulnerable.

[From the Journal of Commerce, Aug. 16, 1966]

THE CASE FOR INDEPENDENCE

It looks more and more of late that President Johnson will get most of the transportation bill he wants, but that the present Maritime Administration will be left out of the Federal Department of Transportation that this bill would establish.

No one need grieve too much over this, least of all the President himself. The only real case for absorbing the MA in the larger grouping of transport agencies was of the type that appeals most of all to people who draw large numbers of big and small boxes on Government organizational charts, illustrating who must report to whom and how the chains of command dribble down from one layer of boxes to another.

The main argument was for bureaucratic neatness, good order and even logic. After all, if all other transport agencies were to be assembled in one big department, why should MA be spared?

Primarily, we would say, for two reasons. First, there is little that the Maritime Administration does or can do that bears much relationship to what the over-all department and its various segments would be doing. Second, the real danger from the beginning of the debate on a consolidation of Federal transport agencies has been that within this vast melting pot the agency charged with promoting American shipping would be overwhelmed by far larger interests.

This is not to say that the MA is today an especially effective instrument. It is less than that. But when one considers how often and how haphazardly the Federal maritime structure has been reshaped and devitalized since World War II and of how one Administration after another has failed to develop anything approaching a purposeful maritime policy, it is not altogether surprising that the MA does not appear to be a very vibrant organization.

Since Mr. Johnson and his Secretary of Defense have appeared even more indifferent to shipping policy than most of their predecessors there was good reason for fearing that a Maritime Administration thrown into the Department of Transportation would slowly sink from sight.

Among those best acquainted with the Administrtaion's urge to get the transportation agencies under one roof it is pretty well understod that the prime goal was to consolidated controls and activities affecting railroads, highways and waterways—all of which compete to some degree with each other. This does make sense, even though the circumstances are such that the regulatory functions in these fields are to be consolidated less in fact than in appearance.

Save for the fact that it regularly interchanges traffic with these three modes, ocean shipping is not a part of this competitive picture save in a few instances, as in the case of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. Its main problems are overseas, its main competitors are beyond the effective reach of any U.S. transport agency, and its influence is small by comparison with such grants as the rail and trucking industries.

The same could, of course, be said concerning the overseas airlines, and it has been said. But the airlines are in a somewhat different situation.

The greatest concentration of American commercial aircraft is on the domestic routes. Moreover, several American international air carriers also operate domestic services. So there is some validity to the case for centralizing the air agencies in the proposed Department of Transportation. We doubt if it would accomplish wonders, but see no reason why it should do much harm. The air sector of the transport industry is too big and too active to run the risks of submergence that would threaten the MA.

All things considered, we think the plan now emerging in Congress offers some promise—perhaps most in the field of public highways and urban transit, providing the MA is left outside the structure.

This, of course, will not guarantee that MA will live happily ever after. Past experience has shown that there will always be someone struck by the thought that it might look "tidier" if the agency were pushed into the Department of Transportation and a suitable box prepared for it along the lower layers of the organizational chart together with appropriate lines showing where its orders will come from.

Something like this is very likely to happen, in fact, unless the agency gets what it needs most—some kind of purposeful shipping policy having the solid support of the White House. Failure of Mr. Johnson to make any headway in this direction has created a prolonged hiatus in this field. The bruising experiences suffered by former MA Administrator Nicholas Johnson last year doubtless had something to do with the delay. But the hiatus persists and for the time being it looks as though the MA will simply have to live with it.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 17, 1966]

TWENTY-ONE MORE OLD SHIPS ACTIVATED BY THE UNITED STATES—VESSELS IN SEVEN RESERVE FLEETS TO BE USED BY MSTS

(By George Horne)

The Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce has ordered 21 more ships in seven reserve-fleet bases withdrawn and prepared for service for the Navy's Military Sea Transportation Service.

Most, perhaps all, will be used in the emergency sealift in the Pacific area.

The shipping agency said the activated vessels would bring to 142 the withdrawals requested by military authorities since the program began in July, 1965.

All the freighters are of the Victory ship class except for one, the old Liberty vessel Benjamin Chew, which was repowered with Victory ship propulsion some years ago in an experimental program.

The Benjamin Chew is now in the James River Fleet. She will be turned over to the United States Lines as an operating agent of the Government.

Four of the ships are in the Hudson River reserve station at Tomkins Cove, N.Y.

ASSIGNED TO COMPANIES

These ships, and the companies to which they have been assigned, are the Depauw Victory, United Tankers Corporation; East Point Victory, Hudson Waterways Corporation; Elmira Victory, American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, and Sharon Victory, T.J. Stevenson and Co.

The activation order also covers four vessels from Astoria, Ore., four from Olympia, Wash., six from Suisun Bay, Calif., and one each from the fleets at Mobile, Ala., and Beaumont, Tex.

As the vessels are withdrawn they will be surveyed for repairs, drydocking and other needs, and shipyards and repair plants will bid on bringing them up to class. Reactivation has been costing $400,000 to $450,000.

Liberty and Victory ships were built by the hundreds in World War II when emergency construction programs turned out more than 5,000 vessels for the war effort. In such numbers distinction might have been rare, but many of the ships had famous careers, and some of them had several.

DECORATED IN KOREAN WAR

One of the most famous is the Meredith Victory, now in Oregon, which is included in the 21-ship list. The Maritime Administration noted that she had been decorated by Congress as "a gallant ship" because of an unusual exploit in the Korean war.

Several hundred laid-up ships were withdrawn in that conflict, and the Meredith Victory was one of them. On emergency orders, she moved into the port of Hungnam and packed 14,000 Korean civilians into cargo holds for transfer to a safe port in South Korea.

"It was like moving an entire city the size of Amherst, Mass.," the Federal agency said.

Order of AHEPA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. WATTS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, proper and fitting tributes were paid to the Order of AHEPA last week by way of welcome to their 44th supreme convention here in Washington. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS] stated for us then the AHEPA objectives, which all of us must recognize as among the most admirable of goals. The accomplishments of the lodge ably attest to how well these objectives have been fulfilled.

When we think of Greece and Hellenic culture—a better understanding of which AHEPA promotes—we think instantaneously of knowledge and freedom. More than 2,000 years ago, inquiring Greek minds explored every subject worthy of investigation, and that spirit of inquiry—that search for truth—has been the great creative force in the making of modern Western civilization. The spirit of freedom, both personal and political, which we regard so strongly as a part of our American heritage certainly has its counterpart in ancient Greece. Indeed, our meeting today as the freely chosen representatives of a free people draws its inspiration in large part from the councils and assemblies of the days of Cleisthenes and Pericles. Such is the heritage of the AHEPA membership.

But the Greek immigrants to this country in the 20th century furnish us with an example which ought not to be overlooked because of our reverence for that ancient society. In this day in which minority groups are demanding so much from the government and so little from themselves, I would loudly acclaim these immigrants who came to our country with little but their talents and willingness to work. Without asking for Government grants, special privileges from society, and the promise of security without contribution, these people started at the bottom and worked hard, saved their money, invested in our free enterprise system, and proved once more that America is the land of opportunity. Today there are few communities which do not have examples of their success. The Hellenic heritage is something to be proud of, but I say to you that the American citizen of Greek descent has something in his immediate past of which he can justly be proud.

I know that I am joined by every Member of this distinguished body in hoping that the delegates to the AHEPA convention enjoyed their stay in our Nation's Capital. In closing, I would like to acknowledge that Mr. Nicholas Pitanis and Mr. Joseph Clark were delegates to the convention from our Lexington, Ky., chapter of AHEPA.

Horton Salutes Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 20 through 27 has been designated as National Drum Corps Week. I would like to take the time today to honor the many thousands of organizations throughout the country who participate in this colorful, vibrant, lyrical activity.

These events are attracting many more enthusiasts each year. Drum corps events in my congressional district always draw capacity crowds. Rochester is the home of the fabulous Grey Knights-Crusaders, currently national champions in the senior division of the American Legion competition.

And there are smaller, less-heralded groups which through the interest they instill in new drum corps members, give youngsters a worthwhile pursuit to occupy their usually idle hours. More than one youth who might have taken a wrong turn along the way and ended up in trouble with the law has, instead, been caught up by a new-found interest in music and marching.

No one can resist the temptation to watch a snappy, precision trained drum and bugle corps while its members step through their routines. Their activity is clean, healthy, rigid and exacting. The participants learn quickly the need for cooperation, self-discipline and reliability.

The competition is inspiring to a young mind, and the many public performances teach poise.

The fife and drum are part of the heritage of this country, and they are experiencing a rebirth in the spirit of drum corps.

Drum Corps Week 1966 will be a time for all Americans to salute the efforts of those who are working in behalf of these organizations throughout the Nation.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 20 to 27 has been designated as National Drum Corps Week in honor of the more than 1 million teenagers in the United States who are engaged in this colorful and wholesome activity. On this occasion, I am very happy to join with my colleagues in the Congress to pay tribute to these young people.

This is a clean, interesting, and inspiring activity for our youth. They learn the rules of sportsmanship and how to take orders. They are taught the virtues of fair play. They learn the satisfaction that comes with doing worthy deeds as they provide entertainment for charitable affairs and perform at hospitals to help cheer up the patients. Finally they learn the rewards of diligence and practice as they develop a high level of skill and proficiency. Indeed, there is not a week in the year when members of these corps do not work hard and long to assure a high quality of performance at parades, civil celebrations, and sports events.

Throughout the country drum corps activity has grown tremendously in size and stature. I am sure my colleagues join with me in paying tribume also to the many thousands of adults who have made this growth possible by offering freely of their time, energy, and talents in order to supervise and train these youngsters.

I feel that it is particularly fitting that a week be set aside to honor all those engaged in this worthy activity. For all too few of us have stopped to consider the many hours of practice, private initiative, and organization that have made this activity great. This observance reminds us of the special place that the drum corps have in our national life.

Moves in the Right Direction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I think my colleagues will be interested in the following editorial from the Perth Amboy, N.J., Evening News, of August 22, 1966, entitled "Moves in the Right Direction."

Recently the war on poverty has been under sharp attack from those who claim that it has not been a panacea for all our economic difficulties and that it has not universally eliminated poverty from our midst in 2 years. We have also heard much criticism which has been leveled at the Job Corps program.

The editorial from the Evening News, Mr. Speaker, affords a detached and objective view toward a job center in my district—the Camp Kilmer Center in Edison, N.J. I can only echo and solidly endorse these sentiments:

> The corpsmen should be judged, not by the few who have caused trouble, but by the many others who want to succeed and have demonstrated their willingness to join in worthwhile community projects.

I am hopeful that my colleagues will bear these thoughts in mind when the economic opportunity amendments are brought before this body later this session. They will still be relevant.

The editorial follows:

[From the Perth Amboy (N.J.) Evening News, Aug. 22, 1966]

MOVES IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

It should be obvious by now that officials of the Kilmer Job Corps Center and responsible civilian groups, notably the Kilmer Clergy Council, police departments and the Community Relations Council, are seeking to resolve problems involving youths at the center.

As Col. Anthony D'Elia, president of the CRC said, the creation of the clergyman's council and the participation of police officials in special orientation programs for the corpsmen "all testify to the spirit of cooperation and good neighborliness by the Federal Electric Corporation and Office of Economic Opportunity officials."

The corpsmen are young. Very few, compared to the more than 2,000 boys at the center, have been involved in the incidents which proved so upsetting to residents. The overwhelming majority of the corpsmen knows now only too well how the center has been damaged by the unfortunate actions of the others.

The corpsmen should be judged, not by the few who caused trouble, but by the many others who want to succeed and have demonstrated their willingness to join in worthwhile community projects.

Quite a few of the corpsmen are embarrassed. They deserve a chance to prove themselves.

The center, for example, has been of assistance in joint plans for a sports show this weekend. The center has loaned equipment and will provide personnel who will be taking part in the event.

Such cooperation is certainly a measure of what people can come to expect from the Jobs Corps Center.

To improve the center for the corpsmen, new recreational facilities are being installed. Better lighting, security patrols, private transportation, and control over passes have also been ordered.

Certain areas have even been declared off-limits to the corpsmen.

These are all constructive actions. They should be recognized.

People who may have been angered by some of the past incidents involving corpsmen have had their complaints made known. Now something is being done about them.

It seems only fair for the residents to give their temporary neighbors another chance by not turning their backs on the corpsmen. They look to responsible citizens for guidance.

Objective Is Saving Lives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. MACKAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, farm accidents continue to take thousands of lives and disable nearly 750,000 men, women, and children a year.

The Atlanta Constitution reports these dismaying figures in an editorial calling attention to the fact the week beginning July 24 has been observed by Presidential proclamation as National Farm Safety Week.

President Johnson's proclamation cites the progress made by American farmers in recent decades. But it also notes that there is one area of farm life which still needs improvement—and that is the area of safety.

I include the Constitution's editorial on this matter of great importance to millions of our fellow citizens in the RECORD:

OBJECTIVE IS SAVING LIVES

With 20 persons killed in accidents over the weekend in Georgia, we are reminded that this is the 23rd annual national farm safety week. "Safety is victory over accidents" is the theme and purpose of the observance.

Proclaimed by President Johnson and sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Safety Council, the event is designed to draw attention to the rural accident situation and to promote intensive, year-round accident-prevention programs in rural communities everywhere.

The President's proclamation points out that American farmers have achieved more progress during the past three decades than in all history and adds: "Thanks to that progress, a single farmer today can do all the work that once was performed by four. One American farmer today feeds and clothes himself and 32 others—that this is the true foundation of our national abundance."

But as the President notes, there is one area of farm life which still needs much improvement. Accidents continue to cost the lives of thousands of men, women and children on our farms and disable nearly 750,000 more each year. The accidental death rate for farm residents has gone up steadily during the past few years.

To Stimulate Flow of Mortgage Credit for Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN R. HANSEN
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I wish to register my complete agreement with the action taken by the House last week in passing H.R. 15639, the bill to expand the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association. I was proud to vote for this action, which I believe to be a necessary and important step in alleviating some of the undesirable consequences of the current tight-money situation.

A combination of circumstances contributed to the development of what has been termed the present money "crisis." Institutions have raised interest rates in an effort to restrain the outflow of deposits. Thus, money for loans and mortgages has become scarce, and any available funds have been diverted to cover other short-term obligations. The competition for the scarce funds has left housing mortgages behind, and the result was a great strain on the facilities and supply of the FNMA.

New housing construction has correspondingly decreased due to this diversion of funds, making necessary some Federal action to regain a good level of building. Of course, the problem was not limited to the housing construction industry, as any decrease in this field severely affects other, related industries, such as supplies and materials. But now, thanks to this bill, over $3.5 billion will be available to prop up the homebuilding industry by increasing greatly the purchasing of mortgages.

I believe this move to be another important part of the Government's concern with the state our Nation's economy. There can be no substitute for sound fiscal and monetary policy when dealing with a rapid and continuous expansion of the economy and, the overwhelming bipartisan support of H.R. 15639 amply demonstrates that this idea has been recognized. We cannot rely on chance or politics to bring about a stable economic situation—rather we must look to some hard thinking and some hard work.

This bill has further significance, which may indeed be its most important consequence. That is, it will result in the stimulation of private industry and funds. The Federal mortgage assistance will serve to give direction and impetus to private investment funds. I have always been a firm believer in the necessity of substantial private participation in actions that are designed to improve the overall economic health of our Nation. However, I also realize that the private sector alone cannot hope to resolve all of the conflicts and vicissitudes of a multibillion dollar economy. Therefore, combined action becomes not only desirable, but essential. I see this bill as a fine example of that cooperation, and I trust that the results of your action will be fruitful.

A Reporter's Farewell to the War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, in the Sunday, July 31, 1966, edition of the Los Angeles Times, Jack Foisie reflected on his Saigon assignment. Mr. Foisie has just returned to the United States after 2 years in Vietnam, and his summing up of the conflict he has covered firsthand is most penetrating.

I knew Jack Foisie when he was on the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle and I have known his family for many years.

I wish to bring his article, "A Reporter's Farewell to the War in Vietnam," to the attention of my colleagues. I am sure they will find it to be of interest:

A REPORTER'S FAREWELL TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM

(By Jack Foisie)

SAIGON.—Almost two years ago I went to Vietnam, somewhat humbled by the responsibility of the assignment but believing I knew war and could report it competently.

Coverage of the tangled political situation, involving our affiliation with the Vietnamese and their chaotic government, was also part of my job—and initially this was the unnerving task.

Now the assignment is over. This is farewell to Vietnam. And in summing up the experience, I find I was off the mark in my appraisal of where the difficulties of coverage would lie.

There is an unreality to the Vietnam war, due to limitations imposed on the American effort by Washington. The holdback on the manpower needed in Vietnam necessitates adherence to a strategy that the war can be won without holding the ground after the enemy has been driven from it. Any infantryman will tell you it is a false doctrine.

POLITICS IS UNDERSTANDABLE

On the other hand, the internal political struggle, even while involving coups and riots and insurrection and intrigue, was something that eventually a Western newsman could understand.

Reporting political developments was easier because cynicism was an acceptable ingredient in interpretive reporting. To hohum the expansive pronouncements of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, and to suggest that the rebel monk Tri Quang's protest fasting was more like dieting, were allowable. Such correspondent appraisal even brought smiles to Vietnamese who monitor (but seldom hold up) news dispatches at the government communications office.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Vietnamese, they have the ability ot laugh at themselves (but it is bad taste to laugh with them).

Nguyen Ngoc Linh, head of the government press service, was assigned to produce a "Who's Who in Vietnam."

He compiled the list, but then decided the finished booklet would need to be bound loose-leaf.

"Prominence is relative," he explained urbanely. "A government might fall, and whole pages will have to be thrown away."

But analytical and skeptical reporting of American military developments met with a different reception. It ranged from ostracism by a certain type of headquarters officer to non-cooperation from others. The pressure from the Pentagon to produce favorable (if selective) statistics and reports demonstrating progress in the war has mesmerized many a fine staff officer's judgment.

In months of trying, for example, I was never able to get a comprehensive rundown on which roads in Vietnam were free of enemy domination, and which were not.

There is, fortunately, a realism displayed by the men doing the fighting, and my occasional "negative reporting" (as it was called by the Saigon military) was based on their views.

Unit commanders—the captains, majors and colonels—voiced optimism on occasion, particularly when you came upon them after a winning skirmish or slugfest with the enemy. But there was no enthusiasm for the high command belief that the endless sorties into the jungle to "kill Charlie" (Viet Cong) will, in itself, be enough to win the war militarily. Conceivably, heavy losses inflicted on the enemy could be a factor in bringing the foe to the negotiating table.

But the Pentagon's own bookkeeping indicates increased enemy strength, even though Allied communiques report hundreds of enemy killed in almost every battle with Americans. Infiltration from the north, plus local recruiting in areas of South Vietnam controlled by the Viet Cong more than offset their losses.

It is all very well to say that most recruits are forcibly drafted. But a lad impressed still fights passably well for the Viet Cong when he knows his loved ones are hostages.

As a particular unit commander came to know and trust me, he made no effort to hide the frustration which beset him. Under the present strategy of striking the enemy and then returning to base, his unit is beginning to be directed to areas where they have been before. In each instance, there has been a fight, demonstrating the enemy's ability to reoccupy ground after an American withdrawal.

"It is tough on the men when they have to fight over the same ground twice, and lose buddies both times," this unit commander said. "We have to get off the treadmill. I know that the enemy fights hit-and-run, guerrilla style. But we don't have to fight that way. If we hold ground, we deny it to him. That's progress in miles, not in dead bodies. This endless grind may be weakening Charlie, but we haven't seen any indication of it."

The officer shrugged.

"I know to hold ground will take many more men than we have here now. Still, this way, we are hardly winning. Do they expect us to outlast the enemy? Be here a decade or more? That's the way it looks now. Even for the professional soldier, that's asking a lot. On a one-year tour like we have now, I'll be in Vietnam about every other year."

And another unit commander, not too many years out of West Point said:

"To mount a military effort the way we're doing in Vietnam, a droplet at a time, violates fundamental military doctrine—that you use your full weight as soon as possible."

Before I went to Vietnam I talked to an influential member of the Johnson administration. He urged me to keep in mind that "sometimes it is better to do nothing. Sometimes it is better to wait for the winds of change."

He was referring to diplomacy, where tactful talk is a weapon, and often more effective than precipitous action.

But I come away from Vietnam sensing that our entire approach to the Vietnam problem—both political and military—now is keyed to the belief we can afford to outlast the foe. This calls for postulating:

That we can use restraint because time (contrary to guerrilla warfare doctrine of the Communists) is on the side of the United States with its immense resources.

That we can disregard the losses we are taking by our slow escalation of the air war against North Vietnam so as to carry favor with our allies who doubt our desire for negotiations to end the conflict.

That we can continue to handle delicately our relations with our proud but amateurish co-belligerent, the Republic of South Vietnam.

In essence, Teddy Roosevelt's belief that we should "talk softly but carry a big stick" underlies our conduct with our allies, and to a degree, with our enemy in Vietnam.

Such a policy never has found much favor with the military, nor did Maxwell Taylor go much for the silken glove when he was ambassador.

NOTICEABLE CHANGE

In my tenure in Vietnam, the change has become noticeable with his replacement, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Between Lodge and the supreme American military commander, there is what one observer calls "a covenant of equanimity."

When they run into problems with their Vietnamese government colleagues, they finese a solution. Or have one directed to them from the Pentagon, or the State Department.

For example, the American military would like to invoke formal censorship of correspondent copy. But this would infringe on the sovereignty of the Vietnamese if carried out unilaterally by the Americans. Yet if the task were done by the Vietnamese, their heavy-handed severity (as practiced on their own journalists) would cause an uproar in the United States.

And so, as an alternative, the American military have evolved an extreme form of "censorship at the source," going far beyond the normal limits of security as practiced under formal censorship in past wars. Censorship at the source has come to mean, in Vietnam, a drying up of information about actions which do not reflect glowingly on the American military effort in Vietnam.

Even with formal censorship, I have never known a war where correspondents were not allowed to accompany bombers on strikes. But such is the restriction in raids against North Vietnam. And it is difficult for correspondents to get Navy clearance to remain overnight on carriers off the coast engaged in bombing the north. In World War II there were correspondents accredited to the Navy who lived aboard for months.

The why for this super-secrecy is unclear, although it seems to stem from a Pentagon and Presidential desire to limit knowledge on the degree of American involvement in the war.

A compromise has also been worked out on the sensitive subject of "joint command" when American and Vietnamese troops participate in the same operation. Technically, there is only "cooperation and liaison" between the commanders. In practice, unless the Vietnamese officer is huffy, the American commander takes over.

Great effort is made to accommodate the Vietnamese. But as with any allies, there are differences. And as the number of effective American fighting forces surpasses those of the Vietnamese, the subject of formal assumption of overall command may need to be raised. Overall command would unquestionably make for more effective use of available troops, for example.

But at this time, the Americans wait "upon the winds of change."

Diplomacy comes hard for some flamboyant, aggressive officers.

"What have I learned?" one general pondered in response to a questioner as he departed Vietnam. "Patience," he answered.

The GI has always needed a degree of patience. For he waits in a long mess line in garrison. He hurries up and then waits for orders. He must lie quietly in ambush.

In matching the patience and tenacity of the guerrilla he also draws upon his native stubbornness.

For example, there is a bridge outside the village of Bung Sa, not far from Saigon. The bridge crosses a ravine and makes it possible for the villagers to save four miles on their walk to market.

Ten times in the past several years the Viet Cong have sneaked up and blown the bridge at Bung Sa even though it is guarded by the local militia. And 10 times the bridge has been rebuilt.

The tenth bridge stood only 11 days before it was blown.

And now an American engineer unit is at work building the 11th bridge at Bung Sa.

IT'S FRUSTRATING AND ADMIRABLE

Frustration over the way the war is being fought—that is one of my reactions after two years in Vietnam. And admiration is another, for the American fighting man and his dogged determination.

I also admire the new-found American use of subtlety, even though I would prefer more candor in official information on how the war is progressing.

It is a body blow to return to the United States, take a taxi and, in a desire for acknowledgement, tell the driver, "I've just come from Saigon."

And have him reply: "Well, at least that's not as bad as Vietnam."

Some Vietnamese are masters of effective simplicity. I recall this scene when I passed through a village near Saigon recently. A man with the tattered black garment and gauntness of a scarecrow was haranguing the villagers. I had my interpreter with me and we listened.

The spellbinder held up an egg and rubbed the white shell.

"See, the world is dominated by the white man," he said.

Then he crushed the egg in his hand and the yolk flowed between his fingers.

"Now the yellow man dominates."

He said he was a "nationalist." Whether he was a Viet Cong after dark I do not know.

There are gruesome scenes in war, and I saw my share. Death is always disturbing to come upon. It is especially revolting when exploited. The professed Buddhist who displays the corpses of the monks and nuns even while the flesh is still smoking after immolation will always cause me to wonder.

But sadder still is to see an American wrapped in a poncho, grotesque in rigor mortis, being winched up into a hovering helicopter for delivery from the jungle in which he died.

I like to remember the more pleasant scenes, rich in the tradition of Asia, or just a reminder of home.

I remember a funeral for a whale. It happened in the town of Phan Thiet after the whale was washed ashore and died.

In Vietnamese fishing villages the whale is a guardian angel. And he who first sights a carcass on the beach must provide an elaborate funeral, and go into three years of mourning.

I remember also that while there is ample sound of gunfire and exploding bombs for village lads to mimic, when Vietnamese boys play at "war" it is with homemade wooden swords. For their heroes are not modern, but the ancient ones.

And I like to think of the peasants, who till the soil amid war, trying to be undisturbed by either government troops or Viet Cong.

PADDLEWHEELS AND JETS

With the tireless motion of a seven-day bike rider, they turn their paddlewheels, lifting water from one paddy into another. While in the not too distant hills the jets peel off to drop their napalm and their bombs.

There are about 10 million of these peasants—and basically they are the innocents in this conflict. To them and to this richly fertile land, troubled but not yet completely shattered by a war that has already been going for a decade, I say farewell.

Greek Immigrants to the United States: A Tribute to Accomplishment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last week representatives of the Order of AHEPA met in Washington for their 44th international convention. I would like to pay tribute to the AHEPA and the contributions made by Americans of Greek origin.

The Greek-American community is worthy of the highest praise. Its gifts are many; its accomplishments of the highest caliber.

Two main forces have contributed to the cohesiveness of Greek Americans: the church and the Greek press. The great majority of Greeks everywhere belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. This is true also of the immigrants and their descendants.

New York is the see of an archbishop of North and South America who spiritually owes allegiance to the Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. He has under his jurisdiction in the United States some 301 churches. The piety of the Greek-American population stems from this source, and is a forceful contribution to the moral fiber of American life.

The Greek press is also vital. The first Greek newspaper in the United States was Neos Kosmos, which was first published for a few months in 1892 in Boston. Since that time at least 95 other Greek newspapers and magazines have appeared and disappeared. A score of them still exist: Among them, two dailies, the Atlantis, founded in 1894, and the National Herald, founded 1915, published in New York and occupying a prominent place among the foreign language press of the country.

In keeping with the same general religious principles upon which America was founded, the policies of the Eastern Orthodox Church help enforce the moral stature of the American way of life. And in keeping with the same general democatic principles upon which our basic freedoms all were founded, the policies of the Greek press also serve to bolster the bulwark of democracy.

The allegiance of the Greek-American community to democratic ideals is unquestionable; the service of the Greek press and church invaluable to our cause.

Project Hope

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, many good things have been said about Project Hope but this is one area in which the more recognition that is received the better.

Recently I wrote my weekly column the Washington Watch on this project and I wish to make these remarks available to all my colleagues. The column follows:

In many undeveloped countries of the world, the most valuable thing the people have is hope. The grim present is made tolerable only by the promise of a better future.

In many of these lands, particularly around the seaports, a great many children are found with the name of Hope. This name does not apply to their futures, however, but rather to the place of their birth. These children were born aboard the hospital ship *Hope* which is the product of the ingenuity and love of the free enterprise American medical profession.

Since 1960 the S.S. *Hope* has trained more than 3,000 physicians and nurses, treated over 100,000 persons, conducted some 8,000 major operations, and vaccinated one million people. More important than this is the impact this voluntary giving by free Americans has had around the world. This people-to-people approach has reached the minds and hearts of the plain and needy people of Indonesia, South Vietnam, Peru, Ecuador, Guinea, and Nicaragua.

Contact between the peoples of these lands and the volunteer doctors and nurses aboard the S.S. *Hope* has done more to gain us good will around the world than the billions of dollars spent in our Foreign Air Program. The point is that people around the world can tell the difference in that which comes from the pocketbook and that which from the heart.

Project HOPE is the American system in action—voluntary, generous and asking nothing but the chance to work hard to make life in the world a little better.

The doctors and nurses who have given of themselves have served their country's interests and those of mankind.

There are now plans to add a second white ship of HOPE to double our nation's effort. It will have my full support.

The spirit of dedicated service that typifies the American family doctor energizes this expanded venture in brotherhood—and the family the doctor will be serving is the family of man.

Free Speech Does Not License a Call to Violence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, freedom of speech is guaranteed to us by the first amendment to our Constitution and no one wants to see that freedom abridged. While it is well known that freedom of speech does not permit one to yell fire in a theater, it should be equally clear that those who deliberately incite rioting are abusing freedom of speech and thereby forfeit the protection of the first amendment.

Membership in the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi Party, or the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee does not relieve the individual of his responsibilities toward his fellow citizens and toward the maintaining of public order.

In this connection, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the August 23, 1966, edition of the Washington Evening Star:

A MUCH-ABUSED FREEDOM

The Supreme Court has been very reluctant, and rightly so, to sanction curbs on freedom of speech. The thought is that it is better to let anyone say what he wants to say, and trust to the good sense of the American people to recognize a crackpot when they hear one.

Very few people would contend, however, that freedom of speech is an absolute right. When the reckless exercise of the right raises a clear and present danger of violence, freedom of speech ought to be curbed. And that point, we think, has been reached by some of the hate-inciters who have appeared on the troubled racial scene.

In Chicago last Sunday, the police arrested a States Rights "orator" and someone who identified himself as an Imperial Ambassador of the Ku Klux Klan. What they said has not been quoted in the news reports, but it must have reached the outer limits of tolerance. For the police did not arrest another speaker, George Lincoln Rockwell, our home-grown Nazi. His remarks were reported and there is only one thing that can be said of them: They obviously were intended to—and did—incite his white audience to attack a group of demonstrators led by Dr. Martin Luther King.

The marches which Dr. King is organizing in Chicago are of dubious wisdom, to say the least. The stated purpose is to promote open housing, and they are having quite the opposite effect. Nevertheless, he had a protected right to stage the marches as long as they are conducted peacefully and are not in violation of any court order. Furthermore, this is a right which the Rockwells and the other kooks should not be permitted to abridge.

The same thing goes for Stokely Carmichael, who showed up in Anacostia the other night to deliver a "hate" speech. Among other things, he threatened to burn down the city unless home rule is granted, urged his listeners not to be ashamed when someone talks about looting, and predicted that the white folks are going to be running tomorrow and should take their "dirty cracker cops" with them. Given the prevailing climate in Anacostia, if this kind of irresponsible talk is not a direct incitement to violence, we don't know what would be.

What the champions of the right of free speech overlook in all of this is that other people have rights, too. One of these, as stated by the President, is the right to be secure in the streets, in their homes and in their places of business. This right will never be enjoyed as long as the hate-mongers are permitted to encourage the mobs to trample on it.

Keeping Powers Separate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the unexpected judicial challenge to a House committee has been temporarily disposed of, but the philosophy of the separation of powers is obviously being threatened. Congress is on the defensive from the attacks of both the executive and legislative branches. The Chicago Daily News, in a very profound editorial of Wednesday, August 17, makes an eloquent case for our traditional separation of powers:

KEEPING POWERS SEPARATE

By a matter of seconds, a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals in Washington averted a head-on collision between the judicial and legislative branches of government. The judges lifted a District Court injunction prohibiting hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The committee, which had planned to defy the injunction in any case, proceeded with its scheduled questioning of critics of the Viet Nam war. But the issue is not wholly resolved. The Court of Appeals left the door open for further argument on the matter.

Protests against HUAC hearings are on old story. Nearly every time the committee meets the lightning flashes and the thunder rolls. And it must be said that HUAC's record is spotty, at best, and contains vast blotches of shamful persecution, especially in the McCarthy era.

The critics who demand its abolishment, with its duties transferred to some other committee, have valid points in their favor. But the cure for HUAC's excesses, either by revision of the rules or by transfer of function, surely lies with the Congress, not the courts. If we are to retain the constitutional separation of powers which has worked so well for so long, there can be no restraints on Congress except those specified in the Constitution itself. A logical and necessary part of the congressional function is to make inquiries into the need for legislation. This is HUAC's right and duty, as a committee of Congress.

If HUAC abuses its powers, the courts provide a means of redress. This has been the pattern in the past, and this course must remain open. But we fail to see how any court can enjoin a congressional committee from holding hearings, any more than it can step in to prevent Congress from passing any law it chooses, good or bad.

Led by the Supreme Court, the federal judiciary has moved into the legislative field on a number of occasions in recent years. It is gratifying that in this instance, at least, a higher court had the wisdom to block an incursion by a District Court judge.

Cambodia Sanctuary Prolongs War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent to include at this point in the RECORD the excellent editorial written by Richard Fryklund, entitled "Cambodia Sanctuary Prolongs War," which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on Tuesday, August 23.

CAMBODIA SANCTUARY PROLONGS WAR

(By Richard Fryklund)

There can be no doubt now that Cambodia is being used as a privileged sanctuary by the Communist armies and that continued use of the rest and resupply areas there puts a heavy handicap on allied forces fighting in South Viet Nam.

Despite State Department and Pentagon efforts to question the existence of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese bases in Cambodia, the evidence is overwhelming.

They are there. They are immensely valuable to the enemy. The only question remaining is what to do about them.

The evidence of the use of Cambodia has come from all of the traditional and a few new means of intelligence. But any visitor to South Viet Nam can find his own evidence.

He can question prisoners of war at great length, listen to their descriptions of their movements in and out of Cambodia and decide for himself whether the men know where they have been and what they have done.

This reporter has checked on the scene and is convinced that the intelligence reports are accurate.

The military men in South Viet Nam may not know on a precise day which enemy units are infiltrating through Cambodia or resting and being resupplied in the primitive jungle camps there, but they do know that they cannot corner an enemy who keeps his back to the border and slips across, sometimes on rocket signal from inside Cambodia, when the going gets too hot.

The sanctuary is prolonging the war. If the guerrilla war is won eventually without closing the border, this will be the first such success in the recent history of counter-insurgency.

But how to close it?

There are many proposals, some efforts and no progress.

The State Department is trying to get the Cambodian ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to close his own borders or cooperate in a joint effort. He does not concede that the Communist side uses his territory for infiltration or as a sanctuary, but he has said that he will cooperate with the International Control Commission that probably could supervise the border under terms of the 1954 Geneva Convention.

But one of the ICC members is Poland, and Poland will not permit a border check.

There are suggestions in Washington that the United Nations do the job, financed by the United States; but there are some hazards, in the U.S. government view, in introducing the United Nations and its vetoes and neutralists and Communists into this struggle.

So military leaders in South Viet Nam and Washington are looking for ways to seal the border by force—or at least to reduce the movement back and forth.

Allied land and air forces are trying now to find and destroy large enemy units in the border area.

But it's a long border, wooded through most of its length, and enemy soldiers have plenty of trails and waterways to choose from. Operations by scores of thousands of allied soldiers probably have forced the enemy to work harder, but they haven't slowed him down.

Some military men in Viet Nam would like to extend their operations across the border.

From a simple military point of view, without consideration of diplomatic complications, it would be logical to harass and destroy in the storage and trail areas of Cambodia.

The allies might sow mine fields; they might put outposts in the Cambodian jungle.

But these efforts still would not stop the movement.

So there are many proposals also to seal the border.

France put fences and mine fields along much of the Algerian border in the late 1950s, and that proved to be fairly effective in containing a war that was hopeless anyhow.

Some American officers would like to try this along the Cambodian border.

They would start in the areas where the infiltration is the greatest, say in the Ia Drang River Valley near Pleiku.

First they would get rid of the trees in a strip several hundreds yards wide. Present defoliating chemicals take the leaves off the trees and kill most of them, but they do not hold the lush jungle undergrowth in check for long. So better chemicals are needed.

Or modern "tree-crusher" machinery could grind up the forest.

The clearing job would be a vast one, but some military leaders point out that huge construction jobs can be completed in Asia with the slow application of massive manpower.

The cleared area could be fenced, mined, patrolled and watched by various electronic, infra-red and acoustic devices.

However difficult the job, it does not seem nearly as slow or as tiring as the job of finding all the enemy soldiers who use the sanctuary.

Rising Mexican Farm Imports Noted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the Western Growers Association, a highly regarded organization representing the vegetable and melon industry in California and Arizona, has supplied me with a table of figures which shows in graphic form the tremendous increase in imports of agricultural products from Mexico which has occurred during the past 10 years.

It surely is readily apparent to even the most casual observer that the trends herein noted have affected, and will continue to affect, adversely, agriculture, labor, commerce, and the general standard of living, throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I present this information for the edification of my colleagues, and other interested persons:

Imports from Mexico for consumption

	1955	1960	1965	10-year increase
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*
Cantaloups	36	79	146	305
Watermelons	17	71	71	317
Beans	1	6	8	700
Cucumbers	.5	8	39	7,700
Eggplant	.03	1	4	1,323
Garlic	8	12	6	[1]25
Onions	11	17	39	254
Peas	4	4	4	----------
Peppers	4	22	17	325
Squash	.15	.85	5	323
Tomatoes	66	251	265	301
Other	.15	2	5	323
Processed:				
Canned Dehydrated Pickled	4	4	18	350
Total, fresh and processed:				
Vegetables	156	492	637	308
Fruits	117	103	210	79
Total	273	595	847	210

[1] Decrease.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service.

The foregoing self-evident trend has and will continue to adversely affect United States' labor, agriculture and commerce.

This obviously increasing impact upon the urban and rural economy of the nation, merits your consideration.

FRANK W. CASTIGLIONE,
Executive Vice President,
Western Growers Association.

Court Threat to Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DEL CLAWSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, critics of the House Committee on Un-American Activities characteristically express a proclivity for fairplay which frequently seems to require that they overlook both the truth regarding the activities of "unfriendly" witnesses appearing before the committee and the need for legislation in areas under committee investigation. But toward the current court controversy they have adopted a more curious and precarious position than usual. They seem to have bent over backwards to place their heads in the sand.

The following editorial from the Los Angeles Times of August 17 entitled "Court Threat to Congress" is commended to the attention of my colleagues for the welcome clear perspective it presents:

COURT THREAT TO CONGRESS

Our constitutional form of government requires three separate but co-equal branches of government in order to maintain a proper system of checks and balances. The Constitution vests "all legislative powers" in the Congress and grants each house the right to determine the rules of its proceedings.

Common law embraces the idea that in order to legislate in an informed way lawmakers need to gather information and if necessary to compel testimony.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1959 that "so long as Congress acts in pursuance of its constitutional power, the judiciary lacks authority to intervene on the basis of motives which spurred the exercise of that power."

Despite that finding, a federal judge for the first time in history issued an order halting proceedings of a congressional committee.

This court order, aimed at the House Un-American Activities Committee, clearly threatens the separation of powers envisioned in the Constitution.

In a 1957 decision Chief Justice Warren rightly held that Congress is neither a law enforcement nor a trial agency, and that inquiries must be related to furtherance of a legitimate task of Congress.

In the past the House Un-American Activities Committee seemed to stray from that guideline by indulging in exposes simply for the sake of exposes. But in the extant case it is conducting an inquiry into pending legislaion and hence would appear to come under the aegis of the 1959 ruling.

Even though a three-judge panel vacated the temporary order issued by District Judge Howard Corcoran it agreed to consider issuance of an injunction, which would remain in effect until further order of the court. Thus action on pending legislation might be blocked.

As the government attorney said in opposing Judge Corcoran's action, the order so flagrantly intrudes upon the function of a coordinate branch of government that "it does serious injury to the delicate balance of powers contemplated in the Constitution."

Some may decry the fact that the committee in effect thumbed its nose at the court by announcing it would proceed with the hearings without waiting for adjudication of the question, as would be expected of the citizenry in general. Yet the sharp reaction of a co-equal branch of government to a usurpation of its powers in understandable.

House Speaker JOHN W. MCCORMACK properly made this point:

"If the judicial branch can enjoin the legislative branch in this way, it could destroy the effect of the legislative branch. It could result in judicial control of the American government."

That is a fear shared by many as the high court appears moving constantly toward broadening of its powers and assumption of the role of law giver.

To avoid such an eventuality Congress should tighten its rules governing conduct of committees. Otherwise the courts might seek to dictate not only how its committees must function but what they may or may not investigate in connection with its lawmaking function.

That would pose the gravest peril to constitutional government as we know it.

Let 'Em Drink Beer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Washington Daily News, of August 24, 1966, entitled "Let 'Em Drink beer":

LET 'EM DRINK BEER

"And it's will ye quaff with me, my lads,
and it's will ye quaff with me?
It is a draught of nut brown ale I offer unto
ye . . .
Thru all my days I'll sing the praise of brown
October ale . . ."

(From the operetta "Robin Hood" by Reginald de Koven (1900).)

At the risk of raising the shade of Carrie Nation, which might just attack our presses with the same virulence that the lady once smashed her way thru saloons with an ax, we wish to go on record—again—in favor of leaving the legal age for beer drinking in public in the District of Columbia at 18.

We agree whole-heartedly with Dr. Herman Goldberg, a university psychology professor who told a Senate District subcommittee this week that the 18-year minimum is "realistic" and that scientific studies have shown that minimum age laws have no measurable influence on the age at which youngsters start drinking. They have shown, he said, that drinking patterns are established in the home before the age of 18.

The House has approved a provision raising the public beer drinking to 21. We sincerely hope that the cooler heads in the Senate will feel otherwise and let well enough alone.

First off, if young people of 18—old enough to be drafted into the armed services—want to drink beer they'll do it whether the law allows it or not. Likely, even, they'll drink more if it doesn't.

You can see it now, clear as a schooner of Pilsener.

A station wagon-load of 18-year-olds (plus one 21-year-old) drives up to a package store. The 21-year-old buys a case of beer and then pulls off the road somewhere and the kids down all of it—probably a lot more per man than if each had paid for it by the glass at a neighborhood tavern.

The current pressure to raise the beer-drinking age stems from the complaints of certain residents of Georgetown. We believe they're shortsighted.

In these times of all sorts of major tensions, when most of us are concerned with teenagers' use of LSD, marijuana and the "main line" drugs, we should be grateful that just plain old beer is what most of them want. And, best of all, they want it openly, in the atmosphere of the current version of the age-old, gemuetlich Bier Stube, rather than behind a bush where, more than likely, they'd litter the countryside with discarded cans and bottles.

We note that student leaders from all of the universities in the District presented a joint statement urging the sub-committee to leave the age limit where it is.

From time to time, we find ourselves increasingly bored with the concept of the teen-ager—and post-teenager—and wish members of these groups would try to grow up instead of remaining perennial high school sophomores. But, in this case, we're all on their side.

If a convivial glass of beer is going to presage the downfall of our civilization, as some of those Georgetowners seem to believe, there's not much hope for us anyway, no matter what we do.

How To Kill the Civil Rights Movement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is most unfortunate that the Congress of Racial Equality is doing so much to destroy respect for the civil rights movement.

An appeal to hatred does not aid the struggle for equal opportunity, it merely makes that goal more difficult to achieve.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial broadcast by WABC radio in New York on July 11 and 12, 1966:

HOW TO KILL THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

We believe the Congress of Racial Equality has discovered the way to destroy the civil rights movement. The most vicious efforts of the Ku Klux Klan have failed to destroy this movement. Other bigots . . . North and South have failed to stop the Negro's drive toward full equality. Yet . . . ironically . . . CORE . . . once a responsible and respected civil rights group . . . appears to have found the way to kill off the movement. CORE now wants to substitute black power for white power. Black hatred for white hatred. That's the way we interpret the Baltimore convention of this New York-based civil rights group. The most courageous and effective civil rights leaders . . . Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young . . . oppose this wild doctrine. We ask you to consider its implications. It's a doctrine that would once again set race against race. Black bigotry is no substitute for white bigotry. Full integration is still the goal of most Negroes in our society. WABC supports it. We urge you to support it.

(Broadcast July 11 and 12, 1966 by Walter A. Schwartz, Vice President and General Manager of WABC.)

Wake Up, Congress, or Abdicate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the following letter, which a constituent requests be brought to the attention of the Congress. I offer it without further comment:

THIS IS NOT A PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

This is a demand from a citizen to his Representative in Congress to tell his colleagues in formal manner that they should act in accordance with their sovereign responsibilities to uphold the "republican form of government" in this country or resign in favor of those who are willing to do so.

Organized Labor has denied the right of a traditional news medium to function efficiently, with people willing to work at their jobs in terms offered by this medium, to keep it in business.

Organized Labor has interfered with and corrupted the normal processes of competitive civil service at the State level, to my own personal knowledge and loss of rightful prestige thereunder.

Organized Labor has prevented the operations of efficient transportation by air and by rail, now and heretofore.

Organized Labor has interfered with the normal operations of the market place which is the final arbiter of efficiency in commerce and industry.

Organized Labor has corrupted the legislative processes, by threats upon the dignity of the American system of representation at the State level and at the Federal level, causing unconstitutional discriminations which the courts have not seen fit to declare unconstitutional, by devious processes of intellectual sophistry.

The courts of Federal jurisdiction have sought, with success, to compel the legislatures of the states to abrogate the provisions for their sovereignties under the Constitution by vacating statutes out of legislative Acts, to compel citizens to ignore such Acts on the basis of opinions not facts.

The lower Federal courts have now attacked the sovereignty of the U.S. Congress, by injunction against fulfillment of orders by legitimate committees of the U.S. Congress.

The Executive Department has deliberately lied, in its descriptions of laws passed by previous Congresses, in order to justify its pressure on such intervening Congresses to violate the equality of citizens before the provisions and intent of social legislation, applicable in principle to all citizens alike; but applicable by discrimination-in-fact in legislative and congressional formula.

It has now reached the point in pure politics (the relation of the citizen to his government) where Congress has lost the respect of vested interest lobbies, Governors, Editors, Legislatures, Cabinet Members and even the President of the United States, who orders them about as if so many school children at play—do this or that.

Were it not for the total ignorance of most eligible electors in this nation, the public too might also have lost respect for Congress, as it is now constituted and as it now enacts legislation.

Therefore, I now call upon Congress to assert its prerogative of representing all the people all the time not just arrogant minorities and threatening pressure groups and the sophistries of professionals who prosper by their unholy influence upon overambitious Members of Congress not too well grounded in the fundamental principles upon which they legislate.

Therefore, out of 20 years of experience under Federal Law, I call upon Congress to do the following:

(1) Impeach those members of the Federal court system who would by injunction prevent Committees of the Congress from questioning citizens of the United States about matters before Congress, during any one session.

(2) Repeal the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

(3) Repeal the Railway Labor Act.

(4) Repeal Chapter 23 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Sect. 3301, et seq.)

(5) Declare its recognition of Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of 1787, guaranteeing by definition the sovereignties of the States. (IV–4)

(6) Declare it to be the function of U.S. Senators to represent the sovereignties of their respective states, as distinct from having to duplicate the representation in the U.S. House of Representatives, of the same people who are electors in their respective states, as Members of the U.S. Senate; restore the original I–3(A).

For, if it can be truthfully said—it is not as possible to do such things as I have demanded of Congress, as a legitimate citizen of this nation, as it would be to repeal the Constitution of 1787—then that Constitution is now a dead letter and the sovereignties of Congress and the Legislatures have no longer any force of law, or meaning, in the accepted definitions of government.

Very, very seriously yours,

WILLIAM NETSCHERT, M. E.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this week our Nation will celebrate National Drum Corps Week. From the founding of our country until this present day, the drum and fife corps of our Nation have been a source of pride to all Americans. In every American city our young people can display their abilities and pride in country through their drum corps marches and exhibitions.

Historically we have drum corps as a traditional part of American life, ranging from the Revolutionary War and the Civil War right through to our present day. The backbone of every fine army was its sprightly drum corps and today the Armed Forces of our country continue to carry on this fine tradition in all their ceremonies. Young Americans find the drum corps to be a source of inspiration, fun, and challenge. In my own district we have three fine corps—the Lawmen, the Thunderbirds, and the Statenaires. They make every parade more spirited through their performances and are always eagerly awaited at every parade. I hope that the fine traditions of the drum corps will continue throughout our land and that they will continue in their fine work.

Remarks of Attorney General Waggoner Carr, Before the Student Body of Killeen High School, December 14, 1964

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the attorney general of Texas, Hon. Waggoner Carr, of my hometown of Lubbock, Tex., made a memorable address before the student body of Killeen High School, Killeen, Tex., on December 14, 1964. This address received such wide acclaim that it was the basis upon which General Carr was given a Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation Award. The presentation of the award was made on August 16, 1966, by Gen. G. S. Meloy, Jr., retired, vice president of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

The speech is of such excellence that I am submitting it for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REMARKS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR, BEFORE THE STUDENT BODY OF KILLEEN HIGH SCHOOL, DECEMBER 14, 1964

From this day, whenever you enter Killeen High School you will have an opportunity to see and study documents which are basic to our system of government and to the way in which we live.

Perhaps you are thinking . . . "Why should I bother? . . . they are nothing but pieces of paper which are dull . . . and, besides, what do they mean to me?"

My young friends, they have enabled our tiny portion of the globe, with only 7% of the world's population, to have more than half of the world's good things . . . and to enjoy a greater degree of freedom than man has ever known before.

"Well," you may think, "we have these good things, so why concern ourselves with these pieces of paper?"

The answer is in the question . . . because these documents are only pieces of paper and have no meaning outside of our willingness to live within their framework, our appreciation and understanding of them is vital. The breath which gives life and meaning to them must come from each of us.

In viewing these documents I ask you to remember that seldom in history have men been able to sit down and decide the kind of government they would have. Picture in your mind's eye . . . Washington and Jefferson and the many others who have fought, bled and died to give us all we have today.

These were men who were convinced that man must be free to plan, to venture, to work, to build, to succeed . . . and to fail.

The men and women who fought and died for our independence were brave and willing to go against all odds for the cause in which they believed.

For a moment let me take you back, in time, to the battle of San Jacinto . . . the battle that gave Texas her freedom.

There were 783 Texans that hot and humid April afternoon 128 years ago. Across the field were 1,350 veteran Mexican troops, led by Santa Anna, who has been called the "Napoleon of the West." The troops under General Santa Anna were well armed, trained, and disciplined, and led by some of the most experienced professional army officers of that time.

The Texans were a strange assortment of hunters, doctors, lawyers, farmers, and soldiers of fortune. The very morning of the battle, 9 men rowed across Galveston Bay and volunteered to fight with General Houston and his small army.

What sort of men would go into battle againt such overwhelming odds? Well, they were a very special kind . . . they were men who wanted freedom and were willing to die, if necessary, in order to achieve this goal . . . they were men with a vision of what could be.

It was about 4:15 in the afternoon when this strange army, clothed in uniforms of every description, began slowly working its way towards Santa Anna's encampment.

As this ragged army grew closer and closer, a strange silence fell . . . then the battle began . . . suddenly, in sound and fury. It lasted 18 minutes, and when it was over, 9 Texans had been killed and 28 others were injured. There were 630 Mexicans dead, 208 wounded and the rest became prisoners of war. In 18 minutes 783 men with purpose and vision totally destroyed a trained army nearly twice their size.

This is what occurred in Texas . . . but it is not unique in our nation's history, for the chronicle of our country has been this same story of purpose and bravery . . . and dedication to an ideal.

Do not treat your heritage lightly . . . there is much to be learned from it!

One of the most renowned Justices ever to sit on the Supreme Court, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, once said: "Continuity with the past is not an obligation. It is a necessity."

Yes, understanding your heritage is a necessity . . . a part of your responsibility.

Make no mistake about it . . . your citizenship . . . the fact that you are American citizens . . . is a two-way street. On one hand citizenship entitles you to the rights, privileges and protection of our laws, and to a physical abundance no other people in the history of man ever attained; but, on the other hand it requires allegiance, and active participation within the framework of our society.

Remember that the roots of our very lives are found in our government . . . for our government is people . . . and unless you participate in it, it will disappear . . . and another system will replace it . . . a system called tyranny.

This has been the history of mankind and man's struggle for freedom. The English historian Channing compared the struggle of world societies to an arch, and said that people begin on one side of the arch in slavery, and, step by painful step, begin to win some form of individual freedom. As the society becomes freer and develops a higher standard of living . . . he noted that a selfishness engulfs the people, and they become more interested in the material things of life; and as they become more and more self-centered, they refuse to become involved in the affairs of their society. And so the journey begins down the other side of the arch, and, ultimately, back into slavery.

We must never forget that freedom and responsibility go hand in hand. You cannot have freedom without responsibility. Nor can you maintain this freedom without an honest love of America and the principles which have directed our destiny these many years.

"Yes," you may say, "this is fine, but what can I do to fulfill my responsibilities as a citizen?" Let me tell you about some of the things I have personally observed thousands of young people doing across this state of ours.

For over a year now I have been closely associated with men and women of your generation through the Attorney General's Youth Conference. And, I *know* the leadership your generation can exercise today. The Youth Conference is based on two concepts: First, a faith in your generation . . . and, secondly, an assurance that, given the opportunity, the teenagers of this state can help solve the problems peculiar to your generation.

What has been done by those who have attended the two Conferences that have been held exceeded our wildest expectations. After attending these conferences, teenagers went home and instituted employment programs, teenage juries, after school tutoring sessions for students needing scholastic help, and a host of other ideas designed to lower the juvenile crime rate and halt the number of school dropouts. For example, an amazing sidelight developed in Fort Worth. The teenagers there showed a degree of civic responsbility that exceeded that of many adults.

Bond elections for city improvements are notorious for the small voter turnout. In Fort Worth such an election was scheduled, and as usual, a turnout of around 10,000 was predicted. Teenage leaders became concerned over this fact and decided to do something about it. They did do something, all right. They contacted every voter in 15 of the largest precincts, and when the votes were counted, 80% more citizens voted in that election than in any other bond election in the history of the city.

Never believe that you can't exercise leadership today . . . because you can. Anything is possible . . . if you try hard enough.

You and I must promise ourselves, right here today, that we are going to strive, with all our efforts, to maintain those ideals for which our forefathers considered death a worthwhile payment . . . and thereby insure the continuance of our freedom.

Let us never forget that freedom can be lost in many ways. It can disappear as swiftly as a candle flame in the wind, as when, in 1940, the skies of Holland were black with German planes, and paratroopers rained down to snuff out Dutch freedom. It can go with only a threat of force as when Communists, with the Russian army to support them, took control of Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Or, freedom can disappear in a quiet and gradual way. James Madison, many years ago, warned us of this when he said:

"There are more instances of the abridgment of freedom by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpation."

The danger of a gradual erosion of freedom is especially true under our form of government, for in a democracy, the government becomes just as good as the people . . . or just as bad. Unless a people love their country and their form of government, it will be changed, if not by themselves, then by some foreign power.

Today, patriotism seems to have gone out of fashion. Some attribute this to sophistication, others say patriotism is too old-fashined. NBC television ran a one-hour special on the subject of public apathy towards patriotism, and concluded that people today do not display as much love toward this country of ours as they once did.

I am reminded of the words of Lord Byron, the English poet, when he wrote: "He who loves not his country can love nothing."

If we do not love our country and care for it . . . no one else will. If we aren't concerned about our freedom no one in some distant land will save it for us.

It is true that America is the strongest nation materially in the world today. We have the arsenals necessary to destroy any country on the face of the earth.

But I ask you . . . of what value are a thousand atomic bombs if we, as a people, do not defend our basic rights and freedoms first?

Make no mistake. No one would suggest that we ignore the threat of atomic war. Good judgment tells us that we must maintain armed might. But good judgment also tells us that we must defend ourselves with a force far greater than missiles and bombs.

What is this "something else"? It is your *will* to be free . . . your will to succeed . . . your willingness to give of yourselves for the continuation of our nation.

It is your generation that must ultimately defend the United States by accepting the responsibilities of citizenship and for preserving and defending our Constitution. If you lose sight of the vision which gave birth to that Constitution, then we, as a nation, are doomed.

If you remember nothing else that has been said . . . I ask you to always recall these words of John Curran, a man who understood the meaning of tyranny and the blessings of freedom. He warned us all when he stated:

"The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance."

Thank you.

Whose Laws Are These?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, it might seem naive to ask "Where are our present-day American heroes? Are they in Washington defending their right to send aid to the enemies of the United States with expressions of contempt for a committee of Congress, or are they in Vietnam risking their lives?" But after reading some of the reports of the recent hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the question might well arise. The following editorial which appeared in the August 17 issue of the Paterson, N.J., News is inserted for the excellent answer it provides. The editorial entitled "Whose Laws Are These?" follows:

WHOSE LAWS ARE THESE?

We haven't always gone along with the House un-American Committee in Washington but we're on its side in this ridiculous situation adorning its efforts to smoke out some of the pro-Viet Congers in this country.

This isn't a matter of free expression and the right of an American to speak his mind. It's a question of how long we must endure the insult of so-called American groups rabble-rousing for a Viet Cong victory, collecting blood to send to our enemies and otherwise bringing aid and comfort to armies which are killing our boys.

Say the war in Viet Nam is wrong; say President Johnson doesn't know what he's doing. Grant these fabricated concessions and the fact remains our planes are over there and being shot down; these are our sons and brothers fighting and dying in the muddy jungles.

How dare any American send a pint of blood to a Viet Cong? Why not to our own front lines for use by Americans?

It is incredible that a federal judge would suddenly halt a meeting of a congressional committee before it has even met to commit an unconstitutional act. Yet this is what Federal Judge Cochran did. Fortunately, a higher court overruled him and even before the hearings were under way, the phoney protesting beatniks were putting on a show to be arrested and photoed on television.

Speak, if we must, to sound a tocsin, but in the name of decency, don't feed the enemy and give him new hope by our outbursts that eventually we'll quit.

Chairman Rivers: Our Friend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in the August–September 1966 issue of the Retired Officer, our respected and revered chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from South Carolina, Congressman L. Mendel Rivers, has again received national recognition editorially. It is another testimonial to the intense interest and dedication to duty which Chairman Rivers has always displayed for our retired military personnel.

His great leadership on the vital Armed Services Committee has been manifested in the fine editorial below which elaborates in some detail on his extreme devotion to matters pertaining not only to our retired military personnel but also to those still on duty.

I will wholeheartedly concur in adding to his title, "The Serviceman's Congressman," the additional one of "The Retiree's Friend":

Chairman Rivers—Our Friend

In a recent letter to a colleague, Representative L. Mendel Rivers, Democrat of South Carolina, wrote and we quote:

"I fully appreciate the tremendous importance of this issue (equalization of retired pay) to the many retired military personnel on our retired rolls. Therefore, I am happy to advise you that I have appointed a special subcommittee which is primarily concerned with the problems of military retirement, including the subject of recomputation of retired pay.

"I am hopeful that at the conclusion of the subcommittee's efforts a recommendation will be forthcoming which will resolve this vexing and pressing problem."

This, we believe, personifies the deep sense of concern and genuine understanding the Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services has for uniformed service retirees. Already tabbed, "The Serviceman's Congressman" we believe our members will concur that he should have the additional title of "The Retiree's Friend." Based upon his committee record, both as a member and its chairman, he certainly has won our unconditioned respect, admiration and support.

Chairman Rivers' meteoric rise to his place of eminence is more phenomenal when one stops to realize he has headed the committee only some 18 months. And that he succeeded a man, Carl Vinson, who in more than 50 years in the House had become a giant—a man held in high esteem by Presidents, Cabinet Members and his Congressional colleagues. Above all, Mr. Vinson had gained the deep respect of all men and women in military service. In a manner of speaking, many in the armed services never knew there had ever been any other Committee Chairman than Mr. Vinson of Georgia.

In our opinion, Mr. Rivers has filled the large shoes of Carl Vinson. House Majority Leader Carl Albert recently stated it succinctly when he said, "He (Mr. Rivers) has filled this important position with honor, with distinction, with ability, and with courage and dedication."

Mr. Rivers can be tough-minded when the occasion demands and certainly is not to be trifled with. During Defense Budget Hearings, he halted proceedings until Pentagon officials could deliver the data he desired and not evasive information. Also he championed pay raises for military personnel in both 1965 and 1966 despite the Administration's original opposition. For the past ten years he has annually sought and won adequate health care for retirees and their families. Under Mr. Rivers' leadership, the House Armed Services Committee added several liberalizing amendments to the proposed Dependents Medicare Act that should benefit retirees immeasurably. And, we might add, the changes were in opposition to Defense proposals. When Medicare passes, it will be a monument to his decisive leadership.

We believe the House Armed Services Committee has been tremendously enriched by Mr. Rivers' leadership. He has been a bulwark of strength to the Nation and its armed services during one of our most critical periods. Certainly he deserves the unbounded respect of retiree families. The Retired Officer is proud to pay tribute to the Gentleman from South Carolina.

Santa Clara, Calif., Swim Club

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, the record of the Santa Clara, Calif., Swim Club in producing champions over past years has been nothing short of fantastic and has served as a remarkable tribute to a wonderful coach and fine leader, George Haines.

Last Sunday the Santa Clara team won the team title for the third consecutive year at the 16th National AAU swimming and diving championships at Lincoln, Nebr.

Don Schollander, a former Olympic champion trained by the Santa Clara coach, made a comeback after a year's inactivity due to mononucleosis and set records in the 400-meter and 200-meter freestyle.

Dick Roth, also of Santa Clara, established a record in the 400-meter individual medley and his teammate, Greg Buckingham, smashed records in the 200-meter individual medley. Miss Claudia Kolb, also of Santa Clara, set a new mark in the women's 200-meter individual medley.

Mr. Speaker, I am most proud to represent the area in which the Santa Clara Swim Club is located. I know of the countless hours early in the morning and late in the evening which Coach Haines and his squad devote to attaining perfection. They are not paid, but merely pursue their sport for the personal satisfaction gained from it. This fine group of Americans has contributed much and is still contributing to a clean, wholesome sport which builds better citizens.

Citizens for Public Prayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments submitted by "Citizens for Public Prayer," New York area, by Mrs. Kathryne Contino of Staten Island, N.Y.:

Statement to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments Submitted by "Citizens for Public Prayer," New York Area by (Mrs.) Kathryne Contino, Chairman

Men and women throughout New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have been hopefully aroused during the past few months with the introduction of Senator Everett M. Dirksen's amendment to permit voluntary prayer in the Public Schools. Mothers and Fathers here have joined parents across the Country in support of this amendment, and it is in their behalf that I appeal to the members of this Committee. The question is constantly asked (and I too ask it of the Committee) What must the individual citizen do to have *his* voice heard here in Washington? In repeated polls and in letters to Congressmen and Senators, the American people cry out to give their children the right to pray in school, and still it is denied them. I am the mother of two school-aged children. I speak as a mother and as a citizen who believes in this Government of the people, with its Constitution for the people, and who believes in our American heritage as a God-loving Nation. I speak for the approximately 30,000 New Yorkers who have signed petitions addressed to Senator Jacob Javits and Senator Robert Kennedy asking them to vote affirmatively on this prayer amendment. I speak for the thousands in the New York area who have written and called me asking that I convey to you gentlemen their anxiety for our beloved Country which is becoming more and more God-less. Those I represent have no argument with the dissenter. We recognize and respect his right to dissent—but we DO object to the injustice of having the will of the minority imposed on us, the majority. We want our children to know, love and respect God in the home, in the Churches and Synagogues, and in our Schools, where our children spend the greater part of each day. We are not seeking a prayer that would be offensive to any religiously-minded parent. We agree, and I speak for Catholics, Protestants of varied denominations, and Jews, that the prayer should and would be nondenominational. The most important factor would be the re-establishment of the spiritual character of our culture. We ask that without delay, legislation be passed that would permit children of all faiths to stand side by side in classrooms across the Country and pray, each day, to a common God. What better way to teach our youth the lesson of love and understanding, and respect for the rights of others! Is there one here today who will deny the need of this understanding and love, and the need for God's help to accomplish it?

Mrs. Kathryne Contino.
Staten Island, N.Y., *August 5, 1966.*

The American Federation of Teachers and Modern Trends in Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE E. SHIPLEY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. SHIPLEY. Mr. Speaker, most Americans like to witness steps toward unity in any phase of life. Some months ago, Dr. George S. Reuter, Jr., of Alton, Ill., addressed a group of educators and students at Carbondale and presented some common problems in the area of professional education. This seminar was directed by Prof. Clarence D. Samford of Southern Illinois University. As a result of that dialog, and at the request of Prof. Robert G. Andree, of SIU, Edwardsville, Dr. Reuter spoke just recently on the subject "The AFT and Modern Trends in Education." Because this address offers an avenue of approach toward greater unity in educational circles, I would like to include it in the Appendix of the Record.

The American Federation of Teachers and Modern Trends in Education

(Dr. George S. Reuter, Jr.)

Whenever I think of Dr. Robert Andree, I am reminded of that story (probably better known in England than in our country) of the great Professor Rutherford at Cambridge University; the man more responsible than any other person for the development of modern physics and the man who dominated the whole scene of scientific development and inquiry in Britain at the turn of the century. One of his colleagues said to him once: "You are always riding the wave, aren't you Rutherford?" "Why not?" he said, "I made the wave, didn't I?" I think as we ride the wave developed by Professor Andree, we must ride it well or not ride it at all.

INTRODUCTION

Plato in "The Republic" envisaged an ideal society ruled by philosopher kings, whose formal education and life experiences were to qualify them to move society toward proper goals through the establishment of wise laws and prudent customs. Recently, Archibald MacLeish stated: "the feel of America in the world mind" has begun to change and faith in "the idea of America" has been shaken. Plato came long before the organization of the American Federation of Teachers, and MacLeish is a contemporary, but it is important to review society in the past and during the present time if we are to have the bright future we all desire.

There are thus several qualities about the human race which are important to grasp if mankind is to project realistic and intelligent policies. Too often, when faced with a task of this magnitude, the human tendency is to say it cannot be done. However, a remarkable phenomenon of our times is the increasingly high value American society has placed on knowledge—the production, acquisition, and dissemination—and really on the inquiring mind.

It is true of nations as of persons, as Emerson said, that "there can never be deep peace between two spirits, never mutual respect, until, in their dialog, each stands for the whole world." It is thus easy to say that we must stand for the whole world; the concept of universal brotherhood and understanding is not difficult to grasp. What is difficult is to put it into practice, even upon the most elementary scale. For as individuals differ in tastes and viewpoint, so do cultures differ and the variety of outlooks and customs that make up a culture have been strengthened and solidified by centuries of separation by distance or terrain. But now man's ingenuity has eliminated those distances and bridged those physical obstacles that once separated one people from another.

Our Founding Fathers did not bestow upon us a system of freedom, finished and fine. Rather, they set us upon the road that leads toward freedom; they lighted a lamp for us, and they gave us a Constitution as a vehicle; but it has been up to those Americans who came after them to make the long journey. The failure of imagination, the torpidity, the placid indifference of many people to the social challenges of our day is not likely to be overcome without extending our structures. It is thus imperative that we initiate and maintain a sane dialog in the academic community.

As we view our society, we often begin with the American independence. The 18th century took things for granted. First, there was the universal depravity and corruption of man. Second, we would list the impossibility of change except within very narrow limits already recognized and acknowledged.

Americans broke with the sober views in due time because of necessity. Our people were environmentalists. In this New World, almost everything was possible, for here nature was benevolent and man could be divine. Mankind could prove that he was not forever destined to be the victim of iron laws, but that he could bend nature and history to his will. Here he was to prove he could find the resources to substitute for the ancient tyrannies, superstitions, and wars of the Old World. (As an after thought, this is my reason for supporting the "New Deal," the "Fair Deal," the "New Frontier," and the "Great Society.")

One of the most distinguishing feature of American society is that it began with a bang, not a whimper—with a revolution packed with economic, social and political significance. It is not surprising, therefore, that in framing the Bill of Rights a certain primacy was given to assuring that the citizenry would have the fullest opportunity to criticize the established social and political order and to propose radical reforms. These provisions are the minimal conditions needed for social change in any society, yet few have possessed this enlightment.

But behind these issues was education, for Jefferson and his associates knew that the experiment in self-government could not succeed without an educated electorate; that the experiment in the separation of church and state could not succeed without education to inculcate morality; that the experiment in social equality could not succeed unless men were taught to respect each other; that the experiment in encompassing such a large territory could not work unless men learned science.

In America, schools were required to be general social and economic and political agencies; required to do almost everything that society wanted to have done. This eclectic character has continued to characterize them, and to differentiate them from the schools of the Old World down to our own day—yes, the schools and the universities as well.

The consequences of this new and distinctly American philosophy of education are clear enough. It meant a shift from tradition to change. It meant a new emphasis on the social rather than on the intellectual content of education. It meant a lowering of standards destined for the few, and a raising of standards destined for the many. It meant the use of eucation not as an instrument for a small and powerful establishment but as an instrument for broad social purposes.

The generation of Jefferson formulated a noble philosophy and established academies and colleges, but did little else, and by the time of Jefferson's death, most of his hopes had been disappointed. Horace Mann and Henry Barnard were responsible for a new ferment in American society and education, but half a century after they had launched their great campaign, American education was in disarray, unable to cope with the issues that crowded about them.

With the passing from one period to another, new issues arose. The disarray took a familiar character: hundreds of thousands of Negro children and of those of the newly arrived immigrants were denied even a minimum education. Only a handful of children went to high school. As late as 1880, there were only 800 high schools. School facilities were wretched. Teachers were untrained. The curriculum was still glued to Webster and McGuffey. The public was indifferent, and the schools were starved.

Once again came a clamor of criticism and a surge of reform. Many of these reformers became charter members of the American Federation of Teachers and others joined later. Lester Ward, Jane Addams, and John Dewey were some of these leaders. Once again a progress which seemed to be prodigious turned out to be something of an illusion. The events since this time are recent history.

AMERICA'S ISSUES

We are living, in Sir Winston Churchill's phrase, amidst "a security which is the child of terror and a survival which is the twin brother of annihilation." Leo Rosten has said: "We must learn to meet fanaticism with courage, and idealism with great care, for we must be skeptical of what is promised even by virtuous men, but has not been provided." Yes, in these hectic days that try men's souls, when the fundamental principles of brotherhood are being openly flouted by the politically oriented Communists, we often think of the strong man of mythology whose strength was renewed every time he touched Mother Earth. By the same token, our strength is renewed and our courage goes forward when we attempt to aid free people.

Americans, like Narcissus of the Greek legend, have suddenly discovered our image. But unlike Narcissus, we are distressed by what we see. We have made our image abroad a major issue in the last two national campaigns, yet there is still a serious need for additional improvements.

Modern industry has outdated much of the economic philosophy of Thorstein Veblen. You will recall that Veblen looked upon business leaders as the modern leisure class. He said that the relation of the leisure class to the Nation's economy is "a relation of acquisitiveness, not production; of exploitation, not of serviceability."

The good citizen also finds the causes of our social disturbances and contributes his best efforts toward eliminating them. The time has come for Christians of this country to lead the greatest demonstration in history. By careful planning and effective teaching, we must demonstrate against the forces of lawlessness, indifferent citizenship, and moral deterioration. We thus must testify to our profound love for our Nation and humanity.[1]

Yes, we who count ourselves in the company of the Judaeo-Christian tradition believe that faith in a sovereign God "who bringeth princes to naught and maketh the judges of the earth as vanity," and this is a source of immense and incalculable wisdom. Sometimes we pretend that life is nothing but achievement and well-being is everything, but then the "Brookses" and the "Gowsters" come into focus, because they are found in our cities. The Gowsters are public school students who terrorize the teachers, refuse to study, speak a dialect of their own, and they consider "whitey" the enemy. The Brookses are trying hard to get an education, and get along well with the whites, which is one reason the Gowsters hate them.

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[1] George S. Reuter, Jr., August M. Hintz, and Helen H. Reuter, *One Blood* (Exposition Press: New York, 1964).

AFT IN CURRENT STREAM

The Executive Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Teachers was scheduled to speak to you. He was unable to come, hence I am the replacement. As some of you know, I served for seven years as Research Director for the American Federation of Teachers, thus it may be assumed that I am aware of its principles and traditions.

I have carried you this far through historical philosophy, because I believe the Past A.F.T. President George S. Counts of S.I.U. would have directed that path. Dr. Counts and Dr. John Dewey have stressed the rich contributions the A.F.T. has made in the area of educational philosophy, and these two gentlemen as pioneer A.F.T. leaders should know. I will try, however, to be careful, as Mark Twain once noted: "We should be careful to get out of an experience only the wisdom that is in it—and stop there; lest we be like the cat that sits down on a hot stove lid. She will never sit down on a hot stove lid again—and that is well; but also she will never sit down on a cold one anymore."

I have said that perhaps the A.F.T. leads all educational organizations in the wealth and depth of educational philosophy. There are, however, several other areas I desire to call to your attention. Some of the major ones are:

1. Civil Rights: We are in the midst of a constitutional change in our society from segregation to integration, and the A.F.T. has had a lion's share in providing the leadership. Several years before the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision, the A.F.T. expelled several thousand members in the South by cancelling charters of locals that practiced segregation. Also, the A.F.T. petitioned the President, the Congress, and the Courts on several occasions prior to 1954, requesting equal educational opportunities for all children. The N.E.A., on the other hand, was extremely slow in taking positive steps, and it was in the 1960's before they really faced up to the issue.

The issue has not yet been resolved completely and the A.F.T. is still actively engaged in the area. The A.F.T. believes it is more imperative than in the past to complete the goal, because millions of children are still deprived of equality in education. Millions do not go to high school or drop out along the road. Half of those who enter colleges drop as well. There is a gap in the standards of schools. The gap between slums and suburbs is greater now than it was half a century ago. The South has condemned the Negro to political and economic inferiority, but the North has condemned him to educational inferiority. One out of every four Negro teenagers in this country is unemployed. Of some 1,000 children who were graduated from Harlem Junior High School, only one-third finished high school and less than fifty were eligible for college.

2. Federal Participation in Education: U.S. Senator WAYNE L. MORSE of Oregon said in Philadelphia in 1961 that the A.F.T. had more positive influence with the Congress than any other educational organization. Vice President HUMPHREY, Senator DOUGLAS of Illinois, and various Congressional leaders have praised the long service of the A.F.T. and the A.F.L.-C.I.O. in supporting educational bills in the Congress.

3. Defense Cases: The A.F.T., under the active leadership of John Ligtenberg, has defended more teachers and won more cases for teachers than any other educational organization. The A.F.T. will support any qualified teacher who has a grievance if she has been wronged but will refuse to support weak teachers and/or teachers who have no valid claim. Each local carefully screens each case. Even when the teacher is right but there is no tenure, the A.F.T. will support the case, as various Texas cases will reveal.

The President of the local at Eugene, Oregon, was subject to actual reduction in pay through the use of a vicious merit rating system. His increments and his raise for the year had been withheld, but after lengthy discussions, this was resolved in favor of the teacher.

In North Kansas City, Missouri, two union teachers were dismissed for refusing to join the Missouri State Teachers Association. Again, the A.F.T. successfully defended the teachers. Also, in Penfield, New York, Hiram Korpeck and Thomas B. Miller, lost pay because they refused to attend the convention of the New York Teachers' Association, and the A.F.T. won their cases.

The outstanding case was Richard L. Hauswald, an English teacher who was arbitrarily dismissed by the Board of Education in Argo, Illinois. The A.F.T. defended Mr. Hauswald through the Circuit and Appellate Courts. He received full restoration of back salary, and on the first day of the second semester in 1959, he resumed his active duties at the Argo Community High School. Mr. Hauswald had been at Argo twenty years when the trouble started, and now he has been back seven years and all is fine. The reinstatements of Homer Hankerson at Waukegan High School and Ethel Smith at Lerna, Illinois, could be told as well as many others.

4. Free Professional Choices: It is essential that teachers become active members of professional organizations, but these should be only ones of their choice. The A.F.T. has pioneered in securing these rights for teachers. The States of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have been the first political organizations to grant these rights.[2]

5. Collective Bargaining: This is a fundamental right that the A.F.T. developed. The N.E.A. later developed Professional Negotiations. To a large extent, the two principles are alike. In fact, Wesley A. Wildman of the University of Chicago, has placed the two concepts together by calling them a common action—Collective Negotiations. To further cloud the issue, the Milwaukee Education Association petitioned to be the "collective bargaining agent" and won the election against the Milwaukee Teachers Union.

The major difference between the two approaches are slight. Collective bargaining is geared to deal with boards of education, while professional negotiations is planned to deal with the superintendents. The grievances procedures are normally stronger under collective bargaining and thus protect the teachers more completely.

Both collective bargaining and professional negotiations as instruments will greatly aid in reducing strikes. The N.E.A. is on record in opposition to strikes and the A.F.T. believes in using the strike after "all other honorable means have failed." It is interesting to note, however, that N.E.A. affiliates have had more strikes than the A.F.T. The most recent N.E.A. affiliate strike was the Newark Education Association, and the current officers of that body were held in contempt of court and are on probation.

6. Sundry Issues: These important rights include freedom to seek public office, freedom to duty-free lunch periods, freedom in the area of academic life, freedom to seek employment, freedom to police certification, freedom to enjoy the concept of "equal pay for equal work," freedom from fingerprinting, freedom from loyalty oaths, and freedom to select one's residence. These rights are reviewed in detail in "Democracy and Quality Education."[3]

CONCLUSIONS

Last year our people enjoyed a $675 billion economy and a $210 billion government. It required 160 years—from 1789 to 1949—for Federal expenditures devoted to civilian purposes to reach the level of $10 billion. It took only another 17 years—to fiscal 1966—to lift them from $10 billion to over $54 billion. This dramatic boost in Federal spending since World War II became necessary because of a lag on the part of State and local governments. Breaches of decorum and a preoccupation with trivia are harmful outgrowths of legislative impotence, and the American Federation of Teachers is making a powerful educational effort at improving the image of American education.

I believe the A.F.T. is a worthy educational organization among many. Perhaps as an organization it is comparable to Israel as a nation. The existence of Israel cancels Lord Byron's lament that—

"Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast
How shall ye flee away and be at rest!
The wild-dove hath her nest, the fox his cave
Mankind their country—Israel but the grave."

Yes, and Ben-Gurion presents the positive attitude of Israel that would be appropriate for the A.F.T.: "In its long wanderings on the stage of world history during 4,000 years, our nation has been continuously faced with manifestations of hatred and hostility, slanders and accusations, persecutions and torture, destruction and butchery. But it has never lost its spirit, has never faltered; its faith has never been shattered."

Finally, I believe it is unnecessary to cite again the various major issues where the American Federation of Teachers is exerting positive leadership. Instead, I will use your humble speaker as an example of intergration of the doctrines and philosophies of the N.E.A. and A.F.T., because there is currently much agreement in many areas.

First, I cite the testimony that I have prepared for U.S. Senator WAYNE L. MORSE's Education Subcommittee entitled "Relating Federal Educational Legislation to the Needs of Mankind." This will be printed in the next few weeks. In one section, I cite seven important rights. These are: right to equality, right to safety, right to human dignity, right to Christian love, right to domestic happiness, right to personal happiness, and right to Christian ethics.

Second, the U.S. House of Representatives published certain judicial hearings, and I have testimony entitled "Four-Year Terms for Congressmen Make Sense." I suggested that reapportionment will greatly aid public education and that fringe benefits in that area will be as significant in the long run as the overt advantages gained from an equitable distribution of seats.

Yes, I have said the A.F.T. is in the mainstream of modern trends in education, and that much of the future progress must come through cooperative effort on the part of the various educational organizations. The wave is strong enough to carry varied educational opinions.

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[2] George S. Reuter, Jr. and Helen H. Reuter, "Democracy and Quality Education" (Educational Research Association of the U.S.A.: Cambridge, Mass., 1965), p. 133.

[3] Ibid., pp. 132-137.

Autopsy of an Airliner: How CAB Works

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago the residents of my district were shocked to learn of the fatal crash of a Braniff Airlines twin-engine jet en route to Omaha, Nebr. Immediately upon learning of this crash, the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of Safety swung into action to investigate the causes of this tragic mishap. In cases like this I think many of us take for granted the diligent, detailed work performed by CAB investigators.

As a member of the Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I have long admired the outstanding work accomplished by the CAB in respect to the investigation of air disasters.

The work of the CAB Bureau of Safety was recently detailed in an informative article appearing in the August 13 issue of Business Week. I would like to call this to the attention of my colleagues:

AUTOPSY ON AN AIRLINER: HOW CAB OPERATES

When a multi-million-dollar airliner falls to the ground, the first question asked by the manufacturer, the airlines, and the public is "why?"

If the aircraft, the pilot, or air traffic control procedures were at fault, all involved want to know as soon as possible: Millions of dollars may be riding on a quick correction. Air passengers have a more personal stake: They want to know if they should start avoiding that type of plane—and millions of dollars can ride on that decision, too.

Big job

Seldom has this been truer than in the case of the Braniff Airways twin-engine jet that crashed into a Nebraska field last week, instantly killing its 38 passengers and crew of four. Although this was the first time this type of plane—a BAC-111, built by British Aircraft Corp.—had crashed in regular passenger service, one prototype had stalled and crashed in a test flight. A design fault was blamed and corrected.

In the Braniff crash, the tail section was found about a mile away from the crash site, indicating that the plane may have broken up in midair during severe thunderstorm turbulence, perhaps rupturing fuel lines and causing a fire.

Everyone connected with the investigation, however, was careful not to attach blame until the exhaustive investigations were completed.

I. ON THE SCENE

The job of answering the "why"—always carefully referred to as "the probable cause"—falls on the shoulders of a group of about 160 technical experts in the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of Safety.

CAB conducts on-the-scene investigations of about 1,000 air crashes a year, ranging from light pleasure planes to giant jets. Currently, there are about 6,000 crashes annually in the U.S., but because of manpower shortages, CAB delegates investigation of about 5,000 nonfatal crashes involving planes under 12,500 pounds to the Federal Aviation Agency.

Of those remaining, about 80 involve commercial air carriers—the scheduled or supplemental airlines. Some of these can be considered relatively minor such as a wheel collapsing on landing, with no injuries. Investigation of these is handled by personnel of the 10 CAB Bureau of Safety regional offices throughout the country.

But each year, about 10 accidents are considered major. These are the job of four Washington-based accident investigation teams of 10 to 12 men who form the nucleus of the investigating corps.

One of the teams is always on call. The team captain—or investigator-in-chief—even has to carry a pocket-sized electronic paging device if he leaves his home.

Twenty minutes after the Braniff crash, CAB investigators in Washington had been notified, and within two hours one of the investigation teams was winging to St. Joseph, Mo., in an FAA plane. At the airport, some picked up rental cars and drove directly to the site while others went to Falls City, Neb., about eight miles from the crash scene, to book space in a hotel and set up a command post for the investigation.

Preliminaries

When they arrived on the scene, investigators first appraised the layout of the wreckage, then took pictures. They surveyed the site and made a diagram of wreckage distribution.

The first things investigators looked for were the flight recorder, an instrument that keeps a continuous record of altitude and direction, and the voice recorder, which records all cockpit conversations. These were sent to Washington for analysis. Although the flight recorder was too damaged to yield any clues, there was hope that the voice recorder, required in commercial planes as of Sept. 1, will tell something about what happened just before the crash. This was the first fatal accident in which a voice recorder was aboard, and it may be a true test of its value.

At 9 a.m. Sunday, a little more than nine hours after the crash, investigator-in-charge George R. Baker called an organizational meeting. At that time, he named as parties of interest in the crash investigation: Braniff; the Air Line Pilots Assn.; the Flight Traffic Dispatchers Assn.; FAA; Rolls-Royce, the engine manufacturer; and BAC. Representatives of these organizations then became members of the investigating teams, and under the direction of the CAB men, they will do most of the work.

"Their assistance on these things has been invaluable," says one CAB investigator. "We would be pretty hard put to do all this on our own."

Also on the scene this week was CAB member Whitney Gillilland, who will eventually have to preside at a public hearing on the crash and vote on the probable cause. About six to eight months ago the five Presidentially appointed members were put on crash investigation rosters. "We want them to walk through it, smell it, touch it, taste it," says a CAB staff man.

Lab work

While on-site investigators were sifting through the wreckage in Nebraska, a team at Braniff headquarters in Dallas was checking maintenance records of the plane, and another was checking weather and flight-control information in Chicago and Kansas City.

These groups will work on the wreck for a week or 10 days, and later will hold a hearing to determine the cause of the accident. Teams usually meet every night during an investigation to evaluate progress.

II. WHAT CAB LOOKS FOR

"No two accidents are alike," says a CAB spokesman, "but the routine we follow is always the same."

First, there is always a quick examination of the site. Is the wreckage scattered? Wide separation could mean the plane started to break up in flight. How deeply imbedded in the ground is the fuselage? The angle of impact can give a clue about the pilot's fight to keep the plane airborne.

But no answers, yet; not even any strong guesses. First rule, at this stage, is "we don't conjecture."

Investigators usually are divided into 10 teams, to examine:

Structures. Was the plane intact when it crashed? Was there fire? If there was structural failure in flight, what went first?

Systems. Was the hydraulic system operating? The electrical system? Did the pilots have full use of the controls?

Power plants. Was there engine failure? Why?

Recorders. Besides the flight recorder, the new cockpit recorder constantly records and erases conversation between the pilot and copilot and stores up about half an hour of cockpit talk. The pilot's last words might indicate what happened.

Maintenance records. CAB field staffers will double-check the maintenance of the downed plane.

Operations. Was the cockpit crew at fault? Or did they almost succeed in landing a hopelessly crippled plane? What controls did they have to work with, and how did they manage?

Air traffic control. This is especially vital if the crash is a mid-air collision. But, in any case, was the plane at the correct altitude and on its directed course? Was the course it had been told to follow the right one?

Witnesses. Everyone who saw—or says he saw—the crash will be interviewed. What they saw—or, in some cases, imagined they saw—could suggest, or bolster, a theory. CAB recently has begun using drugs or hypnosis—with consent—to help survivors remember. Officials say at least one crash might still be a mystery had it not been for "narco-interrogation."

Weather. Was the sky clear? Were there thunderstorms? How accurate were the weather forecasts on which the flight plan was based? Were the pilots kept updated on changes in weather conditions? Was there "clear air turbulence," a vicious condition that still largely defies prediction?

Human factors. Autopsies on the crew will routinely measure blood alcohol levels, check for seat belt marks, search for any incapacitation. Evidence of smoke inhalation might mean a fire in flight. Activities of passengers before the flight will be checked; one may have bought large amounts of insurance. As the investigation proceeds, the personal backgrounds of the crew might be explored if crew failure is suspected.

Keeping track

Industry participants will take part in every phase that might concern them. They not only flesh out the teams; they provide added insurance against error. Explains one CAB official: "It's one of the best ways in the world to avoid jumping to a conclusion. You can bet that when the causation finger begins to point at his area, that individual is going to make you prove your case."

An industry representative puts it another way: "The competing interests are there to keep track of each other."

The system generally seems to have worked. For example, the Air Line Pilots Assn. used to be quite frank in charging that there was a tendency to blame the pilots when no other "probable cause" could be found. ALPA still protects its own—as do the other participants—but the bitterness has eased.

III. DETECTIVE WORK

The wreckage will stay where it is for anywhere from one to five days, while wreckage distribution charts are prepared and impact marks are studied. But the detailed, often microscopic examination will not begin until the investigators are finished at the scene, and the wreckage is hauled to a hangar.

In only about 10% of cases do investigators go all the way to a three-dimensional reassembly of the shattered parts. This treatment normally is only given to a plane that breaks up in flight, as did the Northwest Airlines Boeing 720B that crashed near Miami on Feb. 12, 1963.

Usually, they settle for taping the actual-size outline of the crashed plane on the floor of their hangar, and laying out the pieces in the appropriate place, all supervised by the builder's representative. "He knows that plane backward and forward," says a CAB official.

When weather conditions may have played a role, the flight is reenacted—both in wind tunnel tests and live test flight—to study the stresses involved.

Evidence

Now the search is for tiny clues. Smoke patterns on a rivet head can be the tipoff to an in-flight fire. Laboratory examination of the plane's interior can pinpoint the area of the fire, and analysis of soot deposits can suggest what was burning.

Engines are moved to a shop—often the manufacturer's home base—where equipment is available to strip them and examine every part.

Engine performance also can be guessed at by studying the crash damage. Propeller planes give themselves away: The propeller blades bend forward if the engine was running when it hit the ground, but peel back like a banana skin if there was no power. Jets are tougher to figure: if the housing is crushed into contact with the rotor blades, score-marks and bent blades can give the tip-off. But lab tests might be needed.

One piece of metal can be the crucial clue—which is why souvenir hunters are so unwelcome at crash sites. When a Pan American World Airways Boeing 707 crashed near Elkton, Md., on Dec. 8, 1963, the vital clue was a small portion of the left wingtip, found among widely strewn wreckage. The wingtip was pitted, and the small scars were analyzed as having been caused by lightning. The probably cause, determined by the board 15 months later: Lightning ignited a mixture of fuel and air in a reserve fuel tank, and the explosion disintegrated the wing. Until the Elkton crash, it had been almost an article of faith that lightning did not endanger airplanes.

Post-mortem

Probable-cause decisions are reached by the full CAB only after a public hearing has been held—with all parties represented and given the right to cross-examine. CAB determinations are not admissible as evidence in court negligence suits; although the evidence gathered is publicly available and can be introduced Juries have disagreed with a board finding, but not in recent years

CAB findings invariably carry a series of recommended modifications—sometimes involving major cost, at other times merely suggesting changes in operational procedure. Since the manufacturers, airlines, and pilots are part of the investigation every step of the way, modifications often are in force or under way by the time the formal recommendation is issued.

The most publicized recent case was that of the prop-jet Lockheed Electra. In 1959 and 1960, two Electras crashed, each with one wing ripped off. Discovering the cause took months: modifications cost Lockheed about $25-million.

The board has issued a probable-cause finding in only one of last year's four Boeing 727 crashes. (Another of the four, a Japan Air Lines crash near Tokyo, is under the jurisdiction of Japanese authorities, although CAB personnel have taken part.) The Nov. 11 crash of a United Air Lines 727 at Salt Lake City was attributed to failure of the pilot to slow an "excessive" descent.

But the CAB investigation also resulted in the proposals to modify the 727's landing gear and fuel lines. By the time the proposals were made public, Boeing already was at work on modification kits.

Good Counsel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, we should pay particular attention to the following sentences which appeared in the Washington Evening Star's editorial on Monday:

> Living costs cannot be stabilized in a climate dominated by political consideration. And there has been little in the Johnson record so far which suggests that he will accept the risks of putting the public welfare ahead of politics.

I have unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to include the entire editorial at this point in the Record:

GOOD COUNSEL

The President had some useful and timely things to say in four speeches during his New England tour. But it is at least doubtful that his words will have any significant impact.

At the University of Rhode Island, the President addressed himself to the rioters, the looters and the vandals. People have a right, he said, to protest the conditions under which they live, but "they also have a responsibility not to injure the person or property of others in making that protest. The Molotov cocktail," he added, "destroys far more than the police car or the pawn shop. It destroys the basis for civil peace and social progress."

This certainly is true, and it needed saying. But it remains to be seen whether this presidential counsel will be heeded by those who resort to violence, often, it seems, for the mere sake of violence.

Turning to the economic front, Johnson said that "we are faced today with a real danger to the prosperity we have enjoyed for almost six consecutive years." He diluted this warning, however, by going on to say that while prices have gone up 10 percent since 1961, wages have gone up 17 percent during the same period. Therefore, he concluded, most people can buy more than they could six years ago.

This may be true of "most" people. But it is not true of those whose wages have not gone up 17 percent. And still less is it true of those who have to live on fixed incomes. These are the people, millions of them, who are being hurt and who will suffer most if the current trend is unchecked.

On this score, all the President had to offer was another appeal for restraint on the part of businessmen and labor, and a vague warning that "your government will be compelled to take action" if this restraint is not forthcoming.

One will simply have to wait and see. But after the President's performance, or, rather, lack of performance, in the airline strike, and with several major contracts coming up for renegotiation, the outlook is not hopeful. Living costs cannot be stabilized in a climate dominated by political considerations. And there has been little in the Johnson record so far which suggests that he will accept the risks of putting the public welfare ahead of politics.

See Us as We Really Are

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago my attention was called to an article which appeared in the London Sunday Telegraph, describing a project initiated by one of America's foremost experts in the field of communications research, Mr. Edward Bernays.

The project involves an inquiry into the current state of Anglo-American relations and into the ways and means whereby we can seek to improve our mutual understanding.

According to Mr. Bernays, many Americans have a somewhat distorted view of our British friends. The same can be said about the British view of Americans.

In an effort to rectify this situation, Mr. Bernays is sponsoring an essay contest with a £1,500 British prize being offered for the best practical suggestions for "interpreting" the British and the Americans to each other.

I believe that Mr. Bernays should be complimented for his initiative in this field. He is a man of tremendous experience and great vision. He has made a lasting contribution to the development of the science and the art of communication.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I place into the Record the full text of the article from the London Sunday Telegraph of August 14:

THE £1,500 "SEE US AS WE REALLY ARE" CONTEST

The preliminary findings of an inquiry by an American research organisation into the current state of Anglo-American relations discloses that Britons and Americans still harbour mutually distorted pictures of each other.

Many Americans think that "Swinging London," Carnaby Street and mini-skirts, typify Britain. The British hold firmly to the belief that America is the land of gangsterism, mass hysteria and the rat race.

The survey is being carried out by the Edward L. Bernays Foundation of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which recently offered a £1,000 prize for the best practical suggestions for "interpreting" the British and Americans to each other.

Yesterday, Mr. Edward Bernays, 75, president of the Foundation, stated that it had been decided to increase the prize to £1,500 because of the interest which the project had stimulated.

He also announced that three British members, Sir Denis Brogan, 66, Professor of Political Science at Cambridge, Sir Ifor Evans, 66, Provost of University College, London, and Mr. Donald Tyerman, 58, formerly Editor of the *Economist*, had been appointed to the jury which will select the winning entry. There will also be three Americans, including Mr. Joseph Harsch.

NO. 1 PUBLICIST

The winning entry will be distributed free by the Foundation throughout Britain and the United States.

Mr. Bernays, a nephew of Sigmund Freud, has been prominent in international public relations for more than 50 years and has been described as American publicist No. 1.

He was one of President Woodrow Wilson's advisers at the Peace Conference after the first World War. During the last war he advised Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, how to gain the support of American public opinion. He established the Foundation with his wife in 1946.

The product of his research in Britain, which he has been conducting for two months from his headquarters in the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, fills several bulky files. Most of his British correspondents welcome the attempt to improve Anglo-American understanding.

BOWLER HAT

Mr. Bernays said yesterday that the main impressions he had gained from the survey so far was that too many Americans thought the British were a race of men in bowler hats, who carried umbrellas, kept stiff upper lips come what might and either talked Cockney or a snooty English which no one could understand.

"There are too many who think that 'Swinging London' represents a truthful picture of all England or that Lords, dukes and sirs still rule the roost with commoners as dust under their feet."

The British for their part thought that all Americans talked to much and were brash and noisy. "They believe that the Americans are all provincial, nouveau-riche and self-satisfied, that they suffer from mass hysteria and that scandals, divorces and indiscretions are typical."

Entries in the competition which may run to 5,000 words offering practical suggestions and recommendations for improving Anglo-American understanding, have to be received by the Foundation at its offices, 7 Lowell Street, Cambridge, Mass., by June 30 next year to qualify for the prize.

National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13228) to provide for a coordinated national safety program and establishment of safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce to reduce traffic accidents and the deaths, injuries, and property damage which occur in such accidents.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 because I believe safety standards can reduce deaths, injuries, and property damage caused by traffic accidents.

Statistics shockingly reveal the magnitude of slaughter on this Nation's roads and highways. Fifty thousand Americans will perish in traffic accidents this year, and nearly 4½ million face injury unless action is taken to reduce the carnage on the open road.

In the past few years considerable progress has been made by motor vehicle manufacturers in achieving a smoother, more comfortable ride. The consuming public deserves an extra margin of safety in warding off the effects of front, rear, and side collisions as well.

Safety has for too long been a luxury item. Although experience tells us accidents will happen, we can do no less than take steps to minimize the damage and injury they inflict.

Desecrating U.S. Flag Must Cease

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 15, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have raised my voice on numerous occasions in the past few months in support of the bill to prohibit the desecration of our flag, and I have introduced this bill and signed the discharge petition along with many of my colleagues.

I have been asked repeatedly by my constituents to see that this bill is enacted during this session of the Congress. In the past week an editorial, urging that this bill be passed, was printed in the Morristown, Tenn., Daily Gazette-Mail and a short article from the Gatlinburg, Tenn., Press and the Sevier County, Tenn., News Record decried the actions that we have witnessed against our flag.

I am enclosing these articles in the RECORD, as I again request that we consider this measure without further delay.

The articles follow:

DESECRATING U.S. FLAG MUST CEASE

A bill making it illegal to desecrate the American flag is apparently bogged down in Congress with no indication it will be put to a vote any time soon.

The bill was introduced after some civil rights workers hauled down a flag at Cordele, Ga., months ago and tearing it asunder. A wave of indignation swept the country and rightfully so. It was an unpatriotic act.

It happened again during the Mississippi march, and even Dr. Martin Luther King criticized the action.

Marchers yelled "these flags don't represent you." And they took the banners and tossed them in the dirt and dust beside the highway. An aide of Dr. King retrieved them.

It was bad enough for the marchers to chant "black power" slogans but showing a lack of respect for the flag was too much. It was a slap of the most disgraceful kind at the country where even today, with the disadvantages, the Negro has advantages he has in no other country in the world.

Dr. King said also there is a decreasing sentiment for civil rights movements. Trampling on the flag is just another reason for this disinterest. The civil rights movement needs a housecleaning to remove some of the radical elements. The sooner it comes the better.

Meanwhile, Congress should see that the bill making it a crime to desecrate the flag is passed. Then those punks who pull down Old Glory disrespectfully can be put where they belong—in a jail cell.

OUR FLAG: ONCE DIED FOR, NOW SNEERED AT

"Did you ever think you'd see the day when the American flag would have to be protected from Americans? . . . Well the day is here. How do you like it? . . . It is tragic and outrageous for one American to defile and sneer at his country's flag at the very moment another American is dying to defend it. Is this the freedom we are fighting for?"—New Bern, N.C., Sun-Journal.

More Dams on the Colorado River?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the proposed Grand Canyon dams must be considered in their geographic setting.

Hoover and Glen Canyon Dams and their reservoirs already hem in the Grand Canyon at both ends. The most that can be saved now is the Grand Canyon itself, from Lees Ferry to the head of Lake Mead.

Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge Dams would move in from there, flooding 133 miles of the Colorado River and marring the remaining 104 miles through daily surges in river flow.

There is growing evidence of a national concern for protection of the entire Grand Canyon. I have been pleased to note the growing support for my bill, H.R. 14177, to extend the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park.

A column in the Detroit Free Press, of July 28, 1966, written by Mr. Tom Opre, stresses the "wild river" aspect of the Grand Canyon. I include it here for consideration by my colleagues:

WILD, WILD RIVER A THING OF PAST?

(By Tom Opre, Free Press outdoor writer)

A free-running Colorado River, through the scenic stretch that's one of the last truly "wild" rivers in this country, may soon be a thing of the past.

The mighty Colorado, already partially stifled by two dams, drops 1,535 feet in the 240 miles between them, roaring down through 233 major rapids between sheer granite walls nearly 1,000 feet high.

If the Bureau of Reclamation has its way, two additional dams, one at Bridge Canyon and another at Marble Gorge, will erase all but a 100-mile section of the river running through the present Grand Canyon National Park.

A quick aerial trip up the Colorado would then go something like this:

Starting down at Hoover dam near U.S. Route 93 in Nevada, Lake Mead backs up to the proposed Bridge Canyon site. If Bridge Canyon dam was installed at its present proposed height, water would back up at least 14 miles into the national park proper. And here's the focal point of the argument right away.

As Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute put it, "I have no illusions but that we are in for a hell of a scrap on this southwest water project.

"If we lose in the effort to protect the Grand Canyon National Park, I would begin to wonder if we could ever protect any park from blatant commercialism of any kind."

Continuing the journey through the park, you'd reach the proposed Marble Gorge dam site just above, backing water to the recently completed Glen Canyon Dam. End effect—an almost completely inundated Colorado River, even in a portion of the National Park.

Both Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon dams, designed to help pay for the Central Arizona Project and the Lower Colorado River Basin project, would fall miserably short of their purposes, according to a recent Sierra Club Bulletin.

The Club points out that Arizona's guaranteed water supply is already existing in Lake Havasu and central Arizona. The need for 500,000 kilowatts of electric power to run irrigation pumps is available from cheaper souces.

"The dams would waste water in an arid land where there is none to spare," the editorial continues. "They would waste enough water by evaporation to supply the municipal needs of a city the size of Phoenix."

Modern coal-fired plants are already putting out the needed power less expensively in other parts of the country. A nuclear power-plant that would produce more power than the dams could be completed in five to six years. The dam's completion date is a decade away.

Representative JOHN DINGELL of Michigan's 16th District has introduced a bill, H.R. 14177, calling for the inclusion of all the canyon areas from Lee's Ferry just below Glen Canyon through the eastern section of Lake Mead Recreation Area in the Grand Canyon National Park.

Opposition to Direct Government Payments to Milk Producers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following copy of a letter written to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, by William E. Bensley, president of the New York State Farm Bureau.

The letter speaks—and forcefully—for itself:

NEW YORK FARM BUREAU,
Ithaca, N.Y., August 9, 1966.

Hon. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY FREEMAN: We are geatly concerned about reports reaching us that proposals are continuing to be offered to make direct government payments to milk producers in an effort to stimulate milk production at low market prices. At a recent meeting of the New York Farm Bureau Board of Directors, unanimous opposition was expressed to this approach to the problem.

Members of Farm Bureau are great believers in the free market system as a most effective long-time means of determining price and regulating production. In addition, the free market system doesn't cost government anything and doesn't make dairymen dependent upon government appropriations for a part of their income. If it is left to work, we believe increased demand at the market place and operation of milk marketing orders with pricing formulas geared to changing conditions should substantially increase the blend price paid to producers.

Since food is cheaper in the U.S. than anywhere else in the world, it is difficult for us to understand the economic reasons for your cheap food policy that has been particularly in evidence the last few months. We believe that compensatory payments to milk producers would be a "fooler" to consumers and would hood-wink them into believing that milk prices were lower than would actually be the case. In addition to what consumers would be paying for milk in the market place, they would also be paying for it in their tax bills; and anything they pay for via the tax route costs more than if they pay for it direct.

Compensatory or direct payments would be disturbing to the corrections that have been taking place in the dairy industry for the last several months. Supply and demand have been brought into better balance and we believe corrections will continue to take place under existing facilities and programs if left unmolested. To bribe producers by means of direct subsidy payments into increasing milk production in face of unrealistic prices could result in a highly undesirable situation.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. BENSLEY,
President.

Booster for Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, no one can say the Alliance for Progress has moved at top speed toward achieving a better life for all the citizens of Latin America.

But at the same moment no one can say in conscience that the goals of the Alliance are not fully justified and well worth pursuing.

The Denver Post points out that the Alliance received encouragement from two significant quarters on the recent observance of its fifth anniversary.

The newspaper refers first to President Johnson's speech calling for economic integration of Latin America and a united effort to raise living standards. Second, it cites the agreement by five Latin American nations to lay the groundwork for a common market.

Both events, in the Post's opinion, cannot help but bring cheer to leaders of the Alliance.

Urging hemispheric cooperation, the newspaper adds, the President's speech and the compact ought to be assimilated eagerly into planning for the Alliance.

This editorial comment is worth serious attention, and I include it in the RECORD:

[From the Denver (Colo.) Post, Aug. 18, 1966]

SECOND STAGE BOOSTER FOR THE ALLIANCE

Encouragement from two significant quarters marked the fifth anniversary this week of the signing of the charter of Punta del Este, which launched the Alliance for Progress.

Such encouragement no doubt will be received gladly. The alliance, full of brave hope when its goals were set forth, has fallen short of these goals in many vital areas. Its modest record of achievements has been the target of criticism and even scorn as often as it has been the subject of praise during its first five years.

The alliance, for instance, has not yet made appreciable headway toward the 1971 target of providing every child in Latin America with six years of education, extending life expectancy by a minimum of five years, attacking the problem of rural backwardness and carrying out urban and rural housing programs needed to provide Latin Americans with decent homes.

Nor has sufficient progress been made in implementing agrarian reforms and better wage and working conditions, in reforming tax laws in order to demand more from those who have most to give, in finding quick and lasting solutions to the grave problems by excessive price fluctuations in the basic exports of Latin American countries.

Alliance leaders, thus, cannot help but find cheer in the speech Wednesday by President Johnson, which U.S. officials described as an attempt to apply a "second stage booster" to the program. The President called for economic integration of Latin America and a united drive to raise living standards.

The speech was seen as an attempt to strengthen chances for a hemispheric summit meeting, which he had already proposed several months ago. The target date is understood to be sometime in December.

In Bogota, Colombia, five South American nations at the same time were agreeing on the groundwork for a potential Latin American common market. The presidents of Chile, Venezuela and Colombia signed a joint declaration of historic significance. The document was also signed by representatives of the presidents of Ecuador and Peru.

Their meeting was also interpreted as a precursor to the meeting of hemisphere chiefs of state. Greater economic integration and unity of purpose among Latin American nations were major points in the "Declaration of Bogota."

Many troubles have plagued the Alliance for Progress, but political unrest within the individual nations of Latin America and selfish pursuit of national economic interests perhaps underlie all the others. Combined with the realities of the terrible poverty that still dominates much of Latin America, they often reduce progress of any kind to a slow pace indeed.

So the five-nation compact and the speech by the President of the United States come at an extremely critical time in the young life of the Alliance for Progress. Urging hemispheric cooperation as they do, they ought to be eagerly assimilated into its program planning.

World Fisheries Code of Ethics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, one of the Pacific Northwest's best known fisheries consultants has suggested a decree and international code of ethics. Milo Moore a prominent citizen of Washington State long recognized for his forthright views and informative reports on fish conservation has now suggested a doctrine of free passage and pasturage in the high seas for migrating fish that originate in fresh water streams and coastal areas.

Mr. Moore's fish conservation code deserves to be widely studied and should form an excellent basis for international fisheries agreements.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the RECORD a portion of a program for the advancement of Pacific fisheries by Milo Moore entitled "International Code for Fishermen and Fish at Sea":

INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR FISHERMEN AND FISH AT SEA

To hold and maintain a more perfect understanding among the fishermen of the world and to afford security and protection for resources of the sea designed by the laws of nature as products of fostering states, all nations subscribing to the unity of states are morally bound to consider under regulations established for Law-of-the-Sea, the following code or objectives for the preservation of important stocks of ocean-living fish, and for the inherent rights of nationals contributing to the existence of marine life of the sea.

1. That all men who fish the sea recognize the need to confine their harvest of fish to allow for an equal or increased abundance of the stocks of fish for succeeding years.

2. That free pasturage in the open seas be maintained by all men for stocks of fish originating through the care and efforts of men in the territorial waters of states.

3. That the rule of "abstention" apply to stocks of fish jointly protected and fully utilized under historic or newly adopted agreements between states.

4. That all men respect the rights of those who fish their coastal seas and have no other means of self support, and where the stocks of fish are fully utilized by those who fish there.

5. That wasteful practices in the harvest of products of the sea be defined and eliminated by states subscribing to the common understanding on laws of the sea, in order to prevent:

(a) Over-fishing of stocks of fish.

(b) The harvest of large percentages of immature fish.

(c) The taking of spawning fish.

(d) Over-fishing of stocks of fish to a point where dominate predator species of fish overcome security of desirable fish.

(e) The taking of female crab, lobsters, spawning swordfish and tuna in inshore waters, and other fish in season ripe with spawn.

6. That rules of fair play in the use of fishing gear be adopted to apply to all nationals in areas where similar operations are carried out.

7. That an interchange of catch statistics for fish taken from international waters of the sea be maintained between interested states.

8. That no state shall have the right to impose restrictions or fines and assessments upon other nationals fishing in international waters of the high seas.

9. That all states shall provide shelter and maintain assistance for fishermen during times of emergency and distress.

10. That compensation through the World Bank be given to states under agreement caring for the spawning and reproduction of sea and interocean fish where opportunity in harvest violates the laws of nature for the security of the resources, and where segregation of the stocks of fish cannot be maintained for regulated harvest for those protecting the resource.

Be it understood by all men that an honorable code of ethics for fishermen who harvest the seas is self-imposed and requires no formal adoption into international law. It necessitates observance by all men who look to fruitful harvest of the sea, and good will for those who share the greatness of aquatic life the Creator has instilled upon this earth. The compliance of one or more nations provides the incentive for united understanding for those who fish the seas. Let this be known as the law of fishermen who look forward to everlasting aquatic life and care for the circumstances surrounding it.

Vietnam Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, as all Congressman do, I receive many letters both pro and con regarding our military efforts in Vietnam. In addition, I receive much advice as to the way the war can be ended or a military victory obtained.

Recently I received a letter from a man on the firing line in Vietnam and this to me was most interesting. I believe my colleagues would like to read the words of one who lives with the war each day. The letter follows:

HHC, 506 FD,
Sup. Con. Br.,
APO 96243,
August 12, 1966.

Hon. JOHN W. WYDLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WYDLER: As I view the war from this vantage point, it seems readily apparent that the enemy till believes he can win. He has only one reason to believe otherwise, and that is the prodigious American military strength here. But he doesn't believe that this strength will remain long. Rather, he is confident that we will tire and withdraw. This, in turn, is the result of two phenomena: first the boisterous assertions of the Fulbright-Hatfield-Kennedy-Morse clique, and, second, the lack of decisive and strong military moves. The former is a characteristic of true democracy; the latter, of insecure leadership, which is bought with American lives—including Cpl. Klestinec's.

It is this indecision which can and must be remedied. While we should always be ready to negotiate, we must relentlessly pursue military objectives. Our hesitant policy of striking, than asking for talks, resembles nothing so much as a cornered animal, striking out, then whimpering for mercy.

And so it must seem in Hanoi.

Specifically, I would recommend five simultaneous efforts:

1. Selective destruction of military targets in North Viet Nam. This is being done to an increasing extent, but it could be better implemented if the Air Force could choose its targets.

2. A blockade of North Viet Nam, particularly Haiphong. To avoid incidents with "neutral" shipping, mines should be deployed in the narrow channels. A timing device might enable ships to escape promptly. Removal would be prevented by naval firepower.

3. Aggressive and increasing operations against VC and PAVN troops in the south. We have been doing this with some success, but we haven't yet the strength to drive out the enemy.

4. Throttling of VC supply lines through Laos, Cambodia, and the South China Sea. This has been attempted only half-heartedly. Interdiction on the Ho Chi Minh Expressway and Operations Marketime have failed to halt the flow of supplies. Nothing whatsoever has been done about the Sihanouk Trail. A strong U.S. force based at Kontum and Dakto, capable of mobile operations against entering supply columns, would surely ease the problem. Diplomatic pressure, including the threat of a blockade, might be used to persuade Cambodia to cease aiding the V.C. The effectiveness of this might well depend on our resolve as measured by the Asian mind.

5. Strict control of U.S. supplies to avoid leakage into VC supply channels. There is too much black market activity, much of it leading to the VC, and too many thefts of supplies and equipment.

My home address is 266 N. Beech St., N. Massapequa, N.Y. I will be home on 3 October.

Lt. JOHN A. ANDRULIS.

Big Jim Farley Keeps the Faith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 2, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, in early August, the Honorable James A. Farley returned from a 6-week business trip to the Far East, which gave him an excellent opportunity to visit with government officials and businessmen of Asia as well as other nations.

Jim Farley is a person of world renown. However, at the same time he is a kindly man who, because of his outgoing manner quickly gains the confidence of others. Because of Jim's talent for grasping the views of the man in the street, he was able to glean much personal opinion from Asians of every walk of life on his recent trip.

In speaking to me personally, he related many facts concerning this trip. He has stated to me that his faith in our Government, in U.S. foreign policy and in the peaceful objectives of the United States, has been renewed by his visit.

People with the U.S. Government, serving in Asia, despite all reports, are proud of the United States and proud of our attempt to lead nations toward peace.

Jim Farley looks upon U.S. foreign policy with confidence. His words were heartening and I fully share his feeling that we are seeking peace and we will succeed.

I would like to insert in the RECORD two articles containing words which I am sure will be of interest to my colleagues. Both concern observations of Jim Farley on his trip to the Far East as well as a potpourri of other subjects:

[From the San Francisco (Calif.) Chronicle Business World, July 22, 1966]

BIG JIM FARLEY KEEPS THE FAITH

(By Sidney P. Allen)

James A. (Big Jim) Farley, political kingmaker, friend of potentates and presidents the world around, and still one of the world's premier "salesmen" at 78 is racing home to New York today for one primary reason.

"I've been a New York Yankee rooter since 1904. I've never missed a Yankee Old-Timers Day and I intend to be there this Saturday. The club is having its troubles this year, but it isn't good for baseball to have one team at the top all the time."

Farley makes a trip to a different part of the world every year, in the interest of his job as a director of Coca-Cola Co. and boss of its international operations. He has just returned from the South Pacific and Far East, his fourth to that part of the world.

"Wherever American soldiers have been, Coke has followed. We're in 130 countries with some 680 bottling plants, and 80 million Cokes are downed every day."

"Coca-Cola Export Corp. has about 6000 people overseas, and would you believe that only about 60 of them are Americans. And would you believe that Buenas Aires is the biggest market for Cokes in the world, bigger even than New York."

Farley is confident the time is not far distant when a number of the Russian satellite countries will be new markets for Coca-Cola.

"Lots of Coke seeps over borders now," he suggested.

The big, genial "salesman" said that June was the biggest month in the company's history, and "every year it gets better." He sees nothing wrong with our economy, and "I don't see anything to upset it."

How Jim Farley Sees California Race

Big Jim Farley, a proved judge of politicians, horseflesh, and cola drinks, was in town today. At the age of 78, he is as keen of eye and peppery in opinions as ever.

"No, I have nothing against actors getting into politics," he told a news conference.

"They have as much right as anyone else and true, they have a certain glamor. But few that I have ever met knew anything about public affairs."

Farley, who served a long, sidewalk pounding apprenticeship in Democratic Party ward and county politics before he graduated to national levels in the campaign that carried Franklin D. Roosevelt to the White House, thinks that's the only way.

"You have to be brought up in it," he said.

ROCKY TIMES

And he forecast some rocky times for Republican gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan when the California campaign fires up in the fall.

"When he gets on television," Farley said, "well, the expression on his face will tell what he really thinks."

Farley was happy to discuss California politics, but seemed to be thinking more of the national scene.

"When President Johnson comes here to campaign for Governor Brown, remember he'll also be making the pitch for a Democratic Congress," he pointed out.

He suggested that as election day nears dissident Democrats will firm up behind the President on Vietnam.

"Mr. Johnson will be able to present his case directly to the American people."

"GREAT ONE"

"I think the reaction will be in his favor."

Farley observed that Mr. Johnson came to office better equipped for the job than any President in our history. . . . and history will judge hims as a very great one."

He begged off from long range predictions about Senator ROBERT KENNEDY's presidential possibilities.

"I don't venture to prophesy unless there's a reasonable chance of being right."

"WATCH NIXON"

But for 1968 he thought little of a Republican ticket of Romney and JAVITS against the President.

"I don't think you can dismiss Mr. Nixon," he said. "He probably knows his party leaders better than any one."

Farley is just home from a Far East trip in behalf of his company, Coca Cola, accompanied by his grandson, Brian Hickey.

The former Postmaster General under FDR, impeccably groomed and attired in blue, said he had stipulated that Brian couldn't make the trip unless he kept his hair trimmed.

Brian, 16, was well within specifications.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, across our Nation, in virtually every city and town, thousands of young men and women will be celebrating the week of August 20 through 27 as National Drum Corps Week. I would like to join with them in their enthusiastic efforts to promote wider recognition of this very worthwhile and wholesome youth activity.

The art of drum corps is rigid and exacting. It requires personal discipline and a responsible attitude toward one another. It is also good clean fun, and youth all over America are spending their afterschool hours participating in the practice and fellowship which goes into the building of a precision drum corps.

The drum corps of America offer our youth one of the finest available training grounds for responsible citizenship and stand in the foreground as a combatant to juvenile delinquency. A drum corps member, who fails to respond to authority and respect superiors, will throw his entire group out of step and risk the disapproval of his peers. As we view the alarming rise in the incidence of juvenile crimes in our land, we cannot help but wish that more youth could be encouraged to accept the challenges and rewards offered by our drum corps.

The FBI reports that arrests of persons under 18 for serious crimes increased 47 percent in 1965 over 1960. While, for the same period, the increase in our population of that age group was only 17 percent. We do not know how to prevent or control juvenile delinquency, but we do know that young people need discipline coupled with love, purposeful activity, and a sense of worthwhile accomplishment. A drum corps offers them these things.

Many adults, as private citizens, as members of small groups or large organizations, are devoting many hours of interest, devotion, and love to the young members of our drum corps. They are offering them encouragement, guidance, and friendship. These busy adults are not helping to sponsor our drum corps because they have to, but because they want to. They like young people and they like music, and they know it is an activity which can provide the young two essentials of good character: a sense of dignity in themselves as individuals and responsible social interaction.

But a drum corps offers more. It offers its members the opportunity to learn music and to share its enjoyment with others. Through numerous public performances and competitions, it offers the opportunity for travel, for the development of poise, and self-confidence and pride in one's appearance. It offers that important sense of belonging to a group. And more, it offers a sense of participation in a living expression of our Nation's priceless heritage, participation as descendants of the men who marched to fife and drum and fought in the name of individual freedom and equality almost two centuries ago.

Our American Revolution began when a drummer named William Dinman beat the call "To Arms" on Lexington Common. This drum roll signaled a new era in political thought and individual freedom. It signaled the beginning of a struggle which would culminate in the birth of a nation—one conceived in liberty and confident of the God-given worth and dignity of the individual citizen.

Today, as a drum corps passes by with its colorful, regal bearing and rolling cadence, we cannot help but be inspired to remember the great history which is ours in this country and to feel a surge of patriotism. And as we look into the faces of these proud, young marchers we see, too, our Nation's future passing on review.

I would like to commend all those who are working with this very excellent contribution to the spirit of America, and I would like to wish the best of luck to the thousands who will be participating in the activities surrounding National Drum Corps Week: the "Million Dollar Pageant of Drums," sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the National Jubilee, sponsored by the New York Kingsmen; the National Uniformed Group Championships, sponsored by the American Legion; the world open championship, sponsored by the Drum Corps News; and the 60 other events from Maine to California. My special wishes go to the many outstanding groups, who will represent New York in these events.

The Communications Workers of America and the 3.2-Percent Guideline

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I am gravely concerned by the threat of inflation. I am equally gravely concerned that in seeking to avert inflation we do not succumb to economic policies which would be equally harmful to the national welfare and progress.

While I believe, Mr. Speaker, in the principle of guidelines to govern economics and coordinate all segments of the economy, I have been disturbed to find that the guidelines figure of 3.2 for wages was, in the minds of some Government officials, rapidly becoming an inflexible ceiling for all wage increases, regardless of industry, geography, past practices, or skills involved. In this connection, I was heartened to read recent statements issued by one of the Nation's most respected and responsible labor unions—the Communications Workers of America, AFL–CIO, which is headed by Joseph A. Beirne. It seems to me that this responsible union has made an excellent case against an inflexible 3.2 percent guideline which appears unrealistic when applied to the collective bargaining problem between this union and the Western Electric Co., whose installation division employees are seeking a new contract.

I have little knowledge of the daily course of the conversation between the union and management representatives at Western Electric. However, I am impressed with the serious effort to find agreement between the two parties. This appears to be the essence of genuine collective bargaining. I hope that these negotiations may produce acceptable accords, not only for the people directly involved, but for the Nation as a whole. That is what the public has a right to expect from collective bargaining.

Progress in Nuclear Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. BATES
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 11, 1966

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith articles on the advancement of the art of nuclear power which have appeared recently in the Christian Science Monitor, the Worcester Telegram, and the Wall Street Journal. These should be considered in relation to the proposed Dickey-Lincoln School project in Maine and any other hydroelectric proposals:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 13, 1966]

Growth of A-Power Plants in U.S. Outruns Forecasts

WASHINGTON.—Growth of nuclear power in the United States is outstripping even optimistic predictions—and probably will require building additional huge uranium-enrichment plants in the late 1970's, the Atomic Energy Commission chairman says.

The new plants would be like those at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio.

At the same time, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg forecast an "impressive" growth of nuclear power throughout the world, but cautioned "it is not without danger" from the standpoint of proliferation of nuclear weapons unless safeguards are developed or maintained.

In the latter connection, he said that by 1980, according to present projections, reactor-produced fissionable plutonium—usable either as a fuel or as a weapons ingredient—"will be produced over the face of the globe sufficient for the potential production of a substantial amount of the world's electrical power—or, alternatively, sufficient for tens of nuclear weapons a day."

Dr. Seaborg spoke at a conference on industrial science and technology sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram, July 31, 1966]

Economic Success of Rowe N-Power Is Hailed

(By Donald R. Larrabee, of the Telegram Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—New England members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee are pointing with pride these days to an amazing five year progress report on the economic success of the region's first nuclear power plant at Rowe, Mass.

Senator JOHN O. PASTORE, D-R.I., the committee's current vice-chairman, and Rep. WILLIAM H. BATES, R-Mass., his counterpart on the minority side, find clear indications in the performance of the Yankee Atomic Electric Co. that economic nuclear power is close at hand. It may already be with us, says PASTORE.

The congressman, who encouraged New England's major private utilities in the pioneering venture, says the commercial power operation has exceeded output estimates by about one-third. What's more, total costs have run almost one-fourth below the original 1958 figures used as a basis for Yankee financing. PASTORE says the accomplishment is nothing short of "phenomenal."

Also impressive is the fact that Yankee's average power cost for the first five years was 9.8 mills per kilowatt hour. This is less than two-thirds the July 1958 estimate of 15.3 mills per KWH. BATES points out that the five-year average power cost is closer to 8.4 mills, when depreciation and taxation methods normally used by most Yankee affiliates are applied. This compares with present oil or coal generating costs in New England of about 7 mills per KWH.

The Connecticut Yankee plant now under construction at Haddam Neck is expected to have a power cost of 5.5 to 6 mills which would be competitive with fossil-fueled plants of the future, according to the experts.

The two "Yankee" plants are forerunners of a New England program that could encompass six nuclear central station plants eventually. Other operations are proposed at Millstone Point, Conn., in the Boston area, in southwestern Maine and central Vermont.

Yankee was an early starter in the government-industry cooperative program for civilian nuclear power. The basic data for the plant design at Rowe came from the federally built Shippingport, Pa., pressurized water reactor. Yankee's was the first reactor of its kind built and operated by industry, and her managers appear to have chosen wisely. Pressurized water reactors are highly favored by others who are entering the field commercially.

"We are in the midst of a revolutionary change in the field of central station power," PASTORE remarked the other day. He used these statistics to make his point: Two years ago, less than one-half per cent of the central station power in the country was nuclear. The big move started last year when 6,500,000 kilowatts of nuclear capacity—or 25 per cent of all power plants ordered—were nuclear. Already, in 1966, about 80 per cent of all generating capacity expected to be ordered is nuclear.

The "economic" or competitive nuclear power, of which PASTORE and BATES speak, is coming to pass in New England without too much federal help or interference. The Rowe plant was built privately although Uncle Sam contributed $5 million in preconstruction research and development and has waived fuel-use charges totaling $3.8 million.

But the overall cost estimate of $63,300,000 predicted for Yankee in 1958 has been shaved in actual performance to $48,700,000. Yankee President William Webster credits a number of "favorable developments" and the fact that Yankee has managed to avoid "major hard luck."

Publication of the Yankee report comes on the eve of another round of debate in Congress over the wisdom of spending $227 million in federal funds for a hydroelectric power project at Dickey-Lincoln School in Maine. This is the landmark project that won authorization from Congress last year despite near-fatal opposition from New England's congressional delegation. At stake now is a $1.2 million-budget item for preconstruction planning on the dams.

New England opponents of the Dickey project, including BATES and Rep. EDWARD BOLAND D-Mass., a member of the Public Works Appropriations subcommittee, plan to cite the Yankee statistics in the floor debate, questioning whether a hydroelectric project fits with the atomic revolution now taking place in America's energy economy. Dickey critics will demand an independent cost study before the first spadeful of earth is turned.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 1, 1966]

Off the Deathbed: Nuclear Power Plant Needs Begin To Revive Sick Uranium Industry—Prospecting Rush on Again; AEC Raises Estimates of Atomic Fuel Requirements—Spying on the Claim Stakers

(By Glynn Mapes)

CROOK'S GAP, WYO.—In the chill before dawn one Saturday last April, a crew of 25 sleepy employes of Utah Construction & Mining Co. drove quitely out of town in a motley assortment of cars and pickup trucks. They were sneaking off to stake mining claims, hoping literally to catch their competitiors asleep.

But a field crew of Western Nuclear, Inc., was awake, and noticed the frenzied activity of the band of strangers. Within 24 hours Western Nuclear had its own troops in the prospecting area; the rival parties frantically drilled core holes and pounded in claim stakes all weekend. Some 500 acreas of their overlapping claims are now in dispute.

They were seeking a metal hardly anyone bothered to look for only a few years ago—uranium. This industry had long been considered dormant, if not stone-cold dead. The only authorized customer at the time, the Atomic Energy Commission, had piled up more uranium than it could use and had reduced its purchases charply. Heavy civilian use of atomic power seemed far away.

BRISTLING WITH CLAIM STAKES

But the prospects for uranium have brightened considerably—and suddenly. The land around Crook's Gap (named for a superior of Gen. Custer) bristles with the claim stakes of a half-dozen sizable mining companies and many individual prospectors. Elsewhere, mining companies are scrambling for other new finds and restaking claims that have lapsed. New firms are out in the boondocks, too, looking for big strikes. The reason for all this activity: Atomic power is coming on with a surprising rush.

About half the total power output of new generating plants placed on order so far this year will be drawn from nuclear fuel, compared with about a fifth of the new capacity ordered in all 1965. The AEC now estimates that by 1980 atomic power may provide about 20% of total estimated consumption of electricity. In 1962, the commission estimated that nuclear fuels would provide only a modest 9% of demand by 1980.

The brighter outlook for the uranium industry now is in sharp contrast to the gloom prevalent only a few years ago. Exploration for new uranium resources had nearly ceased by 1958, after the AEC revealed it would be buying little uranium after its existing contracts ran out.

"STRETCH-OUT" IN 1962

Alarmed, producers begged the commission to reconsider. In 1962, the AEC agreed to "stretch-out" it purchasing (though on a sharply reduced scale) to keep the industry alive until nuclear-fueled power plants became an economic factor. But the AEC purchasing schedule provides little more than starvation rations for producers. Its purchases of concentrated uranium from U.S. mills this year will total about 9,700 tons, compared with 10,490 tons in 1965 and a peak of 17,671 tons in 1961. From 1967 through 1970, it will buy only 8,000 tons a year.

The industry stayed alive after the 1962 "stretch-out," but just barely. Mills closed, some producers quit the field, and others that hung on were forced into mergers to stay around. But nuclear fuel orders from private industry now are arriving sooner and in greater quantity than expected, pumping new life into this "depressed area" of business.

The greater interest in nuclear power shown by utilities is traceable in part to more favorable cost estimates. Thanks to technological improvements in design and greater experience with reactors already in operation, utility estimates of future atomic power costs have declined in recent months to about four-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour from five-tenths to six-tenths of a cent cited a year ago.

This current cost estimate is generally thought to make atomic power competitive in many areas with coal-fired power, which currently provides about half the nation's generating capacity. In June, the huge Tennessee Valley Authority announced it will "go nuclear" with a 2.2 million kilowatt plant to be built in northern Alabama. TVA cost experts claim the atomic plant will be cheaper to build and to operate than the least costly coal-fired alternative.

Atomic power currently provides only about one-half of 1% of electric generating capacity, but the AEC foresees a fairly rapid growth in this market share. Before February, few sales of uranium concentrate had been made to private industry. But since then, at least six large orders from private concerns have been placed, most of them for delivery in 1968 and later. These orders include one for $70 million worth of concentrate for Westinghouse Electric Corp. atomic power plants. Anaconda Co. will be the supplier.

In 1970 the commission expects 5,300 tons of concentrate to move into the hands of private industry. In 1972, such sales will total 8,500 tons and by 1980 the total will be 27,000 tons, the AEC estimates. These totals, of course, don't include the purchases by the AEC itself.

Coal producers snuff at such rosy forecasts. They say there isn't enough low-cost uranium in the U.S. to satisfy the appetite of nuclear power plants expected to be in operation by 1975.

"Utilities must now face the question of whether to invest $60 million to $100 million in an atomic power plant without assurance that it will have fuel to operate more than 10 years," says a recent report of the National Coal Association. AEC studies show U.S. reserves of economically minable uranium at 145,000 tons as of Jan. 1, equal to about 12 years' supply for estimated private requirements.

Uranium producers reply that known reserves are low simply because hardly anyone was bothering to search for more uranium until recently. "There's plenty of it in the ground; all we have to do is go look for it," says Dean A. McGee, chairman and president of Kerr-McGee Corp., a major producer of uranium.

Of course, it's not quite as simple as that. Indeed, there is considerable risk involved in the current rush to develop new uranium producing properties. For one thng, finding and developing new deposits will be more costly than in the old days because most of the easily accessible surface outcroppings of ore have already been claimed or mined out.

"We're prepared to spend the money to look deep. It's either that or get left behind in the rush," says Nels Stalheim, president of Federal Resources Corp., which is just launching a new exploration program in Wyoming and several other states.

WAY, WAY DOWN

Knowledgeable mining authorities estimate that a company must spend at least $1,200,000 on exploration and development before it will be able to begin producing uranium from a deposit 700 feet down, compared with $800,000 for a deposit 200 feet down.

Yet some companies are preparing to mine at previously unheard-of depths. Kerr-McGee expects to go down 3,500 to 4,000 feet at some Canadian claims. "The large ore-body targets make it worthwhile," says Mr. McGee.

A somewhat shaky price structure is another worry. The AEC now pays $8 a pound for the concentrate it buys, and will drop the price to a maximum of $6.70 starting with 1969 purchases. In the past, the commission paid as much as $13.42 a pound.

Private sales made thus far generally have been at or near the producers' break-even costs, reflecting their desire to build up this market and utilize their mill capacity. They are close-mouthed about exact figures, but it is generally believed that private sale prices have run $5 to $6 a pound recently. "We're looking for a $7 price by the early seventies," says one producer. "If we don't get it, we'll pull out, and I'll bet many of our competitors will join us."

A large AEC stockpile of uranium (its exact size is classified) also hangs over the producers' heads. The stockpile is thought to greatly exceed foreseeable military needs, and the AEC has not announced what it plans to do with it, if anything. Some producers view the AEC hoard as a threat to future prices, though some others say it could be insurance against a short-term shortage stemming from sharp increases in civilian demand.

REVIVING ELLIOTT LAKE

Despite these uncertainties, producers are scouring the U.S. West—and parts of other countries, too—in a feverish search for ore. Within the past two years Kerr-McGee has quadrupled its uranium exploration budget and increased tenfold the uranium lands under its control. A few months ago, it moved into Canada, acquired some 24,000 acres near Elliott Lake, Ontario, a tiny, once-thriving community hard hit by the uranium bust of a few years ago. The company plans to "go deep" here.

Western Nuclear has quadrupled its holdings in the past six months leasing or claiming 50,000 acres in Wyoming and Colorado. The company also has contracted with the Australian government to explore some 9 million acres of the remote Northern Territory from a DC3 aircraft equipped with radiation detection devices. "We're putting nearly all our profits back into exploration," says Robert Adams, president.

Union Carbide Corp. is looking for uranium in the vast Colorado plateau. Homestake Mining Co. in the northern Rockies, and Atlas Corp. in Utah. Union Pacific Railroad Co., a newcomer in the uranium field, is acquiring properties as well as searching for deposits along the four million acres of its Wyoming right-of-way.

STANDARD OIL COCKS AN EAR

American oil companies have shown interest, too. Earlier this month Cities Service Co. announced plans to acquire United Nuclear Corp., which has extensive uranium operations in New Mexico, for about $105 million. The AEC reports that recent two-day workshops on uranium exploration held at its Grand Junction, Colo., facility have been heavily attended by oil firms not now involved in uranium. Among them: Humble Oil & Refining Co., principal domestic subsidiary, Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), and Pan American Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)

Uranium prospecting today is a far more sophisticated, if less colorful, business than it was in the boom days past. Gone are the tenderfoot prospectors who raced across the rangelands with Geiger counters. They have been elbowed aside by well-trained geologists who rely heavily on their technical know-how and such prospecting tips as aerial surveys, topographical maps, and specialized radiation detection devices.

The violence that marked the pervious prospecting rush is now missing, too. Uranium seekers no longer have to dodge bullets fired by rivals, or worry about being "accidentally" sideswiped by their bulldozers. But that doesn't mean the hotly competitive atmosphere of the past uranium rush has disappeared.

A RANCHER GETS ANGRY

At Crook's Gap, for instance, the race between Utah Construction and Western Nuclear spread to other companies as well, leading to a small-scale rush to stake claims. In May, a rancher there complained to the Bureau of Land Management that several major mining companies were overrunning his property to stake claims, tearing down fences and ruining roads in their frenzied search. In turn, a mining company charged that the rancher tried to run down one of its geologists with a pickup truck.

The uranium hunters have an informal but well-developed espionage system that alerts them to the activities of competitors. Geologists lug around high-powered binoculars in the field, and they are not used only to spot geological formations. Some firms scout rivals' activities from light planes.

There is sometimes spirited bidding for other companies' geologists, too. Presumably, they bring more than their own technical skills to the service of their new employers. The hiring of an experienced Utah Construction geologist by Western Nuclear may have forced Utah Construction into its sudden pre-dawn dash for claims, according to some observers here.

To the old-timers, it's all part of the game. "It's almost as much fun as the old days. We're not packing guns anymore, but nothing else has changed," says Cotter Ferguson, president of tiny Gas Hills Uranium Co.

Dr. Re Addresses Philippine Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last week the Washington community witnessed the formation of a new association which offers another splendid opportunity for Americans to strengthen ties with the peoples of other nations. As you know, the Washington area is privileged to be host to a large number of Filipino professionals and students through the exchange visitors' program. This program has worked to our mutual benefit and Americans are specially indebted to the Philippine nation for the valiant service which those of the medical profession have rendered in this country. We are happy to welcome them in their new and official status as members of the Filipino Professionals & Students Association. To mark their appearance on the Washington scene, the association held an inaugural ball at the Washington Hotel on August 13 at which members of the Philippine Embassy were also present.

Minister Melquiades Ibanez, First Secretary of the Philippine Embassy, inducted the officers of the new association. They were Mr. Elmer C. Hular, president; Mr. Edilberto D. Sandoval, vice president; Miss Minerva K. Naldo, secretary and acting treasurer; Mr. Luis Z. Oracion, auditor; Miss Gloria G. Topacio and Mr. Vicente J. Obias, public relations officers; Mr. Andres O. Hernandez, sergeant at arms; Miss Erlinda D. Tismo, Muse.

In his remarks, Mr. Hular expressed the hope that the association would foster fellowship among Filipino professionals and students in the United States and promote good will and better understanding with their host country. The guest of honor at the inaugural ball was a distinguished member of our Federal Government, the Honorable Edward D. Re, Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. As you know, the FCSC concluded a Philippine claims program in 1964 in which Filipinos were paid additional compensation for damages incurred during World War II. Dr. Re paid special tribute in his remarks to the Filipino personnel of the Commission's Manila Field Office for their assistance in the successful administration of that program. Dr. Re, who was introduced to the large audience by Hon. Jose A. Naldo, Labor Attaché of the Philippine Embassy, noted that very often the foreign visitor to this country "sees only limited aspects of the totality of America and consequently returns to his country with what may seem to be partial vision of our ideals and what America has done and is doing to achieve those ideals."

Dr. Re stressed not only the decades of friendship which have existed between the Filipino and American peoples and nations but also the extent to which we in America are fulfilling our ideals for all Americans. The speech was rebroadcast to the Philippines by the Voice of America. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of Dr. Re's talk entitled "A Law Professor's Welcome to Foreign Visitors to the United States."

A Law Professor's Welcome to Foreign Visitors to the United States

(Remarks of Dr. Edward D. Re, Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, before the Filipino Professionals and Students Association, Washington, D.C., Aug. 13, 1966)

Minister Ibanez, Mr. Cornejo, Mr. Naldo, Mr. Hular, and newly-inducted officers of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen and friends:

May I, at the very outset, tell you what a great pleasure it is for me to be here. Although I have not had the pleasure of meeting many of you prior to this evening, I share, as do all Americans, enduring sentiments of friendship for the Philippine people and nation.

Moreover, may I add that I have very fond memories of pleasant days spent in Manila a few short years ago in my capacity as Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission which administered the most recent Philippine claims program. It may interest you to know that in the process of establishing an office of the Commission in the beautiful city of Manila, I received many letters from Filipino lawyers seeking employment with the Commission. While the Commission was not able to hire all who had written, I am pleased to recall that the entire office personnel, except for two Americans, were Filipinos who performed splendidly and who earned the appreciation and commendation of the Commission.

My acceptance, therefore, of the gracious invitation of your President, Mr. Hular, to participate in tonight's program, was immediate and spontaneous. Not only did I know I would be privileged to be among a distinguished group of Filipino professionals and students, but also that I would be among persons with whom I would feel completely at home. The gracious hospitality you have already extended me this evening assures me that I was right.

Before all else, I wish to express my appreciation for that warmth and kindness, as well as to congratulate Mr. Hular and the other officers who have been inducted this evening. I wish them great success in helping to attain the important goals that this Association has established. I also want to acknowledge the great honor you have conferred upon me to be your guest speaker on the occasion of your Inaugural Ball.

An inaugural ball is truly an important event, one which not only establishes a precedent for future functions to follow but which also highlights the importance of conveying to you a message worthy of the occasion.

In extending your invitation to me, Mr. Hular reminded me of the significance of this date in Filipino history. To Americans, as well as to Filipinos, August 13th is an important date to commemorate—for the event which took place that day, sixty-eight years ago, inaugurated the decades of friendship and shared experiences which have bound our countries and our peoples since then.

Rather than touch upon the events leading to that historic occasion when Americans first set foot on Filipino soil, which surely could be related more effectively by any one of you in the audience, I wish to take advantage of the wide latitude given me by Mr. Hular, in selecting the topic of my remarks, and allude to another purpose which has brought us together. Inasmuch as the primary objective of this Association is to promote good will and better understanding among its members in the United States with their host country, I thought I would revert to my status as a law professor in welcoming men and women professionals and students to America.

Just as I am sure that one of the byproducts of your Association will be to stimulate an awareness by Americans of the great cultural, historical and educational contributions of the Republic of the Philippines, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to talk briefly about America and its goals and ideals. It is sad to note that very often the foreign visitor to this country sees only limited aspects of the totality of America, and consequently returns to his country with what may seem to be partial vision of our ideals and what America has done and is doing to achieve those ideals.

A great President, Woodrow Wilson, who also served as president of one of our leading universities, stated that "every man sent out of a university should be a man of his *nation* as well as a man of his time." You can therefore understand why, as a law professor, I am primarily interested in America and its ideals, and particularly with the law as it reflects and helps to realize those ideals.

What are the ideals to which America is committed and what have we as Americans done to achieve them?

Only a few weeks ago, President Johnson acknowledged, at a ceremony honoring the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, that ours was the only nation ever conceived on an idea. That idea, simple and profound, was given expression at the very founding of our nation in the Declaration of Independence. It proclaims: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

The Declaration of Independence represented the culmination of centuries of enlightened thought. The great legal Codes of the world contained many references to the equality of all men. The Code of Justinian, for example, proclaimed that "justice is the constant and perpetual will to grant to every man his due."

The Declaration of Independence, however, went further in stating that "to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." This dynamic philosophy no longer was just an ideal—it became a doctrine to be legally enforced.

The American ideal, as set forth in our Declaration of Independence, was the beginning of the most noble of all experiments known in the government of men. The thirteen colonies had set out to make a reality, and on a huge scale, what the great Athenian philosophers had only conceived in theory twenty-two centuries before.

From its humble yet noble beginnings in 1776, that American ideal has become the crowning achievement of man's political and philosophical thought. The fertile ground in which it was sown has caused it to grow in power and influence. Yet its success has been made possible by the combined effort of all people that had faith in the ideal. History will bear witness to the fact that the ultimate source of America's strength and material prosperity has been achieved by adherence to that ideal—an ideal based on the cardinal moral principle of the equality of all men regardless of race, color or creed.

Although scientific and technological achievements have multiplied at an ever-expanding pace, and recent advances in transportation and communications have made our globe seem smaller, our vision should not be blurred by material progress alone. Rather, the success of a nation and its peoples should be measured by the progress of the human spirit and the extent to which their efforts achieve the ideals to which they are committed.

Sadly must we acknowledge that all freedom-loving people can learn from America's own history that our ideal, although given expression 190 years ago, has not yet been fully achieved. But no one can deny that the most striking feature of that ideal, since its proclamation in the Declaration of Independence, has been our complete faith in that ideal notwithstanding the many crises of the rapidly changing world. Today, as then, the American ideal of equality for all men is still our greatest contribution to the world.

We, as Americans, firmly believe that our success as a nation has been made possible by our adherence to that ideal—for we have thereby reaped the best of the efforts, talents and wisdom of peoples of all races, color or creed. We have proven to the world that what seems impossible can be achieved by the cooperative effort of all men working for the common good. But like all ideals, the American ideal offers use a goal toward which we must constantly strive, and like all ideals, their attainment depends upon human action and sacrifice.

I should like to refer to only a few of the areas in which we have come closer to the attainment of that ideal.

Last month, for example, we witnessed the inauguration of a health insurance program which provides medical care for many of our citizens previously denied the opportunity to enjoy a good life despite advancing years. And last year, the United States initiated a policy of immigration which reinforced our ideal that all men, not only those in the United States but throughout the world, are equal in the eyes of their Creator. For it was then that the national origins quota system was removed from our law.

With the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964, all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, were guaranteed equal treatment with respect to public accommodations, public education, and in opportunities for employment.' Other legislative measures which have translated the American ideal into a reality for more and more Americans have concerned housing programs for low-income families; federal scholarships to needy students; grants for the training of teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children; and the establishment of a National Teachers Corps whose members will serve in poverty-stricken areas to improve educational opportunities for disadvantaged youngsters.

The subject of education should be of particular interest to members of this audience. Americans point with pride to this area, for the long struggle to obtain federal assistance in the eduaction of our children has now been won. All American children, regardless of their religious beliefs, can now share in the benefits made possible by the Congress last year. Many American children had been penalized for learning subjects in a church-related school rather than a public school. Today, however, America is achieving the ideal of equality for all of its children as well as seeking to fulfill it for its adult citizens.

The equal opportunity of children to an education is a challenge which your country, as well as mine, is meeting today, eagerly and effectively. In fact, what should be acknowledged before this audience, is the tremendous growth which has taken place in public and private education in your country since World War II. Although it has been described as nothing short of phenomenal, the intense feeling and appreciation for education which has existed among your countrymen is not, by any means, a recent development. For although not generally known, it is nevertheless a fact that prior to 1900, when the Philippine Republic was established, its constitution provided for free and compulsory education. Filipinos can assert with pride that the world-famous Santo Tomas University is more than four centuries old, predating, incidentally, even Harvard University here in the United States.

The history of education in any country will prove the truth of the statement that education is the chief means by which the condition of man will be improved. The community concept to which your schools are geared, and their tremendous effect for good on the social, health and economic conditions of your rural areas, is a remarkable tribute to the educational program of your country. It is no wonder that Philippine progress in education has attracted the attention and admiration of the United Nations, and through it the entire world.

Like the United States, therefore, the Republic of the Philippines is also facing the major challenge of our day which is to insure that all children have a right to share in the abundance of today and the opportunities of tomorrow.

All Americans can be proud of the achievements I have briefly mentioned. They evidence the great resources which our government has utilized, not only to guard the rights of the individual, but also to enlarge his opportunities. Because of them, the American ideal has been brought closer to fulfillment as never before. Although still short of attainment for some Americans, no effort is being spared to make America truly the land of equal opportunity for all.

Americans have been privileged to share these ideals with your countrymen and to have fought with them in order that justice and freedom not be denied any man. A particular source of strength for the United States has been the fact that your nation, also dedicated to the democratic ideal, has been a leading voice in the defense of freedom and respect for law.

As members of this Association, you have a specially important part to play in your country's role as a champion of world peace through law. The late President John F. Kennedy acknowledged that it was the obligation of every citizen in a free and peaceful society to uphold the law. But the educated citizen, he stressed, has a "special responsibility" by virtue of his greater understanding. "Whether he has ever studied history or current events, ethics or civics, the rules of a profession or the tools of a trade," he stated, "[the educated citizen] knows that only a respect for the law makes it possible for free men to dwell together in peace and progress."

That you must discharge this role has been urged by your very distinguished Secretary of Education, General Carlos P. Romulo. In a recent speech before the Fulbright Association, General Romulo referred to the deplorable lack of dialogue today—a dialogue which is necessary in reaching a rapport and understanding, whether among nations or individuals.

You, as members of this Association, will be following a tradition started by General Romulo and outstanding men like Camilo Osías, Francisco Delgädo, Teodoro Evangelista, and others, who came to the United States to study and made their presence felt and their country better known.

The need for this dialogue is no less today, especially as your people have achieved independence since then, and your nation become one of the truly stable, representative and progressive nations of the world. By a continued and increased understanding between our two nations, which you and your Association can help make possible, the prospects for a better world will surely be enhanced.

Yours, therefore, is a noble purpose and I congratulate you for accepting this important task. I am sure it will lead to an even greater role by a nation and a people whose glorious history is an inspiration to all freedom-loving peoples.

May I thank you for your kind attention and for the opportunity to be with you this evening. I was delighted and feel privileged to have been able to participate in these ceremonies.

Tax Dollars Wasted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, representative democracy just could not work without the kind of vigilance exemplified by the Member of Congress and the member of the working press who both played their vital roles in producing the following which appeared in the August 18, 1966, issue of the Indianapolis News.

Both Mr. MAHON and Mr. Hiner deserve the gratitude of their countrymen for their willingness to do their duty no matter what the size of the toes they have to step on.

CAPITOL HILL: DEFENSE ANALYSIS INSTITUTE WASTES PENTAGON TAX DOLLARS

(By Lou Hiner Jr.)

Another instance has come to light of Congress closing the barn door after the boondogglers have escaped.

In an Appropriations Committee report, chairman GEORGE H. MAHON, D-Tex., accuses the Defense Department of "considerable laxness" in its contract dealings over the last 10 years with the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA).

The IDA was set up as a nonprofit organization in 1956 to be a link between the Defense Department and university scholars. All of its $73.2 million contracts have been with the Pentagon.

Like so many organizations linked with the armed forces, IDA is well staffed with former military and Defense Department personnel. Higher salaries attracted some officials.

Since IDA relied entirely on its defense contracts for income, it should be interesting to the taxpayers as to how some of their dollars were frittered away. The organization has managed to accumulate $2 million in cash assets.

The report accuses IDA of charging unnecessary expenses to the government, or the taxpayers, under its contracts.

It spent $520,000 renting furniture for its offices. IDA could have bought the furniture for about $425,000. The "non-profit" outfit's $991,000 annual rent bill is being investigated now.

The Mahon committee didn't make public all figures, but it has asked for an accounting of indicated excessive salaries and personal expenses. IDA, for instance, picked up the monthly bills, averaging $300, incurred by its president at the swanky Metropolitan Club here.

There were hints, too, that IDA kicked in $147,480 for "luncheons, cocktail parties and dinners for guest employes, prospective employes and visitors."

One IDA employe was paid his annual salary of $24,120, plus travel expenses for himself, his wife and two children, and various other benefits totaling $29,369, to study in England for a year.

The Appropriations Committee seemed to think that was too much of a good deal in the form of educational assistance at taxpayers' expense.

One non-employe drew $25,200 for 21 months study at The Hague, Netherlands, then turned down a job with IDA.

IDA employes drew $106,224 in travel expenses "which were unallowable under government contract," MAHON said.

In 1964, three executives of IDA "terminated" their employment and received $63,000 in severance pay, which was charged off to operating expenses.

The organization also spent $860,000 for independent applied research without getting proper approval from the Pentagon. It acquired data processing equipment without seeking permission.

The Pentagon's research chief, Dr. John S. Foster Jr., has assured MAHON's committee that contracts will be more closely scrutinized with IDA and admitted some of the work is being taken over by existing agencies in the Defense Department.

It was hinted IDA's new president, retired Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, might straighten out the mess.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the thousands of young men and women who will be participating this week in the activities surrounding National Drum Corps Week. The Million Dollar Pageant of Drums, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the National Jubilee, sponsored by the New York Kingsmen; the National Uniformed Group Championships, sponsored by the American Legion; the World Open Championship, sponsored by the Drum Corps News; and 60 other events from Maine to California certainly deserve our praise and recognition.

The spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism which these colorful, well-trained groups add to the flavor of American life is a pleasure enjoyed by all of us. It would be difficult to imagine a parade or public event without the stirring cadence of a drum corps as it passes by behind our Nation's flag. Our drum corps are a vivid reminder of the great history which is ours as a people.

For many years the fife and drum went with our troops to battle, calling military commands and encouragement to the men fighting for this Republic. The American Revolution began when a drummer, named William Dinman, beat the call "To Arms" on Lexington Common. And it was not until after World War I, almost a century and a half later, that drum signals were replaced as prescribed means of communications in our military manuals. Our drum corps were an active, vital force in the events which shaped our Nation's destiny.

Today in America, this worthwhile, disciplined activity is providing a form of wholesome enjoyment for thousands of young men and women across our land. And it is an activity which is not only fun, but one which offers an invaluable training ground for leadership and citizenship. The future of our country depends upon the development of leaders with disciplined minds and bodies. Discipline, coupled with love and understanding, is essential to the development of a sense of social values consistent with democratic living.

But, though, a modern precision drum corps demands cooperation and personal responsibility from each of its members, it also gives much in return. It fosters a sense of accomplishment, personal pride, the enjoyment of music, and wholesome, friendly fellowship. It offers, also, the chance for travel through numerous competitions held each year and the opportunity to develop poise and self-assurance through public performance.

The adults who are giving so much time, money, and enthusiastic energy to the drum corps in their respective communities are doing so because they love young people and they love music, and this activity offers the opportunity to encourage both. Their efforts deserve the commendation of us all.

I am proud to note that my own district of South Miami is the home of the world-famous Vanguards Boys Drum and Bugle Corps and the Dade County Grenadiers—both groups which have distinguished themselves for their precision and showmanship.

National Drum Corps Week gives us a special opportunity to express publicly our appreciation for the outstanding contributions which America's drum corps are making to society. And I, personally, would like to offer my heartiest endorsement and praise for the service they are rendering to our Nation.

Retirement of Great Labor Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, Texas, through the years, has developed a special breed of union leaders. Generally, they are hard and aggressive in selling unionism to the workers, and in seeking to implement labor's goals. They run a taut ship, and while many of us have had disagreements from time to time, all take pride in the fact that the labor movement in Texas has largely been free of the acrimonious charges and scandals that have rocked other areas.

One of the toughest—and yet fairest—leaders of the labor movement in Texas is my longtime friend and constituent, Fred Lucas. Now 67 years old, Fred is retiring from a long and successful career as president of the State council of carpenters, as executive secretary of the carpenters district council, as recording secretary of Carpenters Local 213, chairman of an apprenticeship training committee, and an official in two other small locals.

During his long career, he has contributed heavily to our own community by establishing churches, serving on civic committees and giving unselfishly of his time and talent for the betterment of his fellow man. During my years as Harris County judge, and as a Member of Congress, I have valued highly his counsel, his advice, and even more so, his friendship.

A few days ago, the Houston Chronicle carried a fine story about this great man, and I take particular pleasure in commending to my colleagues his remarks, and the excellent article on his achievements:

[From the Houston Chronicle, Aug. 21, 1966]

UNION POLITICS THE ROUGHEST, SAYS VETERAN HOUSTON LABOR LEADER

(By Bob Tutt)

"Union politics is about the roughest there is. I ought to know," observed veteran union leader Fred W. Lucas.

"You've got more scoundrels in organized labor than you'll find any place else," he said. "Yet you run into some of the best guys you'd ever want to meet."

Lucas, 67, reminisced last week about his career as Houston's top official of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

RETIRES AS SECRETARY

He is retiring as executive-secretary of the Carpenters District Council, recording secretary of Carpenters Local 213, chairman of an apprenticeship training committee and official of two small locals.

Earlier Lucas resigned as president of the State Council of Carpenters.

"One thing I am very proud of is that I was a union official for 20 years and never had a single charge brought against me," said Lucas.

"Now I am not going to say I never violated any law, but I could always slip out of it." He laughed merrily at his joke.

CARPENTERS' PAY RAISE

"I am also proud that since I've been in office the pay scale for carpenters has gone from $1.65 an hour to $4.67 next July," he said.

Lucas explained his retirement. "I think a union official's job is to serve the men in the field, not to play politics to hold his office. Now you have candidates who put out cards and hold barbecues.

"I just don't believe in that, and if that's what it was going to take, I didn't want any part of it. I've got high blood pressure and it's just not worth it. But if I was 40 years younger, they'de have the damndest fight on their hands they ever had."

CLAIMS CREDIT

Although there might be denials, Lucas claims credit for putting Texas AFL–CIO president H. S. (Hank) Brown in office.

When that office became vacant in 1961, Lucas said that he promised the affiliation of a large body of carpenters with the state AFL–CIO to swing some key members of the federation's executive board behind Brown.

Later, however, Brown and Lucas fell out, and Lucas led most of the carpenters back out of the federation.

"Hank wanted to run things his way and to hell with everyone else," Lucas explained.

CRITICS CHARGE HIM

It should be noted that some of Lucas' critics make similar charges against him.

Lucas and Brown disagreed over whether labor should endorse political candidates. Lucas' position is that such endorsements are "the kiss of death for a candidate."

Nevertheless, Lucas last spring personally endorsed a slate of candidates, including many conservatives opposed by almost all the rest of organized labor.

"I felt these were good candidates who needed some labor support," he explained.

DABBLED IN POLITICS

Lucas also dabbled in local politics. He was an unsuccessful candidate for City Council in 1955.

"I have always been a loyal, conservative Democrat," he said, "but the truth is I am more conservative than loyal."

Lucas was born in Galveston, the son and grandson of carpenters. "I learned about carpentry as soon as I was old enough to stand up to the work bench," he said.

He left Texas A. & M. to enter the Army in World War I and become a pilot. He spent eight months in a hospital after cracking up in a training plane.

STUDIED LAW

After the war he studied law two years and worked as a bookkeeper and a radio announcer. He returned to carpentry before becoming a superintendent at the Todd Shipyard during World War II.

Lucas and his wife, Georgia, live at 1221 Elberta. She works as a bookkeeper for the Hughes Tool Co.

Retirement is not going to deactivate Lucas. He will continue as vice-chairman of the Houston Housing Authority. He has served on the authority's board for a record 13 years.

ANIMAL LOVER

Lucas has a gentle sensitive side. He is an animal lover and serves as a trustee of the Houston Humane Society. He has four cats and two Great Danes. Lucas, a gun collector and camera buff, also enjoys tending plants in his well-kept yard and small greenhouse.

WILL STAY IN UNION

But he isn't closing the door on his union career.

"I am going to stay a member of the union," he said, "and if I don't like the way things are going, I will have something to say about it."

The Negro Stake in Washington Home Rule

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the August 11, 1966, issue of the Reporter magazine there appears an article by Mr. Martin F. Nolan entitled "The Negro Stake in Washington Home Rule."

At the young age of 26, Mr. Nolan has distinguished himself in many ways. A graduate of Boston College, he has been on the Boston Globe staff since 1961. He previously covered the Massachusetts State House of Representatives and has covered the U.S. Congress for the past year. Three of his articles have appeared in the New Republic magazine, and the present article marks Mr. Nolan's second appearance in the Reporter. He was centrally involved in a series of articles written for the Globe which won that newspaper a Pulitzer Prize.

It is with this background that Mr. Nolan writes about the Negro stake in Washington home rule. His article does a fine job of illuminating the issues—and the problems—which confront Washington at the present time. I commend it to all of my colleagues and, under unanimous consent, insert it at this point in the Record:

[From The Reporter, Aug. 11, 1966]

At Home and Abroad: The Negro Stake in Washington Home Rule

(By Martin F. Nolan)

"I am in love with Washington," Mrs. Johnson told readers of the Washington *Post* recently. "It is a vivid, stimulating city, full of pageant and great deeds. . . ." One stimulus that the city does not offer, however, is enjoyed by nearly every other United States territory, possession, and political entity: rudimentary self-government. The restoration of "home rule," taken away from Washington in 1874, has been a continuing interest of Mrs. Johnson's husband, who spoke thus of the city last August 26, ten days after the rioting in the Watts section of Los Angeles had ended:

"Those of you here in the District of Columbia, I want to warn you this morning that the clock is ticking, time is moving, that we should and we must ask ourselves every night when we go home; are we doing all that we should do in our Nation's capital . . .?" What gave the President's remarks particular urgency was the fact that home rule for the District has now become pre-eminently a civil-rights issue with significance for the nation at large. At that moment, the President was doing all he could for a discharge petition to dislodge a home-rule bill from the House District Committee. The petition achieved success on September 3, with nine Texans among the last thirty-five Congressmen to sign, even though six of the nine later voted against bringing up the bill for debate. Earlier, the Senate had passed a home-rule bill for the sixth time. The bill called for an elected mayor, city council, and board of education and an automatic Federal payment to the District. (In fiscal 1966 the government paid 13.7 per cent of the District's general fund and operated certain highways and parks.)

Washingtonians had elected their own officials under several charters from 1802 until 1874, when Congress, outraged by the $20-million cost of public works improvements in the city's expansion, took away self-government and established a system whereby the President appointed a three-man commission to govern the city. The commission governs the city today, along with a dozen other semi-Federal agencies, commissions, and advisory boards, all of whom owe direct allegiance to various bureaucratic satrapies. By statute, one of the commissioners is from the Army Corps of Engineers, usually a brigadier general, who oversees highways and other public works.

In its ninety-two years without self-government, Washington has seen spurts of interest in home rule, usually coinciding with other causes such as women's suffrage and civil rights. The latest surge began in the late 1940's, when a few government lawyers helped form the Washington Home Rule Committee, now headed by Richard K. Lyon, a Washington-born lawyer. Traditional "white liberal" organizations like the city's labor groups, led by J. C. Turner, and the Democratic Central Committee, whose chairman is Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., have provided much of the muscle and manpower for this lobbying effort. Last fall, with the open aid of the White House and the firm prospect of a House vote, the cause of home rule never seemed brighter and its advocates never happier.

But after three days of lively debate, the House on September 29 killed the administration plan by substituting a proposal for a charter board. The charter plan's author, Representative B. F. Sisk, a California Democrat, told House members that this method was the same used "when your city or home town seeks either an original charter or a new charter."

A wide selection of charters had been offered to the House District Committee over the years, but without reaching the House floor. The protagonist in moving the Sisk substitute and killing the administration bill was Howard W. Smith of Virginia, chairman of the Rules Committee and one of ten Southerners on the District Committee. Smith, who was defeated in this year's Virginia primary, made a one-man stand against home rule, an effort his admirers considered his finest hour. In his beguiling wing-collar style of oratory, "Judge" Smith warned of the "fact that they are going to tax the Capitol. They are going to tax the White House. They are going to tax the chairs you gentlemen sit in today. . . . How much are those big leather chairs going to be appraised for when the Washington city-government agents come up here? What about that sumptuous furniture they have over in the Rayburn Building and all that kitchen equipment and various and sundry doodads and so forth?"

After Smith sat down to lusty applause, Carlton R. Sickles, a second-term Democrat from Maryland, spoke, saying of himself: "I think maybe they sent a boy to do a man's job because, like many in the House, I was impressed by the remarks of the previous speaker in the well." Sickles understated the case. Just as in the heyday of his conservative coalition, Smith rounded up Republican, Southern, and lukewarm Northern votes behind the Sisk substitute, which prevailed against administration efforts, 227–174. After a motion to recommit failed, Sisk's bill was passed, although Smith and sixty-six other sons of the Confederacy voted against final passage.

THE UNMENTIONED ISSUE

So home rule failed, one of the few casualties among the President's Great Society programs. The reasons for its demise range from a weariness with White House pressures to a Congressional fondness for its prerogatives, which allow the city to maintain low prices on liquor, cigarettes, and taxi rides. The most fundamental reason for failure was the nationwide apathy enveloping home rule, alone among major domestic issues of 1965. Although a Harris Poll showed a 6–1 majority of Americans favoring self-government for Washington, the poll did not detect any passionate devotion to the cause.

Perhaps most people find it difficult to comprehend that in an age of broadened civil rights, some 200,000 Americans may vote only in Presidential elections. "No major capital in the world is in a comparable condition of disenfranchisement," President Johnson said in his home-rule message. But most Americans thinking of their capital see its cherry-blossom splendor and monumental grandeur; they seldom include the rest of the city's seventy square miles where people live.

Of Washington's 802,000 inhabitants, 62.5 percent are Negroes. The public-school population is 90 percent Negro. In the last fourteen years, more than 215,000 white residents have left Washington, 86,400 of them during the three years following the desegregation of public schools in 1954.

That Washington would be the first large American city led by a Negro mayor and largely dominated by elected Negroes was and is a fundamental reality in the minds of Congressmen from North and South. Racial prejudice has undoubtedly been a factor in the thinking of the House District Committee, although its public attitude has been expressed in this typical colloquy between two of its members:

John L. McMillan (D., of South Carolina), committee chairman: "I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia [Joel T. Broyhill, Republican], since he has been a very good member of the Committee on the District of Columbia for the past eight years, whether at any of the committee meetings he has heard civil rights or race questions discussed by that committee?"

Broyhill replied: "The question of race and civil rights has never been discussed at any deliberation or meeting of the Committee on the District of Columbia. There are enough other problems involved which confront the District of Columbia without getting into the question of race and civil rights."

Indeed, many a House member would probably oppose home rule if the capital were peopled exclusively by Kiwanians. Many Congressmen were responding to a familiar anti-urban strain in American life. With anti-Negro emotion added, this sentiment can be powerful, however clumsily racial prejudice is concealed. One opposition witness, John R. Immer, president of the District's Federation of Citizens Associations, told the House committee, "We have one of the cleanest and most honest governments of any major city in the United

States" (true, if he chooses to ignore widespread ticket fixing, Bobby Baker, and other peccadilloes involving Washington's 535-man city council, the Congress). Immer maintained that the administration bill "would replace this by a local political machine, managed by a clique which would be self-perpetuating . . . there would be no control and no limit to the spending for welfare programs, free health programs, free food programs . . . and other programs designed to attract people here by lurid tales of the welfare largess which is awaiting them. . . . The District of Columbia is not ready for home rule. We do not have responsible political elements ready to take hold."

Immer spoke on behalf of some twenty thousand Washingtonians, one thousand of them Negro. Constituent organizations from his group also testified against home rule, using similar anti-political arguments. The neighborhoods represented include the District's most predominantly white areas: American University Park, Cathedral Heights, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, and Kalorama.

The major organized opposition to home rule came from the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, a group of bankers and businessmen. According to its promotional literature, the board was organized in 1889 "in the hope that . . . though concerted action by a representative body, we might exert a wide influence with Congress, and thus accomplish greater and more satisfactory results." This the board has done, notably in regard to home rule, which it has opposed for half a century. Its wide influence, according to Richard Lyon of the Washington Home Rule Committee, grows each year that Congress continues the city's votelessness: "The absence of self-government has created a political vacuum now happily occupied by the Board of Trade."

FREE D.C.

While Lyon, Rauh, and the older "white liberal" elements of the home-rule cause have merely denounced the Board of Trade, a new group, the Free D.C. Movement, has set out to cripple it. Led by Marion Barry, Jr., Washington director of SNCC, in alliance with clergymen from the D.C. Coalition of Conscience, the movement has converted home rule into a civil-rights issue, singled out the Board of Trade as "the biggest obstacle," and employed the earliest weapon of the civil-rights struggle, the economic boycott.

After a partial but successful boycott of the city's bus system in January to protest a fare increase, Barry moved against "the money-lord merchants," asking some merchants to contribute money to the home-rule drive or face boycott. Cries of blackmail came from the merchants and even from many home-rule supporters. Barry backed off from the money solicitations and asked, "Why is it that people expect us in civil rights to do everything right all the time?" Dropping its requests for funds, the movement shifted to Negro areas, demanding the placing of "Free D.C." stickers in store windows as an alternative to picketing and boycott. This approach met with some success, especially among Negro merchants.

Barry, a thirty-year-old former chemistry teacher from Itta Bena, Mississippi, has described past efforts for home rule as "frustration and a long history of nothing." His aim is "to educate, mobilize, galvanize, and catalyze this community around the right to vote." In trying to transform the history and reputation of docility among the city's 502,000 Negroes, Barry has eclipsed the efforts of the "white liberal" leadership of home rule and has also begun to fill a vacuum of political leadership among Negroes. Organizations like the Urban League and the NAACP have worked toward wider opportunities in jobs, housing, schools, and police relations rather than stressing political activity.

Barry's main support has come from leading clergymen, who share his sentiment on mobolizing the city's poor Negroes. After the boycott campaign began with fund solicitations in February, Rauh called one of the clergymen, asking him to intervene before the boycott's effects damaged home rule in Congress. "Joe, even if home rule is set back a few years," the clergyman replied, "it will be worth the price if we can wake up the poor Negroes of this city." It is taken for granted by home-rule leaders of all persuasions that the longer self-government is denied, the greater the chances are for militant, strident forces in the city's first election. The 1964 Democratic primary and Presidential elections were dominated by the city's large and long-established Negro, middle class. But this group's influence and numbers will probably decline without self-government, and SNCC and other militant elements will fill the leadership vacuum among Negroes.

The Free D.C. Movement, meanwhile, alienated supporters and wavered on home rule even after it had abandoned its request for money. Lyon and Rauh have also disavowed the boycott and the most powerful Congressional friend of district self-government, Senator ALAN BIBLE, the Nevada Democrat who heads the Senate District Committee, called the boycott "ill-advised, ill-considered and ill-conceived."

Barry persisted ard in April brought the pickets downtown, where the movement achieved one of its first victories and then was subjected to its most virulent criticism. The first downtown target was scheduled to be the Hecht Company, one of Washington's larger department stores, whose manager, Harry N. Hirshberg, Jr., is a director of the Board of Trade. Hirshberg and several other retailers had claimed that a policy of "corporate neutrality" prevented involvement in political issues (although corporation executives have been involved through the Board of Trade). A day before picketing of Hecht's was to begin, Hirshberg met with Barry, then issued a letter saying, "I personally favor the principle of home rule," and adding that he had asked the Board of Trade "to reasses and reexamine the validity of its current published position on the subject of home rule and local self-government." After the letter, the movement did not picket Hecht's and moved to Kann's, a smaller store.

THE VACUUM

The reaction from the Board of Trade's president came promptly. F. Elwood Davis, a lawyer, accused the movement of "immoral, un-American, and unjust" tactics and called the boycott a "blackjack approach." "It's un-American when you try to force a merchant to agree with your political thinking and if he doesn't, you picket or boycott him," Davis said. Washington's two afternoon newspapers followed, calling the movement's tactics "just plain wrong" and "irresponsible."

Emotionalism apparently had shifted from the civil-rights cause to the other side. Episcopal Suffragan Bishop Paul Moore of the Coalition of Conscience replied that the Board of Trade's charges "are not worthy of comment in kind." Barry called the Davis statement "ranting and raving." The movement next decided to call attention to its cause by picketing the annual Cherry Blossom Festival, which attracts thousands of tourists. Barry specified no mass demonstrations, just a few "educational pickets."

The political impasse over home rule has undoubtedly been affected by the boycott, but whether favorably or not cannot be forecast. Congressmen are notably prone to get their backs up in the face of alleged intimidation. This was the argument used against the 1963 civil-rights march on Washington and other Negro demonstrations throughout the past decade. Many Congressmen today cite this argument to home-rule missionaries from the League of Women Voters, Americans for Democratic Action, and the Washington Home Rule Committee.

Despite his successful challenge of the department stores, Barry has been swept by the side effects of the "black power" controversy into a stand of opposing all relations with the "power structure." He boycotted a massive rally on the grounds of the Washington Monument in mid-July. The rally, sponsored by a variety of political and religious groups—including the D.C. Coalition of Conscience—attracted some four thousand Washingtonians on a hot Sunday afternoon. But Barry, who watched the proceedings from the rear ranks, said: "They should have had twenty times as many people here today. They've got the whole power structure of the city up there." A representative of the Urban League told the rally: "It's important that we don't begin fighting among ourselves, seeking the headlines, taking the credit. There's a place in this struggle for all of us."

Present hopes for home rule lie with a rider to a House-passed higher-education bill. The home-rule rider, attached by Senator WAYNE MORSE, a member of the Senate District Committee, would presumably be accepted by the Senate, where home rule passed last year, 63 to 29. Unlike last year's bill, Morse's rider calls for nonpartisan elections and a Federal payment in lieu of taxes based on a percentage of District-collected revenue rather than an automatic payment formula. Since attempts will undoubtedly be made to table the Morse rider, it will provide the up-or-down vote on the issue this year and is now the focus of lobbying by home-rule advocates.

The political vacuum remains. No speeches are made on the House floor and Senator BIBLE's Senate committee finds it difficult to gather a quorum. BIBLE's four Democratic colleagues have worked for home rule in the past but except for MORSE now find themselves otherwise occupied. ROBERT KENNEDY is busy being ROBERT KENNEDY; THOMAS MCINTYRE is busy being a Democrat running for re-election in New Hampshire; and JOSEPH TYDINGS has devoted time to issues of more direct concern to his Maryland constituents, such as parking problems in the District.

President Johnson, who mentioned home rule briefly in his State of the Union message, has the sympathy of one leading home-rule advocate, who says, "If I had to worry about Vietnam and inflation, I wouldn't be thinking too much of home rule, either."

Meanwhile, by-products of the political vacuum pile up. A Presidential committee on freeways could not agree on whether downtown expressways should be allowed to chop up L'Enfant's original city plan. A city planning commission report shows that nearly a fourth of the city's population lives in "abject poverty—the lowest form of deprivation."

Would these problems disappear with self-government? A political scientist's analysis would at least disclose that these conditions are aggravated by a widespread feeling of political "alienation." A working politician's analysis would be similar but blunter. President Johnson said of Watts last August 26: "The scars of years of inaction reflected themselves. And when people feel that they don't get a fair shake, when they feel that justice is not open to them, you always see these things occur. They occur in different sections at different times. Those of you here in the District of Columbia, I want to warn you this morning that the clock is ticking, time is moving."

Appendix

Text of Speech by New York City Council President Frank O'Connor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I take great pleasure in setting forth at this point the text of a speech made yesterday before the National Press Club by the Honorable Frank C. O'Connor, currently the president of the New York City Council, formerly district attorney for the Borough of Queens in New York City, and, hopefully, the Democratic Party's standard bearer in the forthcoming gubernatorial election in New York State.

Frank O'Connor is an able and dedicated public servant. He has a distinguished record of public service, and will bring to the office he is seeking new vigor, enthusiasm, intelligence, and an enviable grasp of public affairs.

There will be new ideas, new strategies, new movements advocated during the coming campaign. Frank O'Connor will provide strong leadership and direction, and will bring a fresh new approach to the massive and complicated problems currently faced by our States in this 20th century.

Mr. O'Connor's remarks follow:

TEXT OF SPEECH BY NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL PRESIDENT FRANK O'CONNOR BEFORE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am particularly happy to be in Washington today. More often than not I come here only to seek federal funds for New York City—a habit, I suppose, which symbolizes the subject you have invited me to discuss this afternoon. I chose the title, "The Crisis in Federalism—a View from New York," because it raises issues I have dealt with in the past year, and expect to deal with, hopefully from a different official perspective, in the next several years.

Federalism and New York State, moreover, has been the subject of several meetings I have had recently with the junior Senator from New York. I think I can report that we are in complete accord regarding federalism, and that alleged disagreements about New York State were then, and are now, altogether without foundation.

During the past year, I have been receiving an education in one of the most difficult laboratories of American government—New York City. I characterize it as education because public servants chosen to be stewards of the modern American City are facing problems of unprecedented nature and proportion. My fellow classmate, John Lindsay, has encountered particularly tenacious troubles in the form of New York's subways, New York's newspapers, and New York's Governor—all of whom disagree with the Mayor about money. And indeed money is what people usually have in mind when "the crisis in federalism" is the issue under discussion. I intend to pass that subject by somewhat.

All of you are tired of hearing the same statistics about state fiscal debt, the crisis in municipal revenue and so on. Instead, I thought I might take this occasion to reflect a little about what is underneath this fashionable talk of federal crisis, what it means in terms of our history, and what it says about America today.

To that purpose, let me start by suggesting that the present crisis in federalism arises primarily from the crisis of the City. We are beginning to consider new institutional relations, in other words, because the urban dilemma requires it. This is consistent with our past in which major institutional change has always been the product of a great social disorder. Our last crisis in federalism, then, was the Depression. And the crisis before that, the Civil War. The resolution of each incident required a redefinition of American government. Thus the civil war established the primacy of the national political order over the regional interest. The Great Depression, in turn, affirmed the economic authority of the federal government over the private sector.

I would suggest that the urban crisis will require equivalent innovation in our institutions and political habits if it is ever to be resolved.

To speak of that crisis in the same breath as the Depression and the Civil War may seem unduly alarmist. But I do not hesitate to do so today, because I see unfortunate signs, particularly in the Congress, that the urban crisis is being treated with reluctant attention bordering on neglect. It seems aware only of the fact of such crisis; but it is still largely ignorant of its proportions.

All of you are familiar with the rhetoric and statistics that are enlisted by speeches about the crisis of the City. I want to touch on the central themes such statistics express. The context of these themes is the incredible affluence of this nation. Our GNP last year increased by $40 billion—a rate of growth yielding remarkable federal tax revenue. In 1968, for example, revenues are expected to be up by $12 billion or so. By 1970, that figure should rise to $25 billion, and by 1975 it will be something like $50–75 billion.

With such growth, we must expect a geometric increase in the expectations of the American disadvantaged—the poor and the Negro. When we pause to consider the past response of these deprived citizens, we discover what I judge to be a record of remarkable patience and poise. But patience is beginning to wane. I think we all sense that and view it with increasing concern. The question, quite simply, is whether our concern will be proportionate to those just demands. I submit that presently it is not.

There is, however, a still deeper truth to the urban crisis. Quietly, and with a slow logic, the American City is evading human control. And that process masks perhaps the supreme irony of all—that the generation of the Space Age may no longer be the master of its principle environment. For what is it if not runaway environment when a 20th Century American City finds itself without resources to guarantee a stable water supply? By what other name can we call the process that deprives millions of clean air? How else does one characterize the seemingly inevitable flight of middle-class from central city, or the surrender to the automobile which gluts the flow of people and goods?

I am talking about problems we all feel, yet apparently take for granted, with the sort of chronic acquiescence that suggests helplessness and defeat. That mood, which pervades the American City, bears most striking testimony to the proportions of our crisis. I confess to having my own relapses into such a state of mind. Any urban official who doesn't is a fool or a lair. But I still cannot believe that we lack the will and resources to break the chain and recapture environment.

In the past six years, to be sure, we have moved to raise the priority of the urban question on the national agenda. The establishment of HUD symbolizes that step. We have introduced new programs of mass transit and housing. The study of urban affairs has a special and growing stature throughout the academic community. And vigorous, young public leaders are looking to the City as a new political frontier—a development I feel particularly equipped to discuss, incidentally.

This progress has come slowly. For our commitment, and the consensus needed for progressive policies, falls short of what is needed. Lest anyone question this, let him only look to the Congress which recently refused to expand an already inadequate mass transit program, which shows reluctance to provide the means for implementing the exciting Demonstration Cities project, and which has needed the most skillful and subtle arm-twisting to pass the rent-subsidy plan. This is not the behaviour of a legislative body attuned to the needs of the nation.

We should be aware, moreover, that many of the programs we have passed, and now cite as proof of our progress have sometimes been accomplices to our predicament. For example, federal highway policy passed at the expense of transit programs has aggravated our central city transportation problem, and thus accelerated the flight of middle-class families to the suburbs. The same may be said, in part, for housing policy—which in too many cases has reinforced segregation. Our entire welfare program, while guaranteeing subsistence, has often produced serious resentment by its administration. Meanwhile, the City's independent fiscal efforts prove self-defeating when taxation for increased social services drives the affluent to the suburbs, and tax burdens on existing city industry repells new commerce.

I would suggest that beneath these problems, and others, lies a central truth—which can give direction for the search for new forms of federalism. Let me put it this way. We have more or less completed the work of the New Deal; yet we may have learned lessons a little too well.

In other words, the affirmation of national authority over local and private power—a development we all welcome—may not provide the best guidepost for the third great crisis in federalism, the crisis of the City. The object of the New Deal, after all, was to assure the individual that the federal government will help shoulder his needs. And this commitment prompted the social security, welfare, and economic policy we all recognize today.

The agenda of the City, however, includes problems of a different category. The rescue of our environment, for example, requires special forms of planning and different structures for administration. The same may be said of the need to eliminate the ghetto—which calls for solutions qualitatively different from those of the New Deal welfare system. Technology's threats, among them pollution and the unchecked growth of automobile transit, are issues for which New Deal-type policies and agencies are unequipped.

It is when we begin to raise issues in this way that we start discussing the New Federalism, or Creative Federalism, or the Crisis in Federalism.

We are never sufficiently explicit. Rhetoric is too frequent. But with all this is the stirring of a new movement, for which I believe there may already be a theory. I am talking of the conviction that the federal government must now move to urge and equip localities to devise their own solutions to local needs. This, I think, is at the taproot of all discussions about the new federalism. It is also, let me presume to say, the underlying feature of the most exciting and provocative programs of the Great Society. It is what the Community Action Project of the War on Poverty is all about. It is what many of the features of the Education Act are all about. And it is most assuredly what the Demonstration Cities plan should be all about.

The implications of these new strategies are only beginning to be felt in local government. But as I reflect on the needs of New York State, I grow aware of areas where we can initiate pilot projects to hasten the further implementation of such strategies. A state agency for Urban Planning, for instance, might allow us to implement most effectively the policies projected by the Demonstration Cities program. Local Community Development Corporations, as proposed by Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, could be introduced by such an agency. And it might seek to promote new forms of activity by the business community.

If the state is going to participate in such innovation, however, it must be prepared to undergo rigorous introspection. Many of its institutions and procedures are ill-equipped to meet present, let along future needs. There is sore need for major institutional surgery. As I travel through the state, I think I sense a willingness to accept such innovation and change. That willingness is repressed and uncertain. But I believe it will respond to energetic leadership. Hopefully this is what the campaign for the Governorship of New York will be all about.

Beginning in the heat of early debate, it is my hope that it will end in a cooler dialogue in which the future of state government will be explored in the light of two substantially different political philosophies and personalities.

Spolecnost Pro Vedy a Umeni: The Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, America is enriched by the diverse national origins of our people. One of our oldest and most influential transported cultures is that of the Czech and Slovak immigrants—who started to come to the United States over 100 years ago—and their descendants.

I wish to call to the attention of the Congress the activities of a group which is particularly active in encouraging educational, scientific, literary and artistic endeavors—the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America. On this coming Labor Day weekend, this society is meeting at Columbia University.

I ask unanimous consent that an article about the Society be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN AMERICA

The first wave of immigrants of Czech and Slovak ethnic origin started to come to the United States more than 100 years ago, long before Czechoslovakia was established—its western parts were then provinces of Austria while the eastern part, Slovakia, was part of Hungary. Czech and Slovak settlers did not stay at the main port of entry, New York, although a substantial Czech and Slovak community grew up there in those early days, but many migrated to Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and elsewhere. To this day there are many communities in these areas where Czech and Slovak is still spoken, but it was rare, prior to World War II, for college professors, writers or artists to leave their country of origin for permanent settlement abroad. World War II changed the picture.

Immediately before and after the occupation of Czechoslovakia by German forces a second wave of emigration from Czechoslovakia included at least one-fourth intellectuals in such positions. After the end of the war some returned home, but many stayed in their new countries, the United States, England, France, and other western countries.

A third large wave of emigration or escape from Czechoslovakia began in 1948 when the Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia. This time a considerable number of intellectuals, scholars and professional people joined the exodus and found their way to the United States, Canada and Australia, or stayed in Western Europe. Quite a few migrated to various countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Ten years after the Communist coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia, in 1958, a group of scholars, led by Dr. Václav Hlavaty of the Department of Mathematics of the University of Indiana, Dr. Jaroslav Nemec of the National Library of Medicine, and Dr. Václav Mostecky of the Harvard Law Library, began to organize Czech and Slovak intellectuals throughout the free world into a society of arts and sciences. Later the organization was incorporated under the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New York as a non-profit cultural organization, assuming its present name: Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America, Inc. Its activities, as outlined in its by-laws, consist in assisting and coordinating the educational, scientific, literary and artistic endeavors of the Czech and Slovak intelligentsia abroad.

The Society is known among the Czechs and Slovaks as SVU—Spolecnost pro Vêdy a Umêní. Those living in the free world welcomed its establishment enthusiastically and have supported it loyally. Comments in the Communist press in Czechoslovakia itself range from outright condemnation to reluctant acknowledgement of its significance.

From its inception the Society has maintained its nonpolitical nature and has tried not to become an instrument in the cold war. The membership, of course, is opposed to any totalitarian ideology, be it Nazi or Communistic, knowing that culture and freedom are inseparable. Local chapters are active in New York City, Washington, D.C., Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Toronto, Montreal and Munich, Germany.

PUBLICATIONS

The organization has embarked on an extensive publishing program. In 1961 it issued a monograph, Antonin Dvorak, by composer Karel B. Jirak of Roosevelt University in Chicago. In 1962 abstracts of the papers submitted to the First Congress of the Society (held in Washington, D.C. in April 1962) as well as several studies in mineographed form were published, including "Czech and Slovak Periodical Press Outside Czechoslovakia," "International Political Causes of the Czechoslovak Tragedies of 1938 and 1948," and (in the Czech language) "Czechs and Slovaks in Latin America." In 1963, Rene Wellek's "Essays on Czech Literature" were published for the Society by Mouton & Co., The Hague; the Society also published during that year René Wellek's "Czech Literature at the Crossroads of Europe" and two monographs in the Czech language, Alice Masaryk's "Music at Spillville" and Jaroslav Sejnoha's "Personal Memories and Stories About Czech Artists." During 1964, Mouton & Co. published the "Czechoslovak Contribution to World Culture," based on papers delivered at the Society's First Congress. Abstracts of the papers delivered at the Second Congress at Columbia University September 1964, were published by the Society during the same year, as well as a novel in the Czech language, "Three Nights," by Egon Hostovsky.

"Perspectives in Geometry and Relativity," as collection of papers in honor of Professor Hlavaty's 70th birthday (editor Banesh Hofman et al., with contributions from 30 scholars in the United States, England, India and other countries) has just been published by Indiana University Press. Another volume "in honorem" on early Slavic and Byzantine history in planned for the 75th birthday of Father Francis Dvornik of Harvard University. "A Who's Who Among Czechs and Slovaks Abroad" is likewise expected to become available during the current year. It comprises short biographies of more than two thousand intellectuals of Czech and Slovak origin.

Since 1959 the Society has been publishing a monthy information bulletin, "Zpravy Svu" ("News of Svu"). In January 1964 it began publishing also a quarterly of literature, philosophy, and the arts, entitled "Promeny" ("Metamorphoses"). An English language semiannual information "Bulletin" was first published in 1966.

THE CONGRESSES

Participation in the Society's Congresses has been increasing since the First Congress, held in Washington, D.C. in April 1962, when sixty papers on a variety of subjects from linguistics to sociology to science were presented. At the Second Congress, held at Columbia University, New York City, in September 1964, the number of papers presented totalled one hundred sixteen. The Third Congress, which will be held again at Columbia University, New York City, from September 2nd through September 4th, 1966, boasts of a total of one hundred thirty-eight papers to be presented during two days in five simultaneous sessions. Scholars and pedagogues from sixty-five universities in the United States, eight Canadian and eight European universities, as well as one university each from Australia and Central America, will participate in the lectures and symposia. Anthony L. Vanek of the University of Illinois is in charge of the lecture program; John G. Lexa of New York University is responsible for Congress arrangements. A total of twenty sessions is scheduled for September 3rd and September 4th, 1966 dealing with the following topics:

1. "Philosophy, Sociology."
2. "Early History and Civilization of the Slavs."
3. "Political Science and Government."
4. "Literature I."
5. "History of Art."

6. "Scientific Organizations and Research in Presentday Czechoslovakia" (symposium in the Czech and Slovak languages).

7. "The Czechs and the Reformation" (symposium).

8. "Poland and Czechoslovakia" (symposium organized in cooperation with the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America).

9. "Linguistics."

10. "History and Literature" (in the Czech and Slovak languages).

11. "History of Music, Musicology."

12. "Modern History."

13. "Economics."

14. "Literature II."

15. "Czechs and Slovaks Abroad."

16. "Physical and Biological Sciences."

17. "CSSR—The New Economic Model" (symposium).

18. "Czechoslovakia 1945–1948 (symposium).

19. "Slavistics."

20. "Social Sciences" (in the Czech and Slovak languages).

Two exhibits will be displayed at the 1966 Congress, one featuring reproductions of documents, publications and engravings by 17th Century Czech and Slovak refugee writers and artists in Western Europe who had been forced to leave their country of origin as a consequence of religious persecution, such as Jan Amos Comenius, Wenceslas Hollar, and others. The other exhibit will show Czechoslovak postage stamps from 1918 to 1948.

Another feature of the Congress will be a chamber music recital at Carnegie Recital, New York City, devoted to music by two prominent Czech composers, Karel Boleslav Jirák of Roosevelt University, Chicago, and the late Bohuslav Martinu, who died in Switzerland in 1959; he had lived, taught and composed in the United States for more than a decade in the 1940's and 50's. Performers will be the cellist Frantisek Smetana, recently professor of violoncello and chamber music at the Jamaica School of Music in Kingston, Jamaica, presently with the Chestnut Hill Creative Arts Center in Killingworth, Conn., and the pianist Lydia Smutny Sterba of Chicago. As part of the Congress a dinner will be held at which Mr. Smetana accompanied by his pianist wife, Dolly Smetana, will again perform.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERSHIP

Present membership in the Society is rapidly approaching 1,000, which number may be reached or exceeded when this Congress meets. René Wellek of Yale University is President of the Society. Other officers of the Society include three vice-presidents, Josef Korbel of the University of Denver, Rafael Kubelík, the well-known conductor, presently Music Director of the Bayerische Rundfunk, Munich, Germany, and Victor S. Mamatey of Florida State University. Rudolf Sturm of Skidmore College serves as Secretary General.

Other officers are: Michael Sumichrast of the National Association of Home Builders, Treasurer; Jaroslav Sejnoha, widely known and respected as a former Czechoslovak diplomat and painter, Fine Arts Secretary; the violinist, Joza Karas, of Hartford, Conn., Music Secretary; Prof. Milos Sebor of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Press Relations Secretary; Dr. Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr. of the National Institutes of Health of Bethesda, Md., Chairman of the Publication Committee; Dr. Vladimir S. Walzel of the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, Editor of the Czech and Slovak language bulletin "Zprávy SVU."

Members of the Society's Board of Directors include the officers as well as, among others, the economist, Prof. Antonin Basch, formerly of the University of Michigan; William E. Harkins, Head of the Slavic Department of Columbia University; the novelist, Egon Hostovsky; the conductor and composer, Karel Husa; John G. Lexa, professor of comparative law at New York University; Thomas M. Messer of the Guggenheim Museum in New York City; the novelist Ladislav Radimsky, editor of the Society's literary quarterly "Promeny"; Jiri Skvor of CBC, Montreal, known as "The Czechoslovak Poet in Exile", writing under the pen name Pavel Javor; Edward Taborsky, professor of political science at Austin, Texas, and formerly secretary to President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia; Vlasta Vrázová of Chicago, well-known journalist and President of the Czechoslovak National Council of America; Miloslav Zlámal of Toronto, a poet writing in Slovak and Czech.

Other prominent members include pianist Rudolf Firkusny, soprano Jarmila Novotná, illustrator Miroslav Sasek and some five hundred scholars teaching at leading American and Canadian universities. Members of the Society living outside the Western Hemisphere teach and conduct research at the Universities of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Strasbourg, Munich, Stockholm, Singapore and other institutions of higher learning. Some of the members of the Society have become well-known beyond the confines of the membership, or even beyond the borders of the United States.

Prof. René Wellek, President of the Society, is a leading authority on literary criticism. His four-volume work "A History of Modern Criticism" has been translated into many languages; Václav Hlavaty, the first president of the Society, and Head of the Department of Mathematics of Indiana University, an adviser to the U.S. Air Force, well-known to leading mathematicians throughout the world as the man who proved Einstein's theory mathematically; Karel Husa, Head of the Music Department of Cornell University, is widely known as a composer and conductor in the United States and Western Europe; Rudolf Firkusny is one of the foremost painists of the present generation, appearing regularly in all the capitals of the world in individual recitals and as soloist with all of the leading symphonies; the conductor, Rafael Kubelík, son of an equally famous father, the violinist Josef Kubelík (who used to be known to American audiences from many concert tours in the 1920's and 30's) has had an outstanding career as a conductor of the Chicago Symphony, the Covent Garden Opera in London, and the Bavarian Broadcasting Company's symphony orchestra in Munich and guest conductor of the Vienna, Berlin, and New York Philharmonics; Mme. Jarmila Novotná, now retired in Vienna, Austria, was a prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera for more than a decade, and famous as an equally outstanding singer who combined beauty of apperance with her artistic performances in leading soprano and mezzo-soprano parts of operatic literature; Miroslav sasek is a widely known illustrator and author of many books of witty sketches and illustrations such as "This is New York"; Frantisek Knoepfelmacher is a professor at the University of Melbourne and a well-known television personality in Australia dealing with problems of Communism; Jiri Straka of the University of Strasbourg, is a specialist in Romance linguistics; Rudolf Sturm, Secretary General of the Society, was consultant to the library of Congress in 1964–65; Josef Hajda, an agricultural specialist has served as an adviser to the White House.

A total of thirteen honorary memberships were conferred by the Society between 1960 and 1965. They included, among others: Dr. Alice Masaryk, a daughter of Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of Czechoslovakia, and herself past president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, now residing in the United States; the late Zdeněk Němecek, a well-known Czech novelist and diplomat; Father Francis Dvornik, the renowned author of studies on early Slavic and Byzantine history; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, Director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of New York University and adviser to the President and the Armed Forces; the late Albín Polásek, a widely known sculptor and creator of statues in the United States and Czechoslovakia, including the statue of President Wilson in the City of Prague, which was destroyed following the German occupation in 1939; John Slezak, a former Assistant Secretary of the Army in the Eisenhower administration, of Slovak descent; Josef Martínek of Tuscon, Arizona, journalist and poet, who has published many volumes of poetry in English and in Czech; Max Brod, the well-known author and critic, formerly of Prague, now in Israel; K. B. Jirák, dean of contemporary Czech composers, of Roosevelt University; and, most recently, Joseph Cardinal Beran, Archbishop of Prague, now at the Vatican, who toured the United States and Canada in April 1966.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Society's office, 381 Park Avenue South, Room 914, New York, N.Y. 10016. Telephone: 212–686–4220.

Politician's Wife Has Hard Role

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 8, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the Boston Globe of August 21, 1966, Mrs. Justine S. Dinneen has written an article entitled "Politician's Wife Has Hard Role." Mrs. Dinneen is the wife of Editor Joseph Dinneen who was enjoying a vacation at the time this article was written. The fact that this article was written when Mrs. Dinneen's husband was on vacation is indicative of the fact that the wives of editors, as well as those of politicians, have a hard lot.

Mrs. Dinneen successfully captures the life of the wife of a candidate for office. With exceptional insight she explains the travails, the dilemmas, the hopes, the frustrations, and the joys of the wife of a politician. It is an article filled from beginning to end with valuable and perceptive remarks, written by a very charming and gracious woman. I commend it to all of my colleagues and, under unanimous consent, insert it at this point in the RECORD:

POLITICIAN'S WIFE HAS HARD ROLE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—When Joe Dinneen goes on vacation and drops the pick on "Across the City Desk," he doesn't care who he puts to work—even if it's his wife.)

(By Justine S. Dinneen)

Have you noticed how the tempo of political activity is increasing now that dear old Summer is on its last legs? Some political candidates have already put in a few licks by having delightful cookouts at their Summer homes or expansive buffets at local restaurants.

So the race for votes is a 365-days-a-year affair. And most candidates love it—the excitement, the laying of strategy, the pictures for the press and TV and the holding back of plans until some strategic date for the announcement sometime in the future.

But what about the candidates' wives? How do they manage their lives through all this turmoil? It seems that most present-day politicians seem to have charming, intelligent and vibrant wives. Perhaps this is because most persons today seem younger in thought and appearance than those of 20 or 30 years ago. Or maybe vibrant girls are attracted by the type of active boy who becomes a politician.

But, inevitable, not all women who marry politically active men necessarily enjoy that type of life. What of them? How do they adjust to the irregular hours, the lack of husband at home, and all the luncheons, personal appearances and political dinners where their presence is undoubtedly an advantage but not necessarily their idea of fun?

There have been the Bess Trumans and the Mamie Eisenhowers who perhaps through sheer determination have managed to keep their public appearances to a minimum. But did this cause family dissention and perhaps make them feel guilty for not doing their bit? Or does a woman have a right to live her own life in her natural way which, in this case, may mean leading an almost separate existence from her husband. Where does the extent of duty end when one is put in a position foreign to one's nature?

Some wives, I am sure, have gone all out to the extent of being professionally trained in how to dress, use makeup, style their hair and even in speech and stage presence. And probably most wives are taught or learn through embarrassing experience when to stop talking and how to avoid saying too much or the wrong thing. Obviously, they all learn how to evade questions that might become too personal or too specifically related to their husband's career.

To appear pleasant, make little say-nothing speeches, and in general seem intelligent but not too self-prominent are all assets which political wives must either possess or acquire. To some it comes with ease. but to others it must require a long, frustrating training.

All these requirements are in addition to the usual wifely chores of providing for the children as nearly normal an upbringing as possible. But is it possible? How many earaches and sore throats must be tended by a baby sitter because of a "must" engagement of the mother? How, indeed, do they find all these baby sitters—day and evening—when most of us have a problem finding a good one for our occasional nights out? And out of what budget does all the baby sitting fees come? Is this a legitimate political expense paid for by the political party? Or does this come out of the family amusement allowance, maybe even "borrowed" from the food budget?

Many times we hear people express amazement at how this candidate or that candidate can cover so much ground in the course of a week or be seen at so many affairs during a certain period of time. But no one seems to wonder how the political wife can possibly carry out the home duties—which sometimes in themselves seem insurmountable to most of us—while at the same time serving as hostess, luncheon speaker, secretary and valet for her active husband.

No other businessman—insurance salesman, fireman, accountant, store keeper, advertising executive, policeman or scientist—seems to require so much of his wife. It must be frustrating, exhausting and tedious for all but the most naturally political minded woman.

My late father-in-law used to use so easily a word which fascinates me but which I find difficult to use naturally—kudos. So kudos to Mary Collins, Joan Kennedy, Jennie Volpe, Kathryn White, Toni Peabody, Regina Brooke, Maggie Bellotti, Anne Richardson, Helen O'Donnell, Emily McCormack, and the hundreds of other political wives who are about to start on another round of pre-election activities.

Rule of Law on Way Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in the Sunday, August 21, 1966, issue of the Augusta Chronicle-Herald there appeared an editorial entitled "Rule of Law on Way Out." Editor Louis Harris has written a thoughtful editorial on a subject which should be of concern to all of us, and I commend his comments to the consideration of my colleagues.

This Nation today is rapidly moving away from the rule of law to the rule of man, and, unless this trend is reversed, the noble efforts of our forefathers may be laid waste. I ask uanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULE OF LAW ON WAY OUT

The nation right now is suffering the acute end results of "liberal" rejection of the rule of law in favor of the rule of men, in arbitrary school "guidelines." But, as the slang expression has it, you ain't seen nothing yet.

The Administration's demonstration cities proposal, as embodied in the omnibus Housing and Urban Development Act of 1966, would set new monarchial patterns exceeding anything George III ever dreamed of. These provisions were brought to the attention of the nation in a column by James J. Kilpatrick, published Friday in The Chronicle.

The need for better housing is incontestable. Were the bill simply to provide allocations for cities to improve housing as needed in each locality, with no strings attached, city councils all over the nation would cheer. Instead, in order to get the advantage of tax funds (which "liberals" always forget are made possible by taxpayers in the states and localities), projects must be shaped "to the satisfaction of the Secretary (of Housing and Urban Development)." These are some of the areas in which the Secretary's dictatorship would be exerted:

Projects must, to the Secretary's satisfaction, "reduce educational disadvantage." That means he could order school bussing, 100 per cent school integration tomorrow morning 100 per cent faculty desegregation, or any innovation he pleased—the law simply says "to the Secretary's satisfaction."

Projects must contribute to "a well balanced city with adequate facilities for education and recreation and housing at all income levels." With the club of fund cut-offs, federal bureaucracy could goad local government into arm-twisting private ownership into steps which "liberals" in Washington consider desirable "balance."

Not by law, mind you. Just "to the Secretary's satisfaction."

The projects must provide "educational and social services necessary to serve the poor and disadvantaged in the area." Suppose the Secretary, in his infinite wisdom, decided that in order to qualify for desperately needed water and sewer lines, a city must also pay for such "social services" as a dozen heavily staffed recreational halls which it did not feel it could afford to finance, even in part? Not a thing in this bill to keep the demand from being made and enforced.

A catch-all provision, in case fiscally responsible city councils might find a loophole, is that a city's program must meet "such additional requirements as the Secretary may establish to carry out the purposes of this title." Such as what?

And, as a bar to any law on the local level, the bill says the Secretary will give "maximum consideration" to whether a city's "substantive local laws are, or can be expected to be, consistent with the objectives of this program."

There has been some lingering doubt on the part of optimists that the anti-democratic "liberal" element can change our form of government. The provisions of this bill should remove any question.

Unless we can secure a return to a government of law and of Constitution, we are headed for an arbitrary government by official whim—call it what you will.

All Take and No Give

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very frank and objective commentary on the misdirected leadership which Dr. Martin Luther King claims to be giving the Negroes of Chicago, appeared in the Chicago Daily News, Saturday, August 20, which I wish to direct to the attention of the Members:

ALL TAKE AND NO GIVE

If Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will stop playing to the galleries long enough to think about the whole problem in Chicago, he may come to realize why the city had to have a moratorium on mass marching.

It is, of course, dramatic for Dr. King to harangue a Negro audience by shouting "We aren't going to let any injunction turn us around," and "I'm ready to go to jail in Chicago," and "We're going all the way." But less drama and more common sense and responsibility are needed at this point. Chicago has been on the verge of an explosion of exasperation and bitterness that could make civil rights progress harder by tenfold. It can yet be goaded into such an explosion.

If it is too much to hope that Dr. King will consider the welfare of the whole community along with that of the Negroes who are part of it, then Chicago's Negroes are being short-changed in the leadership department.

For Dr. King must know the connection between mass marches and riots; he must be aware that simultaneous demonstrations scattered around the city reduce the ability of the police to maintain law and order; he must know the connection between haranguing crowds to a frenzy of fury, and the current attacks on firemen.

Wednesday's "summit" meeting attended by political, religious, civic and rights leaders disclosed earnest and widespread community desire to help break down the barriers that prevent Negroes from living where they choose. While there was no complete meeting of minds, important areas were discovered where all sides could cooperate in attacking present restrictions.

But co-operation requires some give on both sides. Dr. King's subsequent behavior suggested he thought he had the city by the throat, and meant to choke it into total submission.

That is demagoguery, and Chicago will not tolerate it. Hundreds of thousands of white Chicagoans who believe in emancipation of Negroes and an end of the ghettos will turn hostile if the Negro thrust for rights infringes seriously upon the community's right to security against lawlessness and intimidation. If Dr. King wants no more injunctions issued, let him co-operate in removing the need for such injunctions.

High Interest Rates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, if permitted to continue, the new high interest rates are going to stifle business and in some cases severely cripple many business operations and impose severe hardships on individuals in every walk of life.

Mr. President, this is a matter of deep concern to people in my State and I am sure all over this Nation. As an indication of this concern, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD a most appropriate letter from the distinguished mayor of Fargo, N. Dak., Herschel Lashkowitz, and a commendable resolution adopted by the Fargo City Commission.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CITY OF FARGO, N. DAK.,
August 19, 1966.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
U.S. Senator,
State of North Dakota,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: At last Tuesday's City Commission meeting the general subject of the tight money market was before us for consideration, and at that time I urged the adoption of a Resolution which would reflect the concern of the people of Fargo at this alarming development.

I am enclosing a copy of this Resolution duly certified which was adopted unanimously. I most respectfully ask that this Resolution together with the accompanying letter be introduced into the Congressional Record for all members of the Congress and those in government to take cognizance of.

There is not only a growing concern in this area concerning tight money but almost an anxiety, and in certain quarters, even an alarm as they see certain types of construction coming to a halt, particularly in the home building industry and also the buying and selling of homes. As recently as this morning concern was expressed to me by a prominent businessman that this trend would have an adverse effect on new commercial development as well. Translated into meaningful terms as it relates to our economy, this means a decline in jobs, a decline in payrolls, a decline in purchasing power, and a general downswing in the business community. It is already being felt in other communities in our state seriously, and we here in Fargo and Moorhead are concerned that we are about to receive a severe blow to our economy.

To supplement these comments, I would add that I find this general concern being expressed elsewhere in the state as I meet people and they express themselves. I am, therefore, addressing as strong an appeal as possible to our Congressional delegation and those with responsible positions in government to take the necessary affirmative action as soon as possible so as to avert this disastrous trend which appears imminent.

We recognize the complexity of the problems with which you are coping, and we know you will give this your profound and serious consideration.

Respectfully,
HERSCHEL LASHKOWITZ,
Mayor, President, Board of City Commissioners.

REGULAR MEETING, BOARD OF CITY COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF FARGO, N. DAK., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1966

The Regular Meeting of the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Fargo, North Dakota was held in the City Commissioners' Room at the City Hall at 8:30 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, August 16, 1966.

The Commissioners present or absent were as shown following:

Present: Johnson, Korsmo, Oakey, Markey, Lashkowitz.

Absent: None.

President Lashkowitz presiding.

RESOLUTION REGARDING HIGH INTEREST RATES

At the request of President Lashkowitz the following Resolution was offered:

Commissioner Oakey offered the following Resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, The Board of City Commissioners of the City of Fargo, North Dakota is concerned and alarmed at the escalation of interest rates; and

"Whereas, Being mindful of the responsibilities inherent in the keeping of the money of its citizens, now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved, By the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Fargo, North Dakota,* That its President, Herschel Lashkowitz, be and he is hereby instructed to communicate the concern of this Board to the Administration of the Federal Government, and to the entire North Dakota delegation in Washington, D.C., praying some action to reverse the upward trend of interest rates, and to alleviate the tight money situation; and

"*Further,* To urge that any appropriate action possible be taken to bring the Federal Reserve discount rates down to the level of last year, together with Federal Reserve requirements and such other actions as may be necessary to relieve the tight money situation."

Second by Markey. On the vote being taken on the question of the adoption of the Resolution, Commissioners Johnson, Markey, Korsmo, Oakey and Lashkowitz all voted aye.

No Commissioner being absent and none voting nay, the President declared the Resolution to have been duly passed and adopted.

Mayor HERSCHEL LASHKOWITZ,
President, Board of City Commissioners.

CERTIFICATE OF CITY AUDITOR

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
County of Cass, ss.

I, F. R. Fahrlander, do hereby certify that I am the duly appointed, qualified and acting City Auditor of the City of Fargo, North Dakota; and

That the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Fargo at the Regular Meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, August 16, 1966; and

That such Resolution is now a part of the permanent records of the City of Fargo, North Dakota, as such records are filed in the office of the City Auditor.

[SEAL] F. R. FAHRLANDER,
City Auditor.

Fine Address of Capt. Anthony J. DiVico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein the outstanding address before the graduating class for the U.S. Naval Justice School at the U.S. Naval Base, Newport, R.I., by the very able, distinguished commanding officer of that fine school, Capt. Anthony J. DiVico.

I was deeply impressed with the remarks of Captain DiVico, and I know that everyone who reads them will be. His remarks are in the best traditions of the Navy, and I congratulate, and compliment him upon his splendid talk and for his learned, dedicated leadership which is recognized by all those who are familiar with it. It is very reassuring for me, as a member of the House Armed Services Committee and of this great deliberative body of which we are so proud, to have this very impressive testimony of the contributions of our great Navy, not only as an invaluable arm of the national defense, but as a militant champion for justice for its officers and enlisted personnel.

The weakening of the moral fiber of this country has progressed to a point where it is causing noticeable erosion of our social structures. Our legal system, regardless of how well-developed and well-defined it has become, is rendered powerless when the citizenry it serves no longer feels morally compelled to obey the law. Externally-imposed law cannot succeed when internally imposed law no longer exists. The law must depend on the activating force of public opinion, if it is to be effectively enforced.

The present situation confronting us, is pinpointed most succinctly and realistically, I believe, in Captain DiVico's fine address. His appraisal of the moral feebleness of our civilization cannot help but strike a note in all thinking individuals, and it was natural that his views have received very favorable comment in and out of the military, in the press of several States, and among the bench and bar, and civic groups.

I include this thoughtful compelling address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ROLE OF THE MILITARY LAWYER IN AMERICAN SOCIETY TODAY

(By Capt. Anthony J. DeVico, U.S. Navy)

My remarks this morning pertain to your role as a lawyer—not so much to your role as a highly skilled legal technician; nor to your role and responsibilities as a lawyer for and within the military community; but rather to your role as a lawyer in its broadest, and perhaps most important sense—the lawyer as a leader in American society at large.

In this country of ours, the heritage of the lawyer is not only to be an advisor of his client as to what the law is, but also to be a participant and a leader in the formulation of social and public policies. The fine hand of the lawyer is found in nearly all of the policy pronouncements by our leading public officials. Let me illustrate. Twenty-five of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence and 31 of the 55 members of the Constitutional Convention were members of the legal profession. Twenty-three presidents of the United States have been practicing lawyers and two others had studied law. And, according to the latest Congressional Directory I have, 50% of the Cabinet members, two-thirds of the United States Congress, the Governors in 29 states and some 14% of government officials were members of the legal profession. If we move out of the field of government we discover that some two per cent of U.S. clergymen, six per cent of the medical doctors, seven per cent of scientists and engineers, and about one-quarter of the professional educators, bankers, and corporation executives are members of the legal profession.

From the figures just cited, it is abundantly clear, I believe, that members of our profession have throughout the past and do at the present occupy positions of leadership throughout the entire fabric of American society. Clearly then, it can be said that the lawyer in America, be he judge, an advocate, Congressman, teacher, military person, or whatever, he has traditionally been architect as well as custodian of the rule of law in the American experience of over 175 years.

It is a truism that law is simply a body of prescriptions for human behavior and that wherever law is found there is human conduct which is made non-optional or obligatory. This obligation on the individual is an external oriented coercion; for example, any criminal code is simply a legal order backed up by threats—the coercion exists in the power of the state to carry out the threats, where an individual contravenes the code. The consensus of an enlightened citizenry to support such a code is an essential element in its effectiveness, because social control cannot be carried out by a criminal code and its apparatus of enforcement standing alone. The rule of law requires additionally the internal oriented moral value of the citizenry—the social conscience, if you will, which is the ethical norm of the citizenry at large. Without this ethical underpinning, our rule of law becomes a wasting asset.

Necessarily, the professionalism of the lawyer involves in addition to guardianship of the rule of law, another dimension: the lawyer is also the sustainer and preserver of the often unwritten, but otherwise articulated social values and ethics upon which the American system functions. These values and ethical norms are the very bedrock upon which the law and the essence of the American way of life have always rested.

Legal rules and moral or ethical rules do have a common feature: both rules are binding independently of the consent of the individual bound. For example, why do we not commit murder—we feel obligated not to commit murder for two reasons: first, murder is prohibited by the law of our domestic criminal code; secondly, murder is reprehensible for us in conscience, in ethics or morality. In short, to commit murder is contrary to the law and contrary to our social values.

According to the historians, the fall of the Roman Empire was due to several causes. But, all authorities agree that one of the causes was the deterioration of the sense of social responsibility not only of the Roman citizenry but also of its leadership. This was a moral decay; a decay of values. The magnificent system of Roman law could not alone support the Roman way of life in the face of eroding social values. Roman law is with us today in content and form, but the splendid Roman civilization, which was assisted to greatness by this very law, has not been with us for some 2000 years. The thrust of my remarks today, therefore, is not directed so much to the law or the legal system per se, but rather to the all important substructure of the law which permeates and vitalizes the law itself. For it is upon these values behind the law that the posture of American society is predicated. Lord MacMillan put it well when he said, "The ultimate justification of the law is to be found, and can only be found, in moral consideration." And just a few weeks ago, Chief Justice Warren, at a meeting in New York City in connection with the establishment of an institute on law and ethics at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America restated Lord MacMillan's observation when he said, "Without moral commitment of the people to obey, the law is quite helpless."

Lately, certain responsible groups in our society, the clergy, public officials, including law enforcement persons, educators, members of the legal profession, among others, have all perceived and many have noted with alarm a deterioration of the traditional American values upon which effective American law rests. The manifestations of this degeneration take many forms and usually result in a perversion of the values of truth and justice.

What are some of the signs of this decay of traditional American values? A short time ago the local press (Rhode Island) carried an account of a hit and run victim who was left lying in the middle of a major highway. As the man lay prostrate on the highway, four cars slowed down and drove around the body without stopping. A fifth car stopped and gave assistance to the critically injured man. Witnesses could not remember anything that was helpful in identifying the guilty car. Why were witnesses so bare of information? Why did four cars pass the victim? Something is wrong.

Several weeks ago, the national press carried the story of an elderly man who was attacked by four knife-wielding hoodlums. Several onlookers from the safety of office windows viewed the spectacle without so much as phoning the police. An almost identical incident occurred several months ago, except that the victim was a young girl who was raped and mortally stabbed in a process that took some twenty minutes. Again onlookers from office windows and apartments viewed the spectacle and did nothing—even to not phoning the police. Something is wrong, it seems to me.

High schools and colleges are being plagued by cheating among their students. In some instances non-cheating students, despite being subject to an honor code, have failed to report the cheaters. Some of our service academies have even been ridiculed because they have such a thing as an honor code. One student told an investigating committee that the false ethic of not "ratting"—this was his word—on his fellow student was instilled in him by his father who, appalling as it may seem, was a member of the legal profession. Something is wrong here, too.

Also recently we read that an executive of a large corporation publicly apologized before a Congressional Committee for the company's hiring of private investigators to inquire into the life and personal habits of an individual who had authored a book critical of some of the corporation's practices. The company, it seemed to me, was far more interested in obtaining information about the author's private life than in obtaining information concerning the issues raised in the book. Something is wrong here, too.

Now in describing these incidents I am reminded of the story of the four blind men of Hindustan who went to see the elephant. Each delivered a separate opinion as to what he thought the beast was. The first blind man had felt the elephant at the trunk and reported that an elephant was something like a snake. The second man, feeling the elephant's ear, reported that the elephant was something like a fan. The third blind man felt the tusk and said an elephant was a spear. The fourth felt the abdomen and announced that an elephant is a wall. The incidents I have just recounted I view as signs of an erosion in the bedrock of the American value structure. However, others, as with the men of Hindustan, may see them differently.

The tragedy in the instances I have mentioned lies in the moral, to say nothing of the legal, derelictions of not only the participants but the witnesses. These individuals, who I am sure for the most part desire to be good and believing citizens in the American democratic society, by their conduct are vulgarizing the values and rule of law in their society.

One obvious deleterious effect of such an attitude is a breakdown in law enforcement and where the police power of the community is impeded or rendered impotent by the lack of support of the citizenry, public interest and society itself must and does suffer. The backbone of any society is its criminal code. Without life being continually breathed into it by a high moral response on the part of the citizens, history attests only too well that anarchy results.

Having painted this rather grim picture of the trend taking place in our society—you may rightly ask: What can we do? What ought to be done?

Lawyers have always been confronted by clients who desired more than a fair trial; clients who want to prevail at *all* costs, notwithstanding the truth and justice involved in the controversy. The percentage of such clients. I am informed by lawyers is way, way up in recent years.

We lawyers are well aware that it is the duty of counsel to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime regardless of counsel's personal opinion as to his guilt. Otherwise, innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied a proper defense. Also we are aware that having undertaken such defense, counsel is bound by all fair and honorable means to present every defense that the legal code permits. But, it is *not* the duty of counsel to do anything and everything that may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause. Counsel does owe entire devotion to the interests of his client; that is to say, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his client's rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from his client save by the rules of law legally applied. The great trust of counsel is to be performed *within* and *not without* the bounds of the law—for the office of counsel does not permit, much less does it demand of him or any client, violation of law or any matter of fraud or chicane. *Counsel must obey his own conscience and not that of his client* and he should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his client from doing those things which counsel himself ought not to do.

Although I have been remarking on the moral and legal obligations upon defense counsel these obligations are fully applicable to the prosecutor. The prosecutor represents the government, and the government is you—each one of you as a member of the American society. The prosecutor is, then, in the large sense, counsel for the community of citizens, collectively and individually. Many of the rights of each of you is entrusted to the hands of the prosecutor, who with warm zeal and learning is devoted to protecting your interests, which here are the public interest. In short, the prosecutor is *your* counsel, just as the defense counsel is the accused's counsel. The fundamental duty of both counsel is the same. They have a common quest of finding the truth. It is only upon truth that justice can be dispensed. Both defense and prosecutor have the duty to discover the truth using whatever means are available to them within the realm of the law.

As William Howard Taft put it, "The awakened moral conscience of the country can find no better object for its influence than in making lawyers understand that their obligation to their clients is *only* to see that their clients' legal rights are protected, and that they are not to lose their identity as officers of the law in the cause of their clients and recklessly resort to every expedient to win the case."

As officers in military service we are already committed in the first instance to devoting our lives to the protection of our country from the enemies without. As members of the legal profession it seems to me that we are committed to protect the country from the erosion of the rule of law within. We have a first-rate legal system in this country, but, then, so did ancient Rome. Our constitutional form of government is among the oldest in the world—and it took more than a sophisticated legal system to bring this about. The rule of law can exist for a while without a moral fiber and ethical foundation. The law of the Roman Empire did that. The shell of Roman law persisted and is with us today, but the Roman civilization has long perished. No rule of law can continue to exist without connection to fundamental values. Bishop James Pike, lawyer as well as clergyman, in his recent book "Beyond the Law," wherein he considers the ethical meaning of the lawyer's vocation, sums up an approach for the legal profession. He states that the lawyer does not do enough in merely telling his client what the law is; that is to say, what his client can and cannot do legally. In addition, Bishop Pike adds, the lawyer should guide his client in what he ought to do according to the Judeo-Christian ethic as well. The mechanics of legal process are not enough. The law must also relate to a value theory.

I am well aware that it is not an easy task today for one to go out and be an advocate for fundamental American values—one's time is at a premium; one's audience may at times be unresponsive, distinterested, bored. One may further be judged by some as old-fashioned, "square" or obsolescent.

In my own personal quest of assisting in perfecting American values, I am sustained by an observation made by Abraham Lincoln as a young man and before he became a great public figure. He said, in a speech delivered in Springfield, Illinois, in 1837:

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, seminaries, and in colleges; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others."

I commend this course of action to each of you.

Modern Miracle at the Red Sea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUGH SCOTT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I invite the attention of my colleagues in Congress to an achievement by an American firm, based at Eddystone, Pa., not far from Philadelphia, which I feel is worthy of recognition.

Water is a necessity of life, wherever one may chance to live. In many parts of this land and overseas, there are vast arid and semiarid areas—water-starved desertland. If inhabitants of these areas could only have enough fresh water for drinking and for agricultural and industrial uses, their natural talents and energies could be concentrated on constructive, rather than destructive ends.

The troubled Near East, with its vast North African desert, is one such region. And it is of this region of which I speak with reference to an achievement which Pennsylvania engineers, who made it possible, term a "Modern Miracle at the Red Sea."

Several years ago, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., of Pennsylvania, was awarded by the Government of Israel a contract to build that water-starved nation's first major desalination plant, to transform the salty water of the historic Red Sea into 1 million gallons of potable water each day. Since the water of the Red Sea is 30 percent saltier than normal ocean water, this represented a scientific challenge of major proportions.

Now, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., a subsidiary of the vast Armour & Co. chemical, foods, and industrial products complex, has been notified by the Israel Government of the official acceptance of the desalination plant built at the city of Eilat in Israel on the Red Sea. In its notification, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton was informed that it had far surpassed its contractural guarantees as to quantity and purity of the desalted water to be produced.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in my remarks the text of the official letter of notification received by Mr. Andrew Liston, vice president and general manager of Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., from Mr. Jacob Pelled, managing director of the Israel Electric Corp., Ltd., the power agency for that nation, and a report on this notification which appeared in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of August 16.

There being no objection, the letter and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ISRAEL ELECTRIC CORP. LTD.,
Haifa, Israel, August 5, 1966.

MR. ANDREW LISTON,
Vice President and General Manager, Industrial Equipment Division, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

DEAR MR. LISTON: I have the honour of informing Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation on behalf of the Israel Electric Corporation of bringing the flash-distillation desalination plant at Eilat, Israel into regular commercial operation.

It is gratifying to advise you that the plant has been operated for a two-weeks test period at its guaranteed output of one million gallons per day of distilled water drawn from the Red Sea at the Bay of Eilat. Furthermore, during the last two months the plant was tentatively operated at a constant output of 5 percent higher than guaranteed with peaks reaching 25 percent. The individual influence of both systems of operation on corrosion effects is being investigated.

At all times of operation an average water product purity of 2 to 10 ppm (parts per million) of dissolved solids has been obtained, which is considerably better than the 25 ppm specified in the contract.

It is also interesting to note that the water taken from the Red Sea is by 30% saltier (4.6 percent TDS) when compared with normal ocean water (3.5 percent TDS). Accidental presence of small quantities of waste or oil has not required additional chemical treatment other than the conventional chlorination of the sea intake.

We feel that these results reflect the joint efforts of your engineers and our engineers who succeeded in overcoming the problems encountered during the running-in period.

We are sure that the experience gained in the Eilat plant will be of value for the development of future and bigger plants, both in our country and for other nations in need of fresh, potable water.

Sincerely,

J. PELLED,
Managing Director.

RED SEA PASSES ACCEPTANCE TEST

(By Karl Abraham)

The first plant to extract a million gallons of fresh water a day from the briny Red Sea in Israel has passed a two-week acceptance test run, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. officials announced here today.

The Philadelphia firm built the plant in its Eddystone facility, then assembled it on the Bay of Eilat, at the head of the Red Sea.

In a letter of acceptance, made public at a press conference at the Midday Club, Jacob Pelled, managing director of the Israel Electric Corp., said the plant was producing fresh water at five percent above design capacity, and reached 25 percent above capacity during certain peak periods.

PRODUCES POWER, TOO

The Red Sea water is about 30 percent saltier than ocean water. In addition to the fresh water output, the Eilat plant also provides 6.700 kilowatts of electric power. It burns oil.

Andrew Liston, vice president of BLH, said Israel now contemplates a 150 million gallon-per-day facility.

The Eilat plant is able to produce fresh water at about $1 per thousand gallons at the plant. This water contains only two parts per million in impurities (PPM), compared to 47,000 PPM in the raw water of the Red Sea. U.S. Public Health Bureau standards for potable water are 250 PPM of impurities, or less.

The Eilat plant is one of only a few plants in the world capable of providing such a quantity of fresh water from salt water.

An American installation at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, produces 2.1 million gallons per day, and a 2.4-million gallon-per-day plant is under construction in Key West.

The oil-rich Kingdom of Kuwait leads the world in total capacity with several plants providing a total of 13 million gallons per day, and expects soon to raise this to 20 million gallons.

One-million-gallon plants also are operating at Freemont, Tex., and Roswell, N.M., and another is to be built in San Diego, Calif.

All these plants use conventional fuels to power the water plant and to produce electricity. At present, only a small plant in McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, is driven by a nuclear reactor.

NUCLEAR PROJECT

However, the Department of Interior and the Atomic Energy Commission announced last week that a 150-million-gallon nuclear-electric plant to also provide 1,800 megawatts of electricity is to be built near Los Angeles.

The AEC said it expects to be able to produce fresh water at a cost of 21.9 cents per thousand gallons at the plant, and 27 cents per thousand gallons at the customer's tap.

Water rates to consumers around the country generally average 35 to 40 cents per thousand gallons, but in many areas the water works are municipally operated, and costs of operation are levied on the city's taxpayers.

Philadelphia produces water at a cost of about seven cents per thousand gallons from the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and with distribution and overhead costs added, sells it to consumers at about 16 cents per thousand gallons (to be increased to 20 cents next year).

The Eilat plant, and most other large-production plants, use a method known as flash evaporation. The Salt water is heated to about 190 degrees Fahrenheit, and passes through a series of evaporation chambers, each three degrees cooler than the previous one, and each at a slightly lower pressure, so that the water flashes into steam without additional heat.

Eilat uses 30 flash stages, producing water at 100 degrees in the last stage. Raw salt is used both in the condensing coils and to carry heat between stages. It is this conservation of heat and the pressure-controlled evaporation that has introduced economy into desalting water.

ELECTRICITY PROFIT

Straight distillation plants, of the kind used aboard ships, are much more costly. The government's plan to marry a desalting plant to a nuclear power plant would provide even cheaper heat.

However, the proposed plant near Los Angeles does not provide for reduction of water production costs by the profits earned by sale of electricity, according to a Department of Interior spokesman.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the U.S. Department of Health considers water with up to 250 parts per million of impurities as drinkable. The achievement of producing water from the very salty Red Sea with virtually no impurities at all, as stated in the official letter of notification from the Israel Government, speaks for itself.

Salt water can now be transformed into potable water for drinking and for agricultural and industrial purposes. For example, here in the United States, with considerable help from the Department of Interior's Office of Saline Water and the Atomic Energy Commission, the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District now is ready to embark on a project to produce 150 million gallons of water each day for that water-short west coast region.

More than 97 percent of the world's water is found in the oceans and seas. Many areas in the world—in fact, entire nations—have had their development held back for centuries by lack of water.

The desalination plant at Eilat, Israel, is the forerunner of a 100-million-gallon-per-day plant which that water-starved nation is contemplating for the near future.

Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton has a long period of experience in desalination. Since 1922, it has designed and built more than 350 fresh water units producing more than 70 million gallons of water daily in 30 States at home and in 16 countries abroad.

Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton has also been the builder of fresh water plants for the U.S. Navy. Among its more recent naval installations are the vast desalination plants on the biggest U.S. passenger *liner, the SS United States,* and on the Navy aircraft carriers, U.S.S. *Forrestal* and U.S.S. *Saratoga*.

Pennsylvanians are proud of this new achievement in Israel by Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., and acclaim it for its accomplishment.

Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I include in the Record the following statement published in the New York Times of July 26, 1966. I urge its careful reading by my colleagues of Congress:

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO CONDEMN BLACK POWER

In light of recent discussions about tactics and goals of the civil rights movement I thought it might be helpful if I could share some of my experience and thought.

The introduction of the slogan "Black Power" has caused substantial confusion and alarm. It arouses apprehension because some of its advocates approve the use of violence to force social change and with it, Negro separatism. Confusion arises because others use the same slogan to urge acquisition of political power in areas where Negroes are a majority. They limit violence to use in self-defense. I think the following points should be considered:

1. The slogan was an unwise choice at the outset. With the violent connotations that now attach to the words it has become dangerous and injurious. I have made it clear that for SCLC and myself adherence to nonviolence and Negro-White unity is an imperative. Our method is related to our objective. We have never sought the moral goal of freedom and equality by immoral means. Black supremacy or aggressive black violence is as invested with evil as white supremacy or white violence.

2. The slogan "Black Power" in its extremist's sense is supported by but a tiny minority of Negroes. During the past weeks I have marched with more than 30,000 Negroes in Mississippi and another 60,000 in Chicago. It can safely be said that despite passionate and emotional appeals for "Black Power" over 90% of these dedicated activists remained adherents of the time-tested principles of non-violence and interracial unity.

Yet it is not enough to condemn a new concept nor to be complacent because its appeal is narrow. The new mood has arisen from real, not imaginary causes. The mood expresses an angry frustration which is not limited to the few who use it to justify violence. Millions of Negroes are frustrated and angered because extravagant promises made less than a year ago are a shattered mockery today. When the 1965 voting rights law was signed it was proclaimed as the dawn of freedom and the open door to opportunity. What was minimally required under the law was the appointment of hundreds of registrars and thousands of Federal marshals to inhibit southern terror. Instead, fewer than forty registrars were appointed and not a single Federal law officer capable of making an arrest was sent into the south. As a consequence the old way of life—economic coercion, terrorism, murder and inhuman contempt—continued unabated.

In the northern ghettos, unemployment, housing discrimination and slum schools constituted a towering torture chamber to mock the Negro who tries to hope. There have been accomplishments and some material gain. But these beginnings have revealed how far we have yet to go. The inconsistencies, resistance and faintheartedness of those in power give desperate Negroes the feeling that a real solution is hopelessly distant. Many Negroes have given up faith in the white majority because "white power" with total control has left them empty-handed.

Surrounded by an historic prosperity in the white society, taunted by empty promises, humiliated and deprived by the filth and decay of his ghetto home, some Negroes find violence alluring. They have convinced themselves that it is the only method to shock and pressure the white majority to come to terms with an evil of staggering proportions.

I cannot question that these brutal facts of Negro life exist. I differ with the extremist solution. SCLC was the first Negro organization to offer mass non-violent direct action as an effective alternative to violence. Our demonstrations, boycotts, civil disobedience and political action in Negro-White unity won significant victories. In our judgment it remains the method that can succeed. In this conviction the vast majority of Negroes are still with us. Even more that this, I confidently believe that the call for "Black Power" will rapidly diminish. Many of those who seek relief through its emotional catharsis will return to the disciplined ranks of nonviolent direct action. The "Black Power" slogan comes not from a sense of strength but from a feeling of weakness and desperation. It will vanish when Negroes are effectively organized and supported by self-confidence.

Some established Negro leaders are bitterly denouncing the black power advocates and urge that they be treated as untouchables. I think this will tend to increase extremist behavior as it convinces extremists that the more privileged Negro is joining the white oppressor to perpetuate poverty and discrimination. Some of the Negroes advocating violence argue that whenever one of their number is murdered or brutalized, the white power structure appoints another middle class Negro to a highly paid position. They then move to an equally fallacious position urging that the poor Negro turn against the "middle class" Negro. This mutual fostering of disunity is the road to disaster for all.

There may be no means of obviating all riots everywhere this summer. SCLC has, however, offered a constructive lesson in its recent actions. We, with others, were daring enough to march through Mississippi to give disciplined expression to burning indignation. In the face of cries of black power we helped to summon 60,000 Negroes in the sweltering slums of Chicago to assemble nonviolently for protest—and they responded magnificently. The burden now shifts to the municipal, state and Federal authorities and all men in seats of power. If they continue to use our nonviolence as a cushion for complacency, the wrath of those suffering a long train of abuses will rise. The consequence can well be unmanageable and persisting social disorder and moral disaster. How ironic it is that in Chicago, four days of rioting were precipitated by the shutting of water hydrants; the authorities then found $10,000 for portable pools but meanwhile the State was spending $100,000 per day for the National Guard. America will have to see that the opulent life of so many of its people cannot exist in tranquillity if other millions still languish in bitter poverty and hopelessness.

Negroes can still march down the path of nonviolence and interracial amity if white

America will meet them with honest determination to rid society of its inequality and inhumanity. Negroes have to acquire a *share* of power so that they can act in their own interests as an independent social force—so that they can develop in responsibility by learning the proper uses of power. The majority of Negroes want to share power to bring about a community in which neither power nor dignity will be colored black or white. They seek a community of justice and security so that their children will be able to identify with the American dream as equals and not through the bars of a grim slum prison. SCLC will continue its principled quest to make these goals a reality.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

A Much-Abused Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent to include the following editorial from the Tuesday, August 23, Washington Evening Star:

A MUCH-ABUSED FREEDOM

The Supreme Court has been very reluctant, and rightly so, to sanction curbs on freedom of speech. The thought is that it is better to let anyone say what he wants to say, and trust to the good sense of the American people to recognize a crackpot when they hear one.

Very few people would contend, however, that freedom of speech is an absolute right. When the reckless exercise of the right raises a clear and present danger of violence, freedom of speech ought to be curbed. And that point, we think, has been reached by some of the hate-inciters who have appeared on the troubled racial scene.

In Chicago last Sunday, the police arrested a States Rights "orator" and someone who identified himself as an Imperial Ambassador of the Ku Klux Klan. What they said has not been quoted in the news reports, but it must have reached the outer limits of tolerance. For the police did not arrest another speaker, George Lincoln Rockwell, our home-grown Nazi. His remarks were reported and there is only one thing that can be said of them: They obviously were intended to—and did—incite his white audience to attack a group of demonstrators led by Dr. Martin Luther King.

The marches which Dr. King is organizing in Chicago are of dubious wisdom, to say the least. The stated purpose is to promote open housing, and they are having quite the opposite effect. Nevertheless, he has a protected right to stage the marches as long as they are conducted peacefully and are not in violation of any court order. Furthermore, this is a right which the Rockwells and the other kooks should not to be permitted to abridge.

The same thing goes for Stokely Carmichael, who showed up in Anacostia the other night to deliver a "hate" speech. Among other things, he threatened to burn down the city unless home rule is granted, urged his listeners not to be ashamed when someone talks about looting, and predicted that the white folks are going to be running tomorrow and should take their "dirty cracker cops" with them. Given the prevailing climate in Anacostia, if this kind of irresponsible talk is not a direct incitement to violence, we don't know what would be.

What the champions of the right of free speech overlook in all of this is that other people have rights, too. One of these, as stated by the President, is the right to be secure in the streets, in their homes and in their places of business. This right will never be enjoyed as long as the hatemongers are permitted to encourage the mobs to trample on it.

Incitement to Riot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BUCHANAN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, in my speech on the House floor on August 8, I stated that those who have advocated civil disobedience—the right to obey only those laws which they think are just—have sown to the wind and America is reaping the whirlwind. This double standard of law and conduct has resulted in a chain reaction of civil disobedience across America. I also pointed out that intelligent men with positions of heavy responsibility have erred in echoing the insidious doctrine of civil disobedience.

One of my distinguished constituents, Mr. James E. Price, Alabama chairman of Americans for Constitutional Action and their southern region adviser has called my attention to the article entitled "Rouse the Masses" in the August 8 issue of the U.S. News & World Report, pages 40 and 41, and I, in turn, recommend it to you. The article serves to corroborate my contention that statements by leaders in politics, civil rights, and religion have helped to create an atmosphere conducive to riot and lawlessness in this country.

The article follows:

ROUSE THE MASSES

Many people are convinced that statements of leaders in politics, civil rights and religion have helped to spread a riot mood in the U.S. Some of the statements cited in this connection, in editorials, letters to the editor and other expressions of public opinion, are as follows:

President Lyndon Johnson: "I am proud this morning to salute you as fellow revolutionaries. Neither you nor I are willing to accept the tyranny of poverty, nor the dictatorship of ignorance, nor the despotism of ill health, nor the oppression of bias and prejudice and bigotry. We want change. We want progress. We want it both abroad and at home—and we aim to get it. . . . I hope that you . . . will go out into the hinterland and rouse the masses and blow the bugles and tell them that the hour has arrived and their day is here; that we are on the march against the ancient enemies and we are going to be successful." (Aug. 3, 1965, speech at the White House to college students.)

Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY: Describing what he would do if he had to live in slums—"I think you'd have more trouble than you have had already, because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt under those conditions." The Vice President also said that unless Congress provides rent subsidies for the poor, "We will have open violence in every major city and county in America." *(July 18 speech at New Orleans.)*

Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: "If the average white American put himself in the shoes of the average black American, he would be just as angry, just as prone to violence as the Negro is today. The thing that surprises me is that it hasn't happened before." (July 20 news conference in Washington.)

Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY (Dem.), of New York: "There is no point in telling Negroes to obey the law," because "to many Negroes the law is the enemy," and in the New York City riot areas, the law "has almost always been used against Negroes." (Statement of Aug. 17, 1965.)

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL (Dem.), of New York: "It is almost a historical axiom that you can only trample on a people so long before that people reach up from the gutters and try to break both your feet. This is precisely what black people did in Los Angeles. I do not agree nor have I ever accepted violence as a solution. I have always condemned it. But, in Los Angeles, this was an oppressed people's last resort proclaiming to the world: 'Now hear this:' The world heard and listened carefully and with awed respect." (Address in Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1965.)

Richard Shaull, professor of ecumenics, Princeton Theological Seminary: "There may in fact be some situations in which only the threat or use of violence can set the process of change in motion. Students and leaders of the poor in the urban ghettos in the United States soon find that they cannot solve their problems until fundamental changes occur in the whole structure." (Speech to World Conference on Church and Society in Geneva, Switzerland, July, 1966.)

Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: "Negroes certainly see that this is the richest country in the world, and they want to share in the wealth. And the feeling—whether or not the white press likes this, whether or not the white liberals like it—is that if [Negroes] cannot enjoy part of that dream, they're going to burn the country down." (Interview in June 4, 1966, issue of "The National Guardian," which styles itself a "progressive newsweekly.")

"If you talk about Chicago, you talk about a Daley machinery [Mayor Richard J. Daley] that runs and controls the lives of millions of black people. . . . They need black power to deal with that man. They need to organize themselves and smash his machinery into a thousand pieces so the Democratic Party will never be able to pick it up again. . . ." (On NBC–TV "Today" show, July 26, 1966.)

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, *Jr.*, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference: "Our power does not reside in Molotov cocktails [firebombs], rifles, knives and bricks. The ultimate weakness of a riot is that it can be halted by superior force. We have a non-violent army that no violent force can halt and no political machine can resist. . . . This day we must commit ourselves to make any sacrifice necessary to change Chicago. This day we must decide to fill up the jails of Chicago if necessary in order to end slums." (Address at Negro rally in Chicago, July 10, 1966.)

"There are too many *persons* in white *society* who are more devoted to tranquillity and the *status quo* than to justice and humanity. Now these are the persons you lose along the wayside, but those who are devoted to the principle of the brotherhood of man . . . will certainly understand the necessity of having a militant movement." *(On* NBC–TV "Today" show, July 26, 1966.)

Floyd B. McKissick, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality: Nonviolence is "a dying philosophy" that no longer can "be sold to the black people." (At CORE convention, July 2, 1966.)

William Booth, chairman of the New York *City Commission on Human Rights*: "I don't preach violence. But if the people aren't getting what they need they should go out and take it." (At convention of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, July 5, 1966.)

Hardy Fry, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: "I'm not going to stand around and let anybody beat me or anybody else on this march. I don't know the Lord's Prayer any more. I've got me a new prayer now—and it shoots six shots." (Statement on July 25, 1966, during the course of a march on the Brownsville, Tenn., courthouse.)

Disavowals of violence have been made repeatedly by many top American officials. President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey, for example, have denounced rioting and rioters on a number of occasions, and so have many civil-rights figures. However, police officials, local political leaders and some members of Congress site statements such as those above as part of the climate that has fostered violence. In addition are the pamphlets and other publications flowing into Negro areas and openly inciting slum dwellers to guerrilla war. One pamphlet from Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) says: "Weapons of defense employed by Afro-American freedom fighters must consist of a poor man's arsenal. Gasoline fire bombs (Molotov cocktails), lye or acid bombs (made by injecting lye or acid in the metal end of light bulbs) can be used extensively. . . . Extensive sabotage is possible."

Medicare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state my gratification that President Johnson has ordered an inquiry to determine why medical costs are increasing inordinately. We in this Chamber, who gave to medicare legislation our most serious consideration, must now be disheartened to note that some doctors have raised their fees at the exepnse of a Government program designed to aid our elderly citizens.

Earlier this week, I felt obligated to bring this matter to the attention of this Chamber. My request that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the most qualified source in this matter, should conduct an inquiry into the rise in medical fees is now being implemented. I wish to encourage the Secretary to look into all areas of health care costs as affected by medicare.

At a time when the cost of food and other essentials of the average consumer is soaring, we must try to prevent heavier financial burdens to our citizens seeking health services.

I place in the RECORD a series of articles, printed in recent issues of the New York Times, which elucidate the problem we must now face:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 19, 1966]

DOCTORS' FEES UP AS MUCH AS 300 PERCENT UNDER MEDICARE

(By Martin Tolchin)

Physicians have raised their fees for patients 65 and over by as much as 300 percent since Medicare began July 1.

The widespread increases were confirmed yesterday by leading physicians and health insurance officials in the city.

However, officials of medical societies in Westchester and Nassau Counties said that although physicians' fees had risen gradually in the last two years, there had been no sharp increase since Medicare went into effect.

The city physicians contended that they had raised the fees of only those patients whom they had carried at lower fees than prevailed in the rest of their practice. Many were longstanding patients who were retired or financially dependent, they said.

ELIMINATING A DISCOUNT

A Medicare spokesman commented, however: "This is a situation in which the professional takes advantage of the plan."

He added that only a small percentage of physicians' bills had been received by the Social Security Administration and that it was too early to discern a trend.

The Government pays 80 percent of a physician's fees after the first $50 annually under Part B of Medicare. It costs subscribers $3 a month in premiums.

Some physicians said that they had raised their fees so that they could accept the Government fee as full payment and not attempt to collect the 20 percent from the patients.

A professor of internal medicine who said that he had raised the office-visit fees of some older patients from $10 to $15 to conform to his regular fees, explained:

"I'm not raising fees but eliminating a discount."

Dr. George Himler, a Manhattan surgeon who is chairman of the coordinating council of the city's five-county medical societies, said that he had tripled the fees of some older patients.

"A lot of these people were of substandard means," he said. "Many of them I've been carrying at $3 and $5 office visits for years, because there was nothing to raise them with. Now they're being raised."

Dr. Himler said that $10 was his customary fee for an office visit.

PATIENTS PAY LESS

He noted that physicians customarily had adjusted their fees to take into account the patients' ability to pay. Consequently the rich have paid more and the poor less, he said.

"This Robin Hood idea is going out the window," Dr. Himler said. "These [poorer] patients are not going to be second-class patients the way they used to be."

An internist who said that he was raising fees for office visits for many older patients from $5 to $10, to conform to his general practice, pointed out that under Medicare the doctor would get more, although the patient would pay less.

In his case a patient who formerly paid $5 will pay only $2, or 20 percent of the new fee of $10, he said.

A surgeon on a university faculty said: "Like every major medical policy, you put down what you'd like to get and hope for the best. If I get a reasonable fee from the Government, I won't even try to collect the rest."

He said that he had charged $600 for a hip nailing, for which Blue Shield presently provided an allowance of $300. The Blue Shield subscriber is supposed to pay the balance of the bill, but this is often waived with older, poorer patients, he said.

SUBSIDIZING RESENTED

A leading Blue Cross official said: "I've heard doctor after doctor say, 'Why should I continue to subsidize something that is no longer paid for by the patients?' "

Physicians' fees mounted steadily in the year that ended last June, according to an official of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Fees for family physicians rose from an index figure of 121.1 in June 1965 to 128, based on an average of the period 1957–59, which is indexed at 100.

Fees for office visits have risen from 120.9 to 128.1 in the last year, the official said. Fees for house visits have risen from an index figure of 124.1 to 133.3.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 19, 1966]

U.S. PLANS INQUIRY INTO MEDICAL COSTS, UP 3.4 PERCENT THIS YEAR

(By Benjamin Welles)

WASHINGTON, August 23.—President Johnson directed John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, today to begin a "major study" of rising medical costs.

Mr. Gardner met with the President this morning to submit reports on health legislation and on Federal aid to education.

Following the meeting, Mr. Gardner told reporters that the cost of such medical services as hospitals and doctor bills had risen 3.4 per cent in the last six months.

"I am not saying there are abuses," he declared, "but we want to take a very hard and very quick look at it. We will move rapidly."

The study will be conducted in cooperation with the Labor Department, the President's Council of Economic Advisers and with other Federal agencies, Mr. Gardner said.

Mr. Gardner named William Gorham, Assistant Secretary for Program Coordination, to head the study.

TO SEEK THE FACTS

Mr. Gardner sidestepped questions on specific steps the Government could take if abuses are found. He stressed that the first problem was to ascertain the facts.

However, he confirmed that the investigation would cover doctor's fees, the cost of medicines, hospital charges and related medical expenses.

In one of his program reports to the President, Mr. Gardner said that $4.1-million for initial planning grants had been awarded to 10 States toward the establishment of regional medical projects to combat the nation's three major killer diseases—heart disease, cancer and stroke.

LINKED TO MEDICARE

In another report he noted that Federal funds had helped build or remodel classrooms, libraries and laboratories in a third of the nation's campuses during the fiscal year ended June 30. A total of $627-million was granted to 864 colleges and universities, he said.

The President's directive for an inquiry followed reports that physicians had raised their fees for patients 65 and over by as much as 300 per cent since Medicare began on July 1.

Under the Medicare program, the Federal Government pays 80 per cent of a physician's fees after the first $50 a year under Part B of the program. The monthly cost to subscribers is $3 in premiums.

According to the Labor Department, physicians' fees have mounted steadily over the last year. Fees for family physicians were said to have risen from an index 121.1 in June, 1965 to 128 a year later. The index is based on the period 1957 to 1959.

Fees for office visits were said to have risen from 120.0 to 128.1 in the last year. Fees for house visits rose from 124.1 to 133.3 in the same period.

Officials of medical societies in Westchester and Nassau counties have denied that there has been a sharp increase in costs since the inception of Medicare, although they concede that physicians fees have been rising gradually over the past two years.

Some physicians say that they have raised their charges so that they can accept the Government fee as full payment and not bill the patient for the 20 per cent.

Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, director of the American Hospital Association, was quoted recently as saying that hospital costs have been rising by 7 to 8 per cent a year for a number of years.

Increased wages and salaries were said to have brought the average daily cost of a patient's care up to $44.48 a day in the community hospitals of the United States.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 25, 1966]

MEDICAL COST INQUIRY

President Johnson has ordered an inquiry to find out why medical costs are going up twice as fast as all other items in this inflationary year. The recent inauguration of Medicare and Medicaid makes this a particularly relevant question.

One possible incentive for inflation is Government reimbursement to physicians at "reasonable and customary" rates for precisely those patients whom physicians with sliding fee scales formerly charged the least. When his lowest fees are raised, the doctor may be tempted to raise the rest of his fees as well. Another possible contributing factor is reimbursement to hospitals for medical service on a fee basis, even in specialties for which many hospitals have employed physicians on straight salaries, such as radiology, pathology and anesthesiology.

Lobbyists for practitioners in these fields won from Congress what they never could get out of many hospitals; the result is a problem for these hospitals, even though only a minority of patients come under Medicare. Fee schedules worked out by Federal Medicare officials—and by state officials for the yet-to-be approved state Medicaid plan—are higher in some cases than Blue Shield schedules. Out of this may come pressure to raise Blue Shield fees and rates and private fees as well.

It is too easy to blame the new laws or the way they are administered; obviously, both detached study and a much fuller test must precede any definite judgment on how much theey contribute to the upsweep in medical bills. Costs for medical and hospital services were rising faster than most consumer prices for several years before Medicare or Medicaid.

Rash prejudgment of physicians is equally unwarranted. The desirable thing now is the investigation the President has directed Secretary Gardner to make. Public scrutiny should help guard against unnecessary increases in Blue Shield rates, private insurance, the cost of medicine and private physicians' fees that may be occasioned by the new Government plans. If there are abuses, changes should be made before they can become "reasonable and customary."

Rights and Responsibilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, two of our best known newspapers, the Philadelphia Inquirer and Baltimore Sun, devoted considerable editorial space—and praise—to President Johnson's recent address at the University of Rhode Island.

This was the speech in which the President stressed the importance of civil responsibilities in company with civil rights.

The Inquirer prophesies that this will endure as one of the President's great speeches. It should be taken to heart, the newspaper suggests, by every American who is honestly and genuinely in support of civil rights.

In similar vein, the Sun declares the President's words should be underlined and remembered. It particularly lauds the President for emphasizing that civil peace is essential for real progress in civil rights. I call the Sun editorial to the attention of our colleagues:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 22, 1966]

CIVIL RESPONSIBILITIES

President Johnson's discussion of civil rights and responsibilities, in his speech Saturday at the University of Rhode Island, helps to put the debate over "black power" and "white power" in an orderly setting. Everyone suffers when the exercise of power leads to violence, and when civil rights are stressed more than responsibilities, but the poor and the underprivileged suffer first and most.

"The Molotov cocktail," the President said, "destroys far more than the police car or the pawn shop; it destroys the basis for civil peace and the basis for social progress. The poor suffer twice at the rioter's hands. First, when his destructive fury scars their neighborhoods; and second, when the atmosphere of accommodation and consent is changed to one of hostility and resentment."

These words should be underlined and remembered. The American people are a fair-minded people, as the President said, and they want to see that justice prevails. But the President correctly stressed the point that civil peace is essential for real progress in civil rights. And he quite properly made the point that "civil peace can exist only when all men, Negro and white alike, are as dedicated to satisfying their responsibilities as they are dedicated to securing their rights."

"For we are, after all, one nation," as Mr. Johnson put it. "It is our destiny to succeed or to fail as a single people, and not as separate races." The President said in an eloquent speech on civil rights several years ago that the answer would not be found in such slogans as "never" or "now," but in the word "together." Events since he made that speech have affirmed its validity. Violence and discord not only distract the country from this truth, but in fact lead the people away from it. Furthermore, the responsibilities which the President accentuates should be acepted and borne by all citizens together, and by each citizen individually.

Problem Concerning New Car Tires and Tire Purchasing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, during recent weeks many varying views have been expressed concerning the traffic safety bill. Some adamantly opposed any type of Federal control and others were urging stringent controls over the automotive industry.

One particular letter which I received from Mr. Leonard Heller constructively presented a serious problem regarding new car tires and tire purchasing. Knowing that Mr. Heller's remarks will be of interest, I would like to insert his letter at this point:

SAN JOSE, CALIF.,
June 23, 1966.

The Honorable CHARLES GUBSER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a resident of the 10th Congressional District of California, and in view of all the activity going on about Automobile Safety and lack of Auto Tire Standards, I would like to let you know of the experience I have just gone through.

In July of 1965, I purchased a brand new Mercury, Park Lane (about the most expensive model). The car is excellent, and I would recommend it to my friends, however the tires are another matter.

When purchasing a car in the $4500.00 price range, one naturally assumes that the quality of all parts are above average, the price certainly is, and this is so, except for the tires. The tires do look impressive, shiny black with that clean white stripe, white-wall, "good quality for sure" (?).

Everything went along fine for about six months (approx. 5000 miles), when I got a flat. This is to be expected, I then called the Auto dealer, Joe Kerley of San Jose, and he informed me that the tires were guaranteed by the U.S. Royal Tire Company. The Royal Tire people in San Jose were very nice and promptly pro-rated the tire, and sold me another tire of equal quality.

Two weeks ago, (12 months, approx. 10,000 miles), I had another flat. This time I took it directly to the Royal Tire Company, again they pro-rated it, charged me for the difference, and sold me another tire of equal quality. I complained about the apparent lack of quality of the tire, when I was then told, "after all, it's only a 2 ply tire, it meets the U.S. Government minimum standards, but if you really want safety, you should get a 4 ply." This morning I had another flat!, this convinced me, our lives were really in danger and I had better get new tires.

I have been shopping all day for good tires, but what is a good tire? How does one know if one tire is equal or better than another? Is a Firestone "Deluxe Champion" better than a U.S. Royal "Tiger Paw", or Goodyear "Power Cushion", or Sears "Guardsman"?

I chose to buy the Goodyear "Custom Power Cushion", and the reason for this selection?, he was a good salesman, and was recommended by the Auto dealer. How is the public able to know whether they are purchasing a safe, dependable tire? Is there some sort of comparison chart available?

The Auto dealer says he has now started recommending to new car purchasers, a change to a better grade of tire, other than the one that comes from the manufacturer. Unfortunately this policy was started only five months ago, after the dealer had received many other complaints from other car owners, and so I was unaware of the "safe 2 ply tires", on my own car. In fact, my car came with size 8.15–15, if the car had Air Conditioning, the tires would have been size 8.45–15! Imagine, the tires are so marginal, that the additional weight of the Air Conditioning (approx. 200 pounds), justifies the need for a bigger tire! I have a son who weighs about the same as the Air Conditioning, when he rides with me, am I safe?

The three tire dealers with whom I dealt today, U.S. Royal, Sears and Goodyear, all stated that they "wouldn't use 2 ply tires personally," yet they continue to sell them, and if you really want a cheap tire, they'll get it for you too!

Prices are still another problem, there is the retail price, the "sale" price, a discount price, a fleet price, a dealer price and ultimately the price the tire dealer thinks you'll believe, dependent on how naive you appear to be.

In summation, I have just paid $123.48 for four brand new tires and threw away four presumably "good" 2 ply tires, one of which had only been used for two weeks. I am in no position financially, to just whimsically spend $123.48, yet for the safety of my family I was obliged to do this.

I do not know what sort of legislation Congress is planning, certainly something should be done for the consumer, so that he can at least have some understanding of the product he wishes to buy. As for myself, I would be glad to see some sort of Comparison Chart of tires, just to know what to ask for. As to price, I can do my own comparison shopping, but with tires I'm completely in the dark. "Caveat emptor", or "let the buyer beware", was never truer than in the area of tires. If something can not be done at the National level, then could it possibly be done at the State level?

I am not one to say that I need "protection", I just want to be armed with knowledge, I need a basis of comparison.

Who can I turn to?

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD HELLER.

Copy to: Ford Motor Co., Mercury Division; U.S. Royal Tire Co.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce wrote a fair and equitable bill. Further, I was pleased that the able chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia, the Honorable HARLEY STAGGERS, presented an amendment which specified a time limit for the Secretary of Commerce to publish a uniform quality grading system for motor vehicle tires. This provision alone should insure many more miles of safe traveling for the driving public.

President on TVA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Nashville Tennessean reports favorably on the new law expanding the Tennessee Valley Authority's borrowing capacity by $1 billion.

The Nashville newspaper gives considerable editorial space to President Johnson's remarks in praise of TVA accomplishments when he signed the legislation. Among the President's points was that the new financing authority helps to guarantee the future of the area.

For its own part, the newspaper would have preferred to allow actual needs determine bonding requirements, but it welcomes the new $1.75 billion ceiling as more realistic than the previous $750 million. And it considers removal of the old limit a tribute to Tennessee's Members of Congress and others in the valley region.

To preserve this tribute, I make this editorial a part of the RECORD:

THE PRESIDENT ON TVA

In signing the billion dollar self financing amendment for the Tennessee Valley Authority, President Johnson said, "We have come here today to more than salute the past, we have also come to guarantee the future."

The President did salute the past in paying tribute to the TVA concept. "When I came to Washington, we were told that TVA was doomed to failure. We were told that electricity could not be marketed in low-income areas. Fortunately, better minds held sway.

"An area that just a few years ago was the cradle of poverty is now a growing and prospering American oasis," the President said.

The chief executive went on to note that the TVA has done more than bring cheap electricity to the homes and farms and industries. "And it has done more than breathe new life into the economy."

He pointed out that TVA has helped bring about a halt in land erosion, the modernization of farming methods, wholesale replanting of forests, the elimintaion of damaging floods and the creation of a vast new recreation area for millions of people.

Before signing the amendment, which permits the TVA to extend its borrowing authority to $1,750,000,000, President Johnson also explained that the increase will not involve "spending a cent of the taxpayers' money." He added with a smile that, "this may come as a surprise to some people, too."

The new limit permits TVA to walk fast, if not to run. And the future requires a fast pace. It is a tribute to Tennessee senators and congressmen and others in the valley region that the old limits have been removed. It would have been better to let needs determine the bonding requirements without any arbitrary ceiling, but at least the new ceiling is more realistic.

A Pacific Bankers' Association

SPEECH

OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the gentleman from California, the Honorable RICHARD T. HANNA, in his plea for meetings between bankers in this country, Canada, and the Orient to discuss the possibilities of forming a Pacific Bankers' Association. Representative HANNA is to be commended for the initiation of this proposal and for the groundwork he has laid by corresponding with bankers in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand, and the United States.

A proposed association of bankers like this has dynamic potential for the countries involved and for the Pacific area, in which I am vitally interested, particularly because of the implications for my State of Hawaii. Such an association would offer many benefits to its members in the form of mutual exchange of information on credit, on investment opportunities, on market potentials, and a variety of other topics of great utility to the economic progress of the nations involved.

Earlier this year, the Congress approved, and the President signed, a bill to create an Asian Development Bank, and I envision the Pacific Bankers' Association as a potential private counterpart, with many similar functions but with many services to its members that the Asian Development Bank was not designed to perform.

Like the Asian Development Bank, the Pacific Bankers' Association could be instrumental in aiding the underdeveloped countries in the Pacific region to speed up their economic development, specifically by providing the type of information and coordination necessary to stimulate export and import operations. Not only would current information and future prognostications about markets for various goods and raw materials be useful, but also the association could serve as a clearinghouse for details as to quality and standards necessary for a member nation to share in international trade.

The association would be a forum for members to meet personally and exchange ideas and information and would thereby serve an educational function for those nations striving to catch up with the competition. By disseminating information to financial institutions around the world, it could attract investment capital so badly needed if the Pacific region is to prosper in relation to the rest of the world. International financial dealings could be coordinated and expedited through cooperative arrangements worked out between members of such an association, facilitating the exchange of goods and materials.

Though we have several international organizations, such as the Asian Development Bank mentioned previously, already operating in promoting economic progress in the Pacific region, the Pacific Bankers' Association would provide a vital impetus from the private sector by enlisting the participation of banks in the area and by encouraging private citizens to consider the products and industry of this region as potential sources of investment.

I second Representative HANNA's call to the bankers of the Pacific nations to meet with representatives of the Western Hemisphere to conduct discussions into the possibilities of such a Pacific Bankers' Association. Nothing would be lost, and the potential benefits are inestimable.

Limitations on Farm Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, last year in considering the Agricultural Act of 1965, serious attemps were made in both the House and Senate to impose limitations on farm program benefits because of size of operation. Two attempts were made in the House, one in our Committee on Agriculture, on which I serve, and another from the House floor. I vigorously opposed both.

While both were defeated, the imposition of limitations is still a genuine threat. In my judgment, Mr. Speaker, it would be very unfair to impose such a grossly unfair handicap to a segment of our farmers. Such would be in direct conflict with the long-established policy of our Nation—equal treatment under law.

I would like to include as a part of my remarks an editorial on this subject which appeared in the July 1966, edition of Delta Council News, Stoneville, Miss., as follows:

THREAT OF LIMITATIONS SERIOUS

One of the most dangerous threats to agriculture and to the nation, since food and fiber are essential to the nation's welfare, is the repeated attempts to impose limitations on farm program benefits because of size of operation.

These repeated attempts can be attributed in part to a general lack of understanding of agriculture and its vital significance. Also, we must recognize that a greater number of Senators and Congressmen now represent urban areas and large population centers where most of the people are not self-employed. Senators and Congressmen representing such areas can "make points" with their constituents by attacking big business or big agriculture and by championing welfare programs, urban renewal projects, and by emphasis on consumer benefits.

The fact that some of these lawmakers are sincere, even if misguided, does not make the threat less serious, and efforts must be made to develop a better understanding of agriculture's contributions and problems.

While recent efforts to impose limitations have been defeated, this does not mean that amendments of this kind will automatically be defeated in the future. In fact, the most recent amendment had a good chance of passage had it not been for very effective and timely action by the National Cotton Council, Delta Council, Agricultural Council of Arkansas, Missouri Cotton Producers Association, Tennessee Agricultural Council, South Texas Cotton Improvement Association, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., El Paso Valley Cotton Association, the Arizona Cotton Association, California growers and the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

While agriculture is not as strong as formerly in the Halls of Congress, it is as important, if not more important to the nation, than ever before. With the warnings that have been given, it is imperative that agricultural organizations and agri-business groups join together in a coordinated, well-planned, effective program aimed at developing a better understanding of agriculture by the American public and the Congress of the United States.

National Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, this year the period extending from August 20 through August 27 is being celebrated as National Drum Corps Week to bring recognition to the contributions being made by thousands of our citizens, young and old alike, to the spirit of America.

No parade, public event, or patriotic ceremony would be complete without the stirring music, cadence, and colorful precision of our Nation's drum corps. They provide a vivid, living link with the history and priceless heritage which is ours in this country.

For several centuries the fife and drum were military expedients, used to rally troops and signal commands. From the great American Revolution, when Drummer William Dinman beat the call "To Arms" on Lexington Common, to the Civil War, when the drumming of the long roll began the Battle of Shiloh, the drum corps were a vital part of the forces which shaped our destiny. Even as late as World War I, drum signals were still prescribed in military manuals.

As more modern means of communications replaced the military function of our drum corps, their call of challenge and inspiration remained. Few of us have failed to be lifted in spirit and patriotism as a drum corps has passed by behind our Nation's flag. But there is another aspect of the hundreds of drum corps in this country which should be emphasized.

In communities all across America, hundreds of thousands of young men and women are devoting their time, energy, and enthusiasm during afterschool hours to the tremendous amount of practice which is necessary to the building of a proficient drum corps. Their parents, other interested citizens, and organizations are devoting large amounts of money, effort, and loving interest to help them in this effort. In doing so they are helping to promote the kind of character development and sense of personal responsibility and duty which is vital to the citizenship training of our young.

A drum corps offers its participants a sense of worthwhile accomplishment, of cooperation, of group spirit and belonging, a chance for travel and the sense of duty to one another. But of more immediate importance to the young people involved, belonging to a drum corps is fun, and it is clean, wholesome fun.

During this week approximately 10,000 participants are competing in each of the two largest of this year's uniformed group competitions. On Wednesday the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars presented the glittering "Million Dollar Pageant of Drums" in Jersey City. Then as the American Legion begins their annual convention in the Nation's Capital, the Legionnaires will sponsor the group contests which will climax with the brilliant "Parade of Champions" this Sunday. The thousands who will take part in these outstanding exhibitions, exhibitions of skill, determination and discipline, deserve our special best wishes and congratulations.

Contestants from my district and State are prominent participants in both the VFW and American Legion contests. I recall with pleasure the honors coming to Marlboro, Mass., when its outstanding American Legion drum and bugle corps took first place for several years in competition against units from all over the country.

I would like to commend all who are making our drum corps and other similar groups possible and for the contribution they are making to American life. Our Nation's drum corps offer a twofold service. They offer enjoyment to those of us privileged to see and hear them, and they offer opportunity and enrichment to those who make up their ranks. During this National Drum Corps Week let us express our appreciation to these deserving groups and wish for them increased support and success in their community work.

Redwood National Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time to inform my colleagues of the present negotiations between the Secretary of the Interior and the Miller Redwood Co. I also wish to point out to all concerned that efforts are being made to reach an agreement for the preservation of the beautiful cathedrallike redwood trees in a proposed Redwood National Park in California.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable THOMAS H. KUCHEL, and the Honorable DON H. CLAUSEN for their efforts to reach some common ground with the timber interests in preserving this segment of our natural heritage. I regret that the timber interests have approached this proposition in such an unyielding manner. I shall continue my efforts to reconcile the uncompromising position of the timber industry for the establishment of the Redwood National Park. In doing so, I insert in the RECORD the correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, and the officials of Miller Redwood Co. I recommend a reading of this correspondence:

INTERIOR RELEASES CORRESPONDENCE ON REDWOODS PRESERVATION

The Department of the Interior Saturday released copies of an exchange of correspondence between the Miller Redwood Co. and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, concerning the Department's effort to negotiate an agreement for preservation of the proposed Redwood National Park in California.

The correspondence is attached.

MILLER REDWOOD CO.,
Crescent City, Calif., August 18, 1966.

Hon. STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary, Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It was very nice of you to take time yesterday afternoon out of your busy schedule, to meet with myself, Mr. Darrell Schroeder and our counsel, concerning the proposed Redwood National Park. As we advised Senator KUCHEL, we have a perfectly open mind and were willing to listen to any suggestions that you may have.

As I understand what you have proposed, it is somewhat along the following lines:

Firstly, you feel that you can obtain from private foundations, some funds which would be used to make up the economic losses to the company if we were able to move our present cutting arrangements.

Secondly, additional funds would be available as option money on the property if we were able to agree on what the proper price for the property is.

Thirdly, we would negotiate as to what the true price of the land would be.

Fourthly, it was indicated that if there were deficiencies dollarwise in what you are able to offer, you felt you could arrange certain tax benefits that would make up such deficiencies.

Fifthly, it was indicated to us that your arrangement would be effective at least until the end of the next session of Congress, since you indicated that you were confident that a bill would be passed during the next session, and that if it did not pass the deal would be over with, but we would, nevertheless, keep the funds made available because of the economic loss of the movements, as well as any option money paid.

As we understand it, based upon the conversations, all of these negotiations would be contingent upon the company picking up and moving its cutting operations. Yet, you are aware that we had, only within the hour, testified that any moving of the cutting operations as described by yourself, would force the company to close down. This is apparently a condition precedent to such negotiations and as long as it remains as a condition, in all good faith we must advise you that we see no point in taking up your time and our time with such discussions.

As we stated in our letter to Senator KUCHEL of August 17, and repeated in the hearings before the Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the same date, we do feel a moral obligation in this issue and it is a moral obligation to all the people in Del Norte County who would be obviously hurt by the proposal. When we first started operations, we told the people we were there to stay. We are creating in the area a viable economy for the first time in three generations. We are there to stay. We repeat this position and hope that it will be finally accepted.

In the same meeting, we did suggest to you the possibility of viewing the matter from another aspect—namely, the redesigning of a park which would not put any company out of business and would not result in economic disaster. In fact, perhaps an alternative could be designed that would cost the Government considerably less. This was apparently met with general rejection. However, we must state in fairness that you did indicate you would be perhaps willing to discuss the "boundaries" within the present park proposal, but this seems to be the limitation of any redesignation.

During the pendency of the hearings, Senator CLINTON ANDERSON made it quite clear that he felt the price tag on the bill for the proposed park was not realistic, and it was apparent he felt for the Committee to properly judge the merits of the legislation that a realistic price should be included in the bill. In this we concur, because we are certain that when the Committee is appraised of the true costs involved, that they will know that greater value can be obtained for less elsewhere.

Consequently, we are prepared to discuss with you the true price that should be affixed to this bill, but such discussion should no way be construed as any diminution of the position that we have heretofore stated, namely that we stand opposed to the bill and we shall continue to oppose it with all the vigor that we can muster.

We respectfully await your advice.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD MILLER.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 19, 1966.

Mr. HAROLD MILLER,
Miller Redwood Co.,
Crescent City, Calif.

DEAR MR. MILLER: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 18, 1966. You refused to conduct a good-faith negotiation to devise a solution that would simultaneously protect the economic position of your company, preserve the integrity of the proposed National Park, and give the Congress time to deliberate. This is incredible.

The Senate Committee hearings held in Crescent City last month and in Washington this week make it clear there is overwhelming sentiment in Congress and the country for a Redwoods National Park. It is also plain from the statement which I made publicly at the hearing last Wednesday—and the assurances which I gave you later at my office—that we can obtain Foundation commitments which will enable us to pay your company losses it might sustain by moving your cutting operation outside the Park area.

Your unwillingness to even seriously discuss such a generous solution can only mean that you and your associates have elected to pursue an outrageous public-be-damned, conservation-be-damned approach to this whole issue.

Your reply makes it crystal clear that you and your company are determined to defeat by any means available the National Park plan transmitted to the Congress by President Johnson last February. I can only conclude, therefore, that the location of your logging operations along the State Park boundary and in other key spots is, in reality, a spite cutting action designed to destroy the great trees whose preservation is the main purpose of a Park in the Mill Creek watershed.

I must also squarely take issue with your assertion that any moving of your cutting operation "would force the company to close down." All of my timber management experts who are familiar with your operation are of the unanimous opinion that your company could move its cutting operation outside the boundary of the proposed park. Presently you are cutting about 250 acres per year. Even if your 6,000 acres of timberlands outside of the Park are of different type and quality than those 250 acres inside the Park which you are now cutting, you could double your acreage cut, adjust your mill operations, extend your log haul, and continue to operate your plant for several years if you wished. You would be compensated for any extra costs involved, your employees would be retained, your profits would not be affected, and you would have performed a great public service by your discontinuance of operations in the splendid old-growth Mill Creek stands proposed for inclusion in the National Park. These experts are of the opinion that such a move would entail additional costs to your company (roads to move equipment or extra transportation costs, etc.) but these are the very costs we have offered to pay if you will cease cutting within the proposed Park.

If this were done it is obvious none of your employees in Del Norte County would lose jobs—and therefore your assertion that you owe a "moral obligation to all the people of Del Norte County" is a weak and threadbare argument. In fact, the people of Del Norte County will in the long run benefit greatly from establishment of the National Park. If your economic situation and costs are protected (as we have proposed) do you owe no moral obligation to the Congress, or to the people of the United States?

I urge that you reconsider your ill-advised decision and enter into immediate negotiations which will lead to a settlement of this controversy which is in the national interest.

Sincerely,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Fifteen Rutgers Professors Protest Ejection of Professor Kinoy at HUAC Hearings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in last week's investigative phase of the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings on the anti-Vietnam movement, the Nation was witness to the extraordinary and shocking scene of an attorney being physically ejected from the hearing while making a point of law to the committee. Prof. Arthur Kinoy, whether he was right or wrong on that point he was attempting to make, had the right nonetheless to state his argument. The disgraceful, ugly handling of a lawyer whose client has the undeniable right to counsel makes a travesty of justice and legal proceedings, the committee, and the Congress.

Under unanimous consent I include the following statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Therein, 15 colleagues of Professor Kinoy from the law school at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey protest the treatment of Professor Kinoy and defend his right and responsibility to press vigorously in defense of his client. The statement follows:

We the undersigned, colleagues of Professor Arthur Kinoy on the faculty of the Rutgers Law School wish, as lawyers and as professors of law, to express our outrage at the manner in which Professor Kinoy was yesterday physically brutalized while arguing legal points before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives.

Professor Kinoy was objecting to the taking in public session of testimony on the ground that it tended to defame, degrade or incriminate his client, asking the Committee to go into executive session, asking for a transcript and reserving the right to cross-examine. These requests may well have been properly raised by Professor Kinoy under Rule XI(26) of the House of Representatives. This area of the law is not clearly defined. Similar requests had repeatedly been heard by this Committee during the hearings without yesterday's extreme reaction on the part of the Committee. Even if the points he raised were not correct, however, and even if he was technically out of order in raising them, Professor Kinoy was still properly acting as a member of the bar, conscientiously discharging his duty to his client. Vigorous advocacy before legislative hearings, as well as before courts, is a central and vital part of the American legal tradition.

From time to time a dedicated lawyer runs the risk of transgressing the technical rules of judicial or legislative decorum in defending his client's interests. Indeed, to refrain from taking an action when it is not clear, whether or not that action will be a breach of decorum would be to compromise the lawyer's primary duty to his client.

When a lawyer thus transgresses the rules of decorum, it is clearly proper for a court or legislative Committee to admonish or otherwise discipline him. Such action is necessary to the maintenance of orderly proceedings. However, the action of the Committee in ordering a number of guards to physically seize and eject an attorney arguing his client's cause, goes far beyond what is necessary to preserve order.

The rules of the Committee specifically provide that witnesses before it are entitled to counsel. That right is not abrogated by the unpopularity or the extremity or the content of the witness' political views. In terrorizing and intimidating a lawyer, the Committee created such a hostile atmosphere as to make a mockery of the right to counsel. This position was taken by other lawyers present, representing persons subpoenaed by the Committee and prompted their withdrawal from the Committee room. Those who attack a client by attacking his lawyer strike at the very roots of due process and fundamental fairness.

We do not express a view on the question of the war in Viet Nam or on the question on the propriety of the existence of the House Committee or on the question of the propriety of this particular inquiry of the House Committee or on the litigation in which that Committee is now involved. We do not all agree on all of these subjects. We do, however, agree that the Committee's action in causing Professor Kinoy to be brutally seized and ejected is a shocking abuse of its power, an affront to all members of the Bar and a threat to the legal rights of all citizens.

Frank Askin, David Bazelon, Alexander Brooks, Robert A. Carter, Charles Cottingham, Vincent E. Fiordalisi, Ruth B. Ginsburg, John G. Graham, David Haber, Willard Heckel, dean, Eli Jarmel, John Lowenthal, Gerald R. Moran, Eva H. Morreale, J. Allen Smith.

The Upward Bound Project of UCLA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding, yet little noted, example of what our war on poverty is doing has come to my attention. The Upward Bound project of UCLA has been opening and broadening horizons for high school youth and giving them a taste of college life. Thereby, talented, potentially vital members of their communities are being recruited to all the various arenas of higher learning. The program's success is due in large part to the thoughtful, dedicated, intelligent efforts of groups such as the UCLA Academic Senate Special Committee for the Advancement of Education for Secondary School Students headed by Prof. Bertram H. Raven, and individuals such as Mrs. Vivian Gordon, assistant director of the porject at UCLA.

Unfortunately, however, good news is no news. The scattered incidents of fights and mismanagement are constantly dredged up for effect while the vast majority of the poverty war's work—outstanding and inspiring as it is—goes unheralded. Projects such as this one at UCLA typify and keynote the work of the Office of Economic Opportunity in its fight against the roots of poverty—long and short term.

The war on poverty is the finest example of creative nonviolence. It seeks to use the Molotov cocktails of Federal funds mixed with local imagination and manpower to help the poor blast their way into the world of decent living, already enjoyed by 160 millions of us. Yet even this attempt to remedy the wrongs of hundreds of years has become a political punching bag, receiving roundhouse rights from those who disbelieve in helping others help themselves and jabs of innuendo from those who masquerade as friends of the deprived.

In the midst of this hullabaloo, there are some oases of peace. Indeed, if there is any one program that has been developed during the course of this 20-month-old campaign to eradicate misery which has been praised by all and faulted by none, it is the Project Upward Bound. The program is as effective as its name implies. It seeks through a combination of intensive education in the summer and year-round followthrough sessions to prepare and encourage high school students from low-income families to pursue college careers.

The statistics of its success are disarming. Last summer, some 2,061 students had an opportunity to participate in the first experimental courses. Where are they now? Enrolled in college are 1,516; 160 are in academic high schools; 100 are at private preparatory schools; and 217 have been attending classes at night and over weekends while working to finance regular high school courses.

This summer, the number of participants has multiplied tenfold: 20,418 students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades are currently enrolled for 8 weeks at colleges and universities throughout this country. They are endeavoring to obtain an adequate academic base for college attendance. The Federal cost of these Upward Bound projects at 224 institutions of higher education is $27,674,577, with another $3 million-plus coming from the communities and colleges in which the programs are being conducted. It took us nearly 8 years to increase National Defense Education Act training institutes for teachers up to this level. The Office of Economic Opportunity has managed to approach this mark within 12 months.

Hordes of statistics often serve only to disguise the human dimension of these programs. Perhaps the best way to understand what Project Upward Bound is all about is to look at one particular example. One of the programs with which I am most familiar is being held now on the University of California at Los Angeles campus under the sponsorship of the UCLA Academic Senate Special Committee for the Advancement of Education for Secondary School Students.

The 10th, 11th, and 12th graders who are attending this program—and there are 73 of them—come primarily from a high school in the Watts area as well as another high school in an equally economically depressed area of East Los Angeles. They are closely supervised and aided by a staff composed of approximately 30 members of the permanent UCLA faculty assisted by various junior counselors, tutor-counselors, teacher-tutors, and administrative personnel.

A sample daily schedule suggests what a new life is like for these young men and women who are able to avoid a long, hot summer while residing in a campus dormitory with Peace Corps trainees. From 7:15 to 8 in the morning, they eat breakfast. At 8 o'clock, there is a chalk talk that lasts until 8:30, at which time they head for 3 hours of classes. From 11:30 to 1 in the afternoon is set aside for lunch and recreation, followed by 3 hours devoted to research projects, tutorials, or interest group activities. From 4 to 5:45, there is a free period with dinner beginning at 5:45. Study period or tutorials consume 2 hours from 7 until 9 p.m., with dormitory activities taking the students up to lights out at 11.

The variety of possible courses they are offered is the best indication of this program's efforts to build up their self-respect by treating them as intellectual adults. Instead of remedial drivel designed to deaden interest and evoke apathy, they can take, if they wish, a course in computer programing in which they will be taught to write programs and operate computers; a course in psychology delving into the personality and crucial problem that affect society and the individual; a course in theater arts; a course in molecular biology involving the discovery method, not memorization; and, perhaps most important of all, a course on anthropology and the culture of the American Negro, which explores West African civilizations and their impact upon contemporary Negro culture, the slave trade, the plantation system, the development of racial prejudice in America, the history of the civil rights movement, and all meaningful aspects of American Negro culture, including religion and the arts.

The teaching of these courses stresses questioning, reasoning, and evaluation. There is close rapport between faculty and students. All students enroll in two elective courses, a discussion group, college guidance, and physical education. In the afternoon, they pursue individual research projects to increase their awareness of careers that are open to them, to increase their confidence in their own abilities, and to develop their knowledge. They also have the option to take two more electives. A full nonformal program of educational and cultural trips and athletics rounds out their exciting days.

The quality of this program is a tribute both to the hard-working, imaginative, and sympathetic UCLA staff which is directing it and to the Office of Economic Opportunity which brought it into being.

Playing It Too Safe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, many members of this House have questioned decisions of the Supreme Court which severely restrict the powers of our law enforcement agencies.

Examples of the difficulties now confronting our police officers are coming to light daily.

A particularly disquieting instance occurred in my district recently which I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues.

During investigation of a brutal slaying, law enforcement officers in Monterey County, Calif.—mindful of the strictures placed upon them in the performance of their official duties—felt it necessary to curtail the release of information which normally is made available to the news media—lest their case somehow be prejudiced by pre-trial publicity.

Mr. Speaker, this state of affairs is manifestly deplorable and cannot be santioned permanently.

An editorial appearing in the August 11, 1966 edition of the Salinas Californian comments on this very serious problem, and succinctly emphasizes the right, yes, the duty, of society, through its duly-constituted law enforcement organizations, to preserve law and order without unreasonable restraints.

The full text of the editorial, entitled "Playing It Too Safe," follows:

PLAYING IT TOO SAFE

The new role of the United States Supreme Court in "legislating" instead of interpreting basic law in law enforcement procedures became sharply apparent in Monterey County this week.

The Court's seeming preoccupation with defending the accused was reflected in the handling of the investigation of the gruesome robbery-killings in the King City area—one of the most brutal and cold-blooded the county has suffered. Monterey County law enforcement officers, hamstrung by recent court decisions, were justifiably fearful that one false move could prejudice their case. Consequently, they clamped an embargo on news, which brought an unfavorable reaction from California readers. Quite obviously they were trying to be meticulous in protecting the rights of the accused, but we believe they "overreacted" in some particulars.

Relations between law enforcement officers and the news media in Monterey County have been excellent over the years and records show there never has been a change of venue or dismissal of a criminal case in Monterey County because of prejudicial pretrial publicity.

It's fine for the Supreme Court to concern itself with the protection of the criminal. Ideologically, it's noble because under our constitution, every human, regardless of race, religion or financial status, has a right to equal treatment. That he doesn't always get it is an acknowledged human weakness in our administration of the law. But for every suspected criminal who is mistreated, hundreds of innocent citizens are being mugged and robbed, raped and killed. Crime is at a frightening high throughout the nation and Monterey County is having its share. It is unsafe to walk the streets in many communities.

Furthermore, there is very little evidence that our present criminal procedures victimize innocent suspects to any significant degree. The records of appeals show this. If there were a real and present danger of unfair investigative methods it would seem that prosecution in federal criminal trials would hardly fail 30 per cent of the time, as records now indicate; that only 25 per cent of known crimes are solved.

This is not a criticism of the county's law enforcement officers. We realize that the recent decisions of the courts have made their positions in criminal investigation almost untenable. It's hardly worth their efforts to painstakingly build a case and then have it thrown out because of the many stupid technicalities that now favor the criminal.

Actually the court's decisions seem to indicate that we are living in a police state, subject to daily fear of unlawful entry and deprivation of our rights by enforcement officers.

That the court is legislating, rather than interpreting, basic law was made clear when it declared its recent ruling on the interrogation of suspects was not retroactive. This was new law based upon the opinion of a five-man majority as enunciated on a certain date. This, we, believe, is not the true role of the highest tribunal.

National Drum and Bugle Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, August 20 through 27 has been designated National Drum and Bugle Corps Week. I would like to join the thousands of young men and women throughout the country in their enthusiastic efforts to promote wider recognition of this worthwhile youth activity. Recognition should also be given to the sponsoring organizations and devoted advisers who make possible the continued growth of drum and bugle corps.

One of these individuals is the national chairman, Mr. Harvey Berish. In his essay, "The Art of Drum Corps," Mr. Berish has pointed out the value of drum corps. He writes:

> The art of drum corps is rigid and exacting. It is clean and inspiring. It has risen through its own efforts to its present stature in our communities and neighborhoods.
>
> More and more it is becoming recognized as one of the most effective of youth activities, and despite the unyielding discipline it requires of its members, it is becoming more and more accepted by the young people of our hemisphere in search of a worthwhile activity.

As the Representative of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, I am especially proud of the Reading Buccaneers of VFW Post 179 in Reading, Pa. This post-sponsored drum and bugle corps has earned for itself an outstanding reputation for both the quality of its music and the precision of its drills.

All the many virtues characteristic of the American people are represented in the Reading Buccaneers. In addition to winning a number of national VFW championships, the Buccaneers have been winners of international competition in Canada.

The Buccaneers are carrying on in the best tradition of a drummer named William Dinman who beat the call "To Arms" which began the American Revolution on Lexington Common. This drum roll signaled a new era in individual freedom. It signaled the beginning of a struggle which culminated in the birth of our great Nation.

Today as a drum and bugle corps passes by with its colorful bearing and rolling cadence we cannot help but be reminded of that great struggle of our past. And as we look into the faces of these proud young marchers we see too our Nation's future passing on review.

I am sure my colleagues will join me in wishing continued success and growth to all the drum and bugle corps of Amercia including Reading's own famous Buccaneers.

Black Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following statement published in the New York Times of July 31, 1966. I urge its careful reading by my colleagues of Congress:

BLACK POWER

(Statement by National Committee of Negro Churchmen)

We, an informal group of Negro churchmen in America are deeply disturbed about the crisis brought upon our country by historic distortions of important human realities in the controversy about "black power." What we see, shining through the variety of rhetoric is not anything new but the same old problem of power and race which has faced our belowed country since 1619.

We realize that neither the term "power" nor the term "Christian Conscience" are easy matters to talk about, and especially in the context of race relations in America. The fundamental distortion facing us in the controversy about "black power" is rooted in a gross imbalance of power and conscience between Negroes and white Americans. It is this distortion, mainly, which is responsible for the widespread, though often inarticulate, assumption that white people are justified in getting what they want through the use of power, but that Negro Americans must, either by nature or by circumstances, make their appeal only through consicence. As a result, the power of white men and the conscience of black men have both been corrupted. The power of white men is corrupted because it meets little meaningful resistance from Negroes to temper it and keep white men from aping God. The conscience of black men is corrupted because, having no power to implement the demands of conscience, the concern for justice is transmuted into a distorted form of love, which, in the absence of justice, becomes chaotic self-surrender. Powerlessness breeds a race of beggars. We are faced now with a situation where conscience-less power meets powerless conscience, threatening the very foundations of our nation.

Therefore, we are impelled by conscience to address at least four groups of people in areas where clarification of the controversy is of the most urgent necessity. We do not claim to present the final word. It is our hope, however, to communicate meanings from our experience regarding power and certain elements of conscience to help interpret more adequately the dilemma in which we are all involved.

I. TO THE LEADERS OF AMERICA: POWER AND FREEDOM

It is of critical importance that the leaders of this nation listen also to a voice which says that the principal source of the threat to our nation comes neither from the riots erupting in our big cities, nor from the disagreements among the leaders of the civil rights movement, nor even from mere raising of the cry for "black power.' These events, we believe, are but the expression of the judgment of God upon our nation for its failure to use its abundant resources to serve the real well-being of people, at home and abroad.

We give our full support to all civil rights leaders as they seek for basically American goals, for we are not convinced that their mutual reinforcement of one another in the past is bound to end in the future. We would hope that the public power of our nation will be used to strengthen the civil rights movement and not to manipulate or further fracture it.

We deplore the overt violence of riots, but we believe it is more important to focus on the real sources of these eruptions. These sources may be abetted inside the ghetto, but their basic causes lie in the silent and covert violence which white middle-class America inflicts upon the victims of the inner city. The hidden, smooth and often smiling decisions of American leaders which tie a white noose of suburbia around the necks, and which pin the backs of the masses of Negroes against the steaming ghetto walls—without jobs in a booming economy; with dilapidated and segregated educational systems in the full view of unenforced laws against it; in short: the failure of American leaders to use American power to create equal opportunity *in life* as well as *in law*—this is the real problem and not the anguished cry for "black power."

From the point of view of the Christian faith, there is nothing necessarily wrong with concern for power. At the heart of the Protestant reformation is the belief that ultimate power belongs to God alone and that men become most inhuman when concentrations of power lead to the conviction—overt or covert—that any nation, race or organization can rival God in this regard. At issue in the relations between whites and Negroes in America, is the problem of inequality of power. Out of this imbalance grows the disrespect of white men for the Negro personality and community, and the disrespect of Negroes for themselves. This is a fundamental root of human injustice in America. In one sense, the concept of "black power" reminds us of the need for and the possibility of authentic democracy in America.

We do *not* agree with those who say that we must cease expressing concern for the acquisition of power lest we endanger the "gains" already made by the civil rights movement. The fact of the matter is there have been few substantive gains since about 1950 in this area. The gap has constantly widened between the incomes of non-whites relative to the whites. Since the Supreme Court decision of 1954, de facto segregation in every major city in our land has increased rather than decreased. Since the middle of the 1950s unemployment among Negroes has gone up rather than down while unemployment has decreased in the white community.

While there has been some progress in some areas for equality for Negroes, this progress has been limited mainly to middle-class Negroes who represent only a small minority of the larger Negro community.

These are the hard facts that we must all face together. Therefore, we must not take the position that we can continue in the same old paths.

When American leaders decide to serve the real welfare of pepole instead of war and destruction; when American leaders are forced to make the rebuilding of our cities first priority on the nation's agenda; when American leaders are forced by the American people to quit misusing and abusing American power; then will the cry for "black power" become inaudible, for the framework in which all power in America operates would include the power and experience of black men as well as those of white men. In that way, the fear of the power of each group would be removed. America is our beloved homeland. But, America is not God. Only God can do everything. America and the other other nations of the world must decide which among a number of alternatives they will choose.

II. TO WHITE CHURCHMEN: POWER AND LOVE

As black men who were long ago forced out of the white church to create and to wield "black power," we fail to understand the emotional quality of the outcry of some clergy against the use of the term today. It is not enough to answer that "integration" is the solution. For it is precisely the nature of the operation of power under some forms of integration which is being challenged. The Negro Church was created as a result of the refusal to submit to the indignities of a false kind of "integration" in which all power was in the hands of white people. A more equal sharing of power is prescisely what is required as the precondition of authentic human interaction. We understand the growing demand of Negro and white youth for a more honest kind of integration; one which increases rather than decreases the capacity of the disinherited to participate with power in all of the structures of our common life. Without this capacity to *participate with power*—i.e., to have some organized political and economic strength to really influence people with whom one interacts—integration is not meaningful. For the issue is not one of racial balance but of honest interracial interaction.

For this kind of interaction to take place, all people need power, whether black or white. We regard as sheer hypocrisy or as a blind and dangerous illusion the view that opposes love to power. Love should be a controlling element in power, but what love opposes is precisely the misuse and abuse of power, not power itself. So long as white churchmen continue to moralize and misinterpret Christian love, so long will justice continue to be subverted in this land.

III. TO NEGRO CITIZENS: POWER AND JUSTICE

Both the anguished cry for "black power" and the confused emotional response to it can be understood if the whole controversy is put in the context of American history. Especially must we understand the irony involved in the pride of Americans regarding their ability to act as individuals on the one hand, and their tendency to act as members of ethnic groups on the other hand. In the tensions of this part of our history is revealed both the tragedy and the hope of human redemption in America.

America has asked its Negro citizens to fight for opportunity *as individuals* whereas at certain points in our history what we have needed most has been opportunity for the whole group, not just selected and approved Negroes. Thus in 1863, the slaves were made legally free, as individuals, but the real question regarding personal and group power to maintain that freedom was pushed aside. Power at that time for a mainly rural people meant land and tools to work the land. In the words of Thaddeus Stevens, power meant "40 acres and a mule". But this power was not made available to the slaves and we see the results today in the pushing of a landless peasantry off the farms into big cities where they come in search mainly of the power to be free. What they find are only the formalities of unenforced legal freedom. So we must ask, "what is the nature of the power which we seek and need today?" Power today is essentially organizational power. It is not a thing lying about in the streets to be fought over. It is a thing which, in some measure, already belongs to Negroes and which must be developed by Negroes in relationship with the great resources of this nation.

Getting power necessarily involves reconciliation. We must first be reconciled to ourselves lest we fail to recognize the resources we already have and upon which we can build. We must be reconciled to ourselves as persons and to ourselves as an historical group. This means we must find our way to a new self image in which we can feel a normal sense of pride in self, including our variety of skin color and the manifold textures of our hair. As long as we are filled with hatred for ourselves we will be unable to respect others.

At the same time, if we are seriously concerned about power then we must build upon that which we already have. "Black power" is already present to some extent in the Negro church, in Negro fraternities and sororities, in our professional associations, and in the opportunities afforded to Negroes who make decisions in some of the integrated organizations of our society.

We understand the reasons by which these limited forms of "black power" have been rejected by some of our people. Too often the Negro church has stirred its members away from the reign of God in *this world* to a distorted and complacent view of *another worldly* conception of God's power. We commit ourselves as churchmen to make more meaningful in the life of our institution our conviction that Jesus Christ reigns in the "here" and "now" as well as in the future he brings in upon us. We shall, therefore, use more of the resources of our churches in working for human justice in the places of social change and upheaval where our Master is already at work.

At the same time, we would urge that Negro social and professional organizations develop new roles for engaging the problem of equal opportunity and put less time into the frivolity of idle chatter and social waste.

We must not apologize for the existence of this form of group power, for we have been oppressed as a group, not as individuals. We will not find our way out of the oppression until both we and America accept the need for Negro Americans as well as for Jews, Italians, Poles and white Anglo-Saxon Protestants, among others, to have and to wield group power.

However, if power is sought merely as an end in itself, it tends to turn upon those who seek it. Negroes need power in order to participate more effectively at all levels of the life of our nation. We are glad that none of those civil rights leaders who have asked for "black power" have suggested that it means a new form of isolationism or a foolish effort at domination. But we must be clear about why we need to be reconciled with the white majority. It is *not* because we are only one-tenth of the population in America; for we do not need to be reminded of the awesome power wielded by the 90% majority. We see and feel that power every day in the destructions heaped upon our families and upon the nation's cities. We do not need to be threatened by such cold and heartless statements. For we are men, not children, and we are growing out of our fear of that power, which can hardly hurt us any more in the future than it does in the present or has in the past. Moreover, those bare figures conceal the potential political strength which is ours if we organize properly in the big cities and establish effective alliances.

Neither must we rest our concern for reconciliation with our white brothers on the fear that failure to do so would damage gains already made by the civil rights movement. If those gains are in fact real, they will withstand the claims of our people for power and justice, not just for a few select Negroes here and there, but for the masses of our citizens. We must rather rest our concern for reconciliation on the firm ground that we and all other Americans *are* one. Our history and destiny are indissolubly linked. If the future is to belong to any of us, it must be prepared for all of us whatever our racial or religious background. For in the final analysis, we are *persons* and the power of all groups must be wielded to make visible our common humanity.

The future of America will belong to neither white or black unless all Americans work together at the task of rebuilding our cities. We must organize not only among ourselves but with other groups in order that we can, together, gain power sufficient to change this nation's sense of what is *now* important and what must be done *now*. We must work with the remainder of the nation to organize whole cities for the task of making the rebuilding of our cities first priority in the use of our resources. This is more important than who gets to the moon first or the war in Vietnam.

To accomplish this task we cannot expend our energies in spastic or ill tempered explosions without meaningful goals. We must move from the politics of philanthropy to the politics of metropolitan development for equal opportunity. We must relate all groups of the city together in new ways in order that the truth of our cities might be laid bare and in order that, together, we can lay claim to the great resources of our nation to make truth more human.

IV. TO THE MASS MEDIA: POWER AND TRUTH

The ability or inability of all people in America to understand the upheavals of our day depends greatly on the way power and truth operate in the mass media. During the Southern demonstrations for civil rights, you men of the communications industry performed an invaluable service for the entire country by revealing plainly to our ears and eyes, the ugly truth of a brutalizing system of overt discrimination and segregation. Many of you were mauled and injured, and it took courage for you to stick with the task. You were instruments of change and not merely purveyors of unrelated facts. You were able to do this by dint of personal courage and by reason of the power of national news agencies which supported you.

Today, however, your task and ours is more difficult. The truth that needs revealing today is not so clear-cut in its outlines, nor is there a national consensus to help you form revelant points of view. Therefore, nothing is now more important than that you look for a variety of sources of truth in order that the limited perspectives of all of us might be corrected. Just as you related to a broad spectrum of people in Mississippi instead of relying only on police records and establishment figures, so must you operate in New York City, Chicago and Cleveland.

The power to support you in this endeavor *is present* in our country. It must be searched out. We desire to use our limited influence to help relate you to the variety of experience in the Negro community so that limited controversies are not blown up into the final truth about us. The fate of this country is, to no small extent, dependent upon how you interpret the crises upon us, so that human truth is disclosed and human needs are met.

(For further information about this statement, contact: National Committee of Negro Churchmen, % Commission on Religion and Race, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, Tel. (212) 870-2439.)

SIGNATORIES

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(Organizational affiliation given for identification purposes only.)

A Solemn Moment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, prophets of doom are abroad in our land predicting the decline of our great Republic. I believe we are on the dawn of the greatest era in our Nation's history.

For the faint-hearted and those who lack courage, I would like to commend the following article by Henry J. Taylor which appeared in the Aiken, S.C., Standard & Review on August 4, 1966:

JEFFERSON, SYMBOL OF LIBERTY

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—Thomas Jefferson, born here and buried here, is inevitably associated in the public mind with the Declaration of Independence. The entire newspaper world associates Jefferson, in turn, with one of his most significant statements:

"Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."

The intellectual growth we trace in history was a thin streak, at first, in a world of tumultuous ignorance—like a mere line of light coming through the chink of an opening door and piercing into a darkened room. But slowly it widened, it grew. And at last came the time when the door, at the push of the printer, began to open more and more universally to bathe its light in all languages on mankind.

Jefferson's concept regarding newspapers, of course, was that a government without newspapers would lead to tyranny, whereas newspapers without a government would lead to the formation (under public supervision) of a government by the people.

Every tyrant loathes freedom of the press. He loathes it because he fears it. It was the first "atomic bomb." It has overthrown countless powerful governments. It represents the powerful arrival of the truth.

"Let facts be submitted to a candid world," said Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence. And we still have a power in our great country that must not go to sleep—the power of an informed people.

At home we do not want to live with the feeling that no matter what happens next we're somehow being thrown away And we hope to live where all the people can live together in a smaller world, at a higher level of prosperity, without wars. And we also hope, for our security and the peace of the world, that we will live where those of us who are Americans can be proud of that fact; where the statement, "Civis Americanus sum," will command respect everywhere. For we are the citizens of no mean state.

Yet the news reader today is so continually dismayed, so often sickened and discouraged by the truth as it arrives, that millions—with some justice—say: "I can't take any more. I hate to pick up a newspaper and read what's happening today."

Well, unfortunately, there's so much to know in this world that none of us can know very much. Each of us reads just enough to realize how immense are the problems. We think just enough to realize what is required to meet the tasks that face the United States.

May I ask you to read only a few words more? An editorial:

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not in the lifetime of most men . . . has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time.

"The political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty. Russia hangs, as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent, on the horizons; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the world's disturbed relations with China. It is a solemn moment and no man can foresee the end of our troubles."

A solemn moment. Yes, the writer was right. But it was not the end of the world.

This editorial appeared in Harper's Weekly in October, 1857.

In the century since 1857 America has made more progress than in all the years that go back to the Declaration of Independence; made more progress, in fact, than has been made by the human race as a whole in all the preceding centuries from the first day of human history.

Oh, yes, there have been many, many other times when things were stacked against us and we have somehow pulled through. We will again. This country was made for faith, not fear.

Vietnam Prepares for September Elections

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, with the opening of South Vietnam's formal political campaign on tomorrow, the world is anxiously awaiting this southeast Asian nation's free elections to be held on September 11, 1966.

The framework to elect a constitutional assembly has been established and it is encouraging to note that Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has been actively promoting the coming elections. Displaying a departure from his usual military stance, Premier Ky has launched an educational program for the new electorate. He has held meetings with both civilian and military leaders, and pledged an election which would be fair and open. He has assured the Vietnamese populace that the elections would be supervised by candidates, civil servants, students, and military cadets.

Premier Ky's efforts in connection with the September elections were reviewed in a Saigon dispatch from Associated Press Writer George McArthur. Entitled "Election Season in Vietnam," the informative dispatch appeared in the August 10, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Having met Mr. McArthur in the Philippines last November I am pleased to submit his article for inclusion in the Record:

Election Season in Vietnam

(By George McArthur)

Saigon.—Apparently reluctant no longer, Premier Nguyen Cao Ky is warming up to South Viet Nam's elections for a constitutional assembly, now only a month away.

With an air of increasing confidence, the 35-year-old military boss is playing a hard game of domestic politics. Even his critics agree that the dapper air vice marshal is promoting the September 11 elections now, although he only grudgingly accepted the idea last April, at the height of a Buddhist crisis.

Ky recently placed his senior colleagues before the press for a comprehensive, rose-tinted state of the nation report—military, political and economic.

He followed up with speeches and public appearances. He has seen a stream of callers, foreign and Vietnamese. He has ordered the military governors of the nation's 43 provinces to call in local notables and explain what the elections are about. By all accounts, those meetings were well attended, frequently in such neutral settings as schoolhouses.

Ky also summoned all province chiefs to Saigon for a three-day election conference, attended by other military—and civilian—leaders. Ky opened the meetings by pledging honest voting supervised by candidates, civil servants, students and military cadets.

Ky also has permitted his former chief rival, General Nguyen Chan Thi, to fly to the United States for an indefinite visit, despite an embarrassing six-months prison sentence Thi incurred for guessing wrong.

All this has given rise to some optimism about the elections. The optimism is most noticeable at the U.S. Embassy, which likes to dispatch good news to President Johnson.

On the other side of the ledger is the skeptical view of some officials, both Vietnamese and American, that the Premier is engaged primarily in an astute maneuver to sugarcoat his military rule and retain power.

Ky's statement that he would not be a presidential candidate in any future election has not dispelled the idea he will be. While Ky remains air force commander, as he says he will, the aloof little man with the well trimmed mustache will be a power in Saigon.

Some facts of Vietnamese life cloud the prospects for civilian rule. It is difficult to envision an anti-Communist government in South Viet Nam which would not be under profound military influence.

Apart from the Viet Cong, military forces comprise the only nationwide political force of any effectiveness, with the possible exception of the minority Catholics. Buddhists, Confucianists and other sects making up the majority are fragmented and have yet to produce either positive programs or appealing leadership. The labor movement is politically feeble. So-called independent politicians have not ignited any significant section of public opinion, even in cities where some have relatively large followings.

The elections are not designed to oust soldiers from government life, but rather to produce an anti-Communist assembly with the specific—and only—task of writing a constitution.

The military-civilian directory, technically bossed by the chief of state, Lieutenant General Nguyen Van Thieu, can amend the draft constitution which the assembly will draw up, but amendments can be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the assembly. Within 30 days after it is completed, Thieu must officially promulgate the constitution.

The assembly will have 117 seats. Nine will be filled by mountain tribesmen, four by border people of Cambodian extraction, and 104 will be elected by the rest of the population.

Despite the complications, more than 700 candidates applied. The military screening committee, appointed by the regime, accepted 629, after eliminating those deemed to be tainted by communism or neutralism.

About 50 of the candidates are military men, not all of them supported by Ky and the military junta. The rest can amend the draft constitution which represent a cross section of literate Vietnamese. Their political inclinations are unlikely to become clear until the formal campaign is permitted to start August 26.

The government limits printing costs for leaflets or posters—and does the printing itself.

The Greeks Aren't Gullible

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it would be well for our State Department to follow the example of some of our allies in the conduct of foreign affairs and their perspective on communism. In an effort to provoke the State Department's thought processes, I insert in the Record, two articles by the distinguished international columnist, Dumitru Danielopol. They appeared in the Thursday, August 4, and the Friday, July 22, editions of the Aurora Beacon-News of Illinois:

[From the Aurora Beacon-News, July 22, 1966]

Dumitru Danielopol Comments—The Greeks Aren't Gullible

Athens.—Don't talk to the Greeks about economic progress behind the Iron Curtain. They will laugh in your face.

"What progress?" they ask.

"Before the war the Greek peasants' standard of living was the lowest in Eastern Europe, now it is the highest," one Greek official told me.

In the Peloponnesus it is estimated that 80 per cent of the farmers drive their own cars. In neighbouring Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia the figure doesn't approach 5 per cent.

Greeks are considered among the most astute businessmen in the world. Typically, they trade with Iron Curtain countries. They are in a position to know the Communist facts of life.

Communist propaganda may beguile President Johnson's missions of American businessmen, gullible Western journalists, but not the Greeks.

"Marxism has been good for us," taunted one Greek merchant in a recent conversation with an Eastern European Communist. "Before the war we used to buy wheat from you, now you come to buy wheat from us."

This just about sums up the situation in that part of Europe.

The Marxists destroyed their farmers, whom they considered class enemies, and they lost the means to feed their people. All the disasters that ensued are the consequence of the application of Marxist theories.

"You can compare Marx with a doctor who prescribes a cure for a disease he doesn't understand," one Greek official told me. "He wrote his book in the early days of the industrial revolution. He did not know what was wrong and why. He prescribed a blindfold cure. It was all nonsense."

The economics of the much ballyhooed tourist boom in Bulgaria and Romania was explained to me by an expert in Greek tourism which has become a fine art in this country.

The Greeks figure that in order to make money a hotel must be busy eight months a year.

On the Communist Black Sea coast the weather dictates a season of three to three and a half months. This means that they are operating at a loss. There is no remedy. But the Reds continue to build hotels and the more they build the more they lose.

In their anguish to get hard currencies, both Romania and Bulgaria are offering bargain prices for tourists from Western Europe.

For $200 or $250 one can get from Paris to Mamaia or Varna and back and spend three weeks at a Black Sea resort. This implies a very heavy loss, to their economies.

"It wouldn't be so bad," said one woman who spent a few days at a Bulgarian resort, "but the life there is so boring. There is nothing to do after one comes back from the beach—nowhere to go, nothing to see, nothing to buy that one wants or can use, no natives to talk to because they are kept away from foreigners.

"That is no vacation."

In economic terms this means that the losses incurred to the Communist economies by Government "give away" tourist programs, cannot be compensated in other ways.

From the Greek frontier to Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria there are 100 miles of bad road.

"You can't even get a cup of coffee on that road and there are only two gas stations," said the woman.

Doesn't this cut-rate Communist tourism compete with Greece's own business?

"Not really," said the Athens officials. "We cater to a different type of tourist, people who enjoy comfort, good food, good roads, good hotels, good sport."

The Greeks provide accommodations for the less well-heeled tourists. There are hotels and camps on the mainland and around the islands. Many artists, students, etc. come here to work, study or relax.

"Don't forget, people don't come to Greece only for the bathing. There are many things to see of great historical and archeological value.

"This is a year-round tourist land."

Can the Communists continue to operate indefinitely at a loss in the face of this Greek competition?

"Of course not," laughed the Athens official. "You cannot spend yourself rich."

[From the Aurora Beacon-News, Aug. 4, 1966]

DUMITRU DANIELOPOL COMMENTS—GREEKS TRADE ON BARTER BASIS

ATHENS, GREECE.—"East-West trade a la Grec" operates differently from that of other Western countries, especially Britain.

The Greeks exchange goods with their Red neighbors under clearing agreements, strictly on a barter basis. They grant no credits. And they are not likely to be caught with large credit balances if the Communists default in their payments.

With their economies teetering dangerously, East European satellites are anxious to get long term credits from the West.

"All Communist governments know that their economies have failed," said a British expert on Eastern Europe recently. "They are trying hard to bring remedies. Will they be successful? No one knows."

Yet Britain continues to export to Eastern Europe on long credit terms.

"We don't do that," said Xenofon Zolotas, governor of the Bank of Greece. "We work strictly on a barter basis. If we don't find anything to buy, we stop selling."

"We buy meat and other animal products from Romania and Bulgaria," said another government official. "We need high protein foods. They want to sell us tractors. Every one of the Communist countries produces tractors which they cannot sell."

In their haste for Stalinist-type industrialization, the Communist satellties are overindustrialized—at least in terms of their internal market. They have pauperized the majority of the population, especially the peasants.

"Their economies are out of balance," explained the London expert.

The Greeks refuse the Communist tractors because they prefer Western manufactures.

"They are of a better quality and design," one official said. "The Communists offer theirs at bargain prices, but we still don't want them."

"Below cost price?"

"Of course; they would sell them at a loss. They need Western currency desperately."

The Romanians wanted to buy wheat from Greece some time ago, but the Greeks refused to sell.

"We want dollars for our wheat, but the Romanians had none," he explained.

When brain-washed Communists go to Greece and see the prosperity and activity in this non-Communist land they gasp with surprise.

Red diplomats have complained that the Greek workers who came to help in the embassies—plumbers, carpenters, painters—were "exploiting" them. Their prices were too high, the diplomats said.

The Greek government ordered an inquiry. They found that the workers were charging strictly Greek prices.

The Communists gasped. They couldn't believe Greek workers were so well paid.

Greek wages are between two and three times higher than those paid in Communist countries.

"The standard of living in the 'workers paradise' is appalling," said a Greek merchant.

While meat and other protein foods are rationed in the satellite countries, their Red governments export them to Greece, Spain and other countries.

"Is there a remedy?" I asked.

"Not under Marxist ideology," was the answer.

A Glorious Age Without Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, it seems that we are finding no limit to our ingenuity when it comes to buying now and paying later.

This administration has set a fine example in how this can be done, and as the following editorial from the Bristol, Tenn., Herald Courier indicates, new credit schemes appear endless.

This is really not a laughing matter. It is time we got down to serious deliberations and reversed this trend before it runs over us.

A GLORIOUS AGE WITHOUT MONEY

One of the glaring deficiencies in the Great Society is that there are still a few things—not many, of course, but a few—that you have to pay cash for.

It is a pleasure to report that this economic oversight is now being corrected.

In the near future it will be possible to walk up to your friendly vending machine and buy such necessities as candy, sandwiches, coffee, desserts and other delicacies without spending a cent of real money.

You will merely present a permanent credit card which the vending machine registers by means of an electronic device.

The company which plans to introduce this further step toward total on-the-cuff living concedes that use of the wonder machines may be limited at first to institutions and industrial plants, for the very practical reason that it will cost a lot of—forgive the expression—cash to install them.

An elaborate electronic memory unit and a computer will be needed to enable the vending machine to sell stuff on tick.

This paraphernalia will cost about $2,000 in addition to the price of the vending machines, which itself isn't peanuts.

With this break-through in the currency curtain, it will undoubtedly be only a matter of time until such other irritating cash items as public phone calls, toll fares, parking meters and similar hangovers from medieval living will be eliminated and we can enjoy a glorious age in which we can charge everything now and pay later.

The ultimate Utopia will come, of course, when some supergenius figures out a way to charge now and never pay later.

Then society will really be great!

And We Wish Shriver a Happy Future, Too

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following exchange of correspondence between Mr. Sargent Shriver and Mr. Leonard Inskip. I surely appreciated the humor of Mr. Inskip.

Mr. Shriver gave evidence of the ridiculous confusion that still exists in the Office of Economic Opportunity. In just a small way it demonstrates that anytime you center all authority in Washington you create opportunities for gross mistakes as well as the ones which are small and humorous.

The letters follow:

AND WE WISH SHRIVER A HAPPY FUTURE, TOO

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The letter immediately below was received this week under the letterhead of the Office of Economic Opportunity (i.e., the headquarters command of the poverty war). The writer of the second letter—the addressee of the first—who became associate editor of the Tribune editorial/opinion page Aug. 1, is a graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont.)

AUGUST 1, 1966.

Mr. LEONARD INSKIP,
Editorial Pages, Minneapolis Tribune,
Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR MR. INSKIP: I am happy to learn that you are one of some 20,000 students in America who have been selected to participate in the exciting pre-college program known as Upward Bound.

You will meet new responsibilities and challenges as an Upward Bound student. We hope you will also find new pleasures and excitement in the pursuit of learning.

Our interest in your future is a part of our concern for the future of America. By developing your individual talents to their utmost, you contribute to society as a whole.

Please accept my very best wishes and hopes that your Upward Bound experience will contribute toward a full and productive future for you.

Sincerely,

Sargent Shriver, *Director.*

Mr. Sargent Shriver,
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Shriver: I was most pleased—though surprised—to learn of my selection as a participant in Upward Bound.

My wife was pleased, too. Many times in the past 11 years she has complained I was outward bound. Will there be a clothing allowance to cover any change in direction?

Might I inquire as to how you obtained my name? Because I once took some graduate courses at the University of Minnesota, perhaps it carries my name, to this day, as one of its dropouts. The university never said it wanted me back.

Inwardly, I'm troubled by your letter. Did my boss supply my name? Only my mother, outwardly, expresses concern about my underdevelopment, because I was a Fourth Grade piano class dropout in 1935.

I told my boss that official recognition by America's No. 1 Poverty War General that I was a fit target for a Poverty War program might indicate something about my pay. My boss replied I was getting as much as I was worth. He said that last year, too.

I do want a "full and productive future." Please send me further details on how the Office of Economic Opportunity will help me achieve this.

Sincerely,

Leonard Inskip, *Editorial Pages.*

Delaware Peace Corps Volunteer in India

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following letter from a Peace Corps volunteer in India.

I have known Kathy Scannell since she was a little girl and I know her to be so typical of our young Americans who are serving their country in the Peace Corps. I think the readers of the Congressional Record will be interested in such a direct report from a Peace Corps volunteer as she reports her own thoughts in this faraway city in India:

August 19, 1966.

Dear Congressman McDowell: After serving 7 weeks as a Peace Corps Volunteer in India, I feel I must write and thank you for the part you played in the establishment of the Corps.

I still have a long time to serve but just in these few weeks the experiences have been invaluable. Only the experts can judge just how much we are helping to improve the conditions here or are helping in the understanding of "Americanism." But I can see how this service has made me so much more aware of the world and the people.

The city in which I live is fairly small—only 35,000. There are 5 American Peace Corps Volunteers, 2 German Volunteers and 1 Canadian. I feel that I am fortunate in being able to work not only with the Indians but also with the volunteers from other countries.

My site is a Home Economic Training Center—there are 2 in the state of Arissa—where women between the ages of 18 and 35 are trained to work with the women in the villages. The girls are to teach nutrition, poultry, home management and related subjects. The girls speak no English and my Aryia is not fluent enough to give any lectures so I must, for a time, content myself with working with the girls informally. It is very frustrating not to have ideas and methods accepted quickly but when one is it is very satisfying.

India has done much to eliminate many of her problems and is to be congratulated.

I shall miss working on the campaigns this fall. Knowing the convention is tomorrow I feel a little homesick. Although I won't be there for the campaign, I have my forms all ready to request my ballot.

If you are to tour the East this fall I hope you will have an opportunity to visit Arissa or be in Calcutta where I could visit. Arissa is a very beautiful state and well worth visiting. It ranks second in my loyalty, only after Delaware.

I wish you a relaxing campaign and an overwhelming victory.

Please convey my regards to Mrs. McDowell and the Norbets.

Sincerely,

Kathy Scannell.

A Sound Approach to Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, Colorado's citizens are interested in the wise use and conservation of our Nation's natural resources. My State has been blessed with an abundance of natural wonders and beautiful scenery. We in Colorado have a special responsibility to our fellow Americans to protect these gifts of nature.

Recently one organization has added new strength to this movement in our State. The Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council has earned my admiration and the admiration of many in my State. Among those who praise COSCC is included the Denver Post, as this fine editorial from last week indicates:

A Sound Approach to Conservation

A few years ago, conservation was a pretty nebulous concept in the nation's legislative halls. State legislatures—and Congress, too—knew how to sweet-talk the little old ladies in tennis shoes and send them on their way with little besides fine phrases ringing in their ears.

Conservation today seems to be growing up. It hasn't really found itself. Its elements are so diverse it's hard to crowd them all under one tent. But there is progress.

One reason for progress is that Americans who put strong emphasis on such things as roadside beauty and outdoor recreation now have more legislative power than they did a few years ago—before reapportionment brought greater legislative equality. Another reason is greater leisure time. Still another is the growth of population and the clear signs of overuse of parts of our outdoor environment.

In the midst of these dangers and opportunities, it is welcome to discover that the conservation groups are recognizing their big shortcoming, lack of coordination, and are working to overcome it.

One of the best examples of cooperative action is taking place in Colorado. The Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council (COSCC) was organized only about two years ago but it has shown remarkable progress.

Late last week, at a legislative luncheon, COSCC was acting just like any other big-time legislative organization. It was host to a U.S. congressman, Roy McVicker, and to a number of state-level office seekers.

COSCC was able to represent conservation in this manner because it represents the cooperative efforts of 19 organizations with some 10,000 members. It accepts contributions from groups and individuals.

Everyone at the luncheon seemed a little embarrassed when praising conservation—as one lawmaker said, "It's a little like praising motherhood." Nevertheless, the discussion soon moved beyond the formalities into such areas as air and water pollution and other specific problems. James Perrill, Denver senator, injected some give-and-take when he suggested that conservation groups might be more effective if they sought to understand the problems of rural areas "rather than bowl them over."

All in all, it was a fine first-time effort at formal, full-scale communication between conservationists and lawmakers. Problems remain but we'd hazard a guess that many more people are thinking about conservation because of the effort. That's an essential first step to an effective and realistic approach to any legislative challenge.

Senator Gaylord Nelson Commends Conservation Book

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues Donald E. Carr's book, "Death of the Sweet Waters," and a review of it written by Senator Gaylord Nelson which appeared in the June 1966 issue of the Progressive. Senator Nelson, one of the Nation's leading champions in the fight to preserve our precious natural resources, strongly recommends Carr's book, particularly to those skeptics who are as yet unaware of the seriousness of our Nation's water pollution crisis.

Senator Nelson's review follows:

The Water Crisis

(Death of the Sweet Waters, by Donald E. Carr. W. W. Norton. 257 pp. $5.95.)

(Reviewed by Senator Gaylord Nelson)

If anyone still doubts the cries of alarm sounded by conservationists and others about our mounting pollution crisis, this fact-filled report by a research chemist should convince him.

America is losing the battle against water pollution, Donald Carr tells us, and the result could be wholesale destruction of recreational resources, the silting in of the Great Lakes, extinction of our fish and wildlife, widespread disease, and human deaths.

Perhaps the distinguishing feature of *Death of the Sweet Waters,* one of several recent studies of our pollution problems, is its broad historical viewpoint. Carr sees water as perhaps our most vital single resource, and he chronicles through the ages man's difficulties in using it properly—difficulties which have led to typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, dysentery, and ugliness. He sees pollution as an extremely complex political, social, and economic problem. The solution lies not merely in piping in more water to dilute our torrents of waste but in a completely new attitude toward water resources by government, private industry, and the public.

The pollution of our waters is an inevitable by-product of our present highly-advanced civilization. Carr, who gets mighty indignant at times, is trying to pound into our heads that we must change our way of living. If we do any further "civilizing" without considering expert advice, we may destroy our entire civilization.

For instance, in the early 1800's in England, flush toilets began to come into general use. The next advance was to connect them to cesspools outside the house. This worked well for a time but when the cesspools filled, the disagreeable odors which had plagued even the finest of homes began to return. It was then that the fateful decision was made to connect these private cesspools to the public sewer system—which had been designed to carry off storm water, not human wastes.

Carr points out: "This was one of the most critical and perhaps disastrous decisions ever made in our civilization. If separate drain systems for domestic sewage and rain water had been instituted at this time, the great American cities would probably have continued such a design practice, and we would not now be faced with an astronomically expensive and almost impossible problem of urban redevelopment."

Because of this catastrophic mistake some 150 years ago in England, most of our cities today must discharge raw sewage into nearby lakes and streams every time it rains, and sewers fill with so much storm water that the sewage treatment plant cannot handle it.

Similarly, the decisions we have made on developing our land have doomed our waters. One of the worst destroyers of lakes and rivers is silt. The Mississippi River is inundated by 500 million tons a year. Carr describes how silt turns sparkling blue waters to a muddy brown, shuts out sunlight, takes away oxygen, turns a sand or gravel bottom to thick muck, and before long "assassinates a river."

Most aspects of our civilization today contribute to this siltation problem. It is caused by farming, lumbering, strip mining, highway building, and, perhaps most of all, by real estate subdividing. Carr blames real estate developments upstream from Washington, D.C., for the 2.5 million tons of silt washed into the Potomac each year—"enough to fill six million bathubs full to the brim." In making this sweeping indictment, Carr does not ignore the more obvious and immediate causes of our pollution crisis: "Nonexistent or inadequate sewage treatment plants; a torrent of industrial wastes, some of which are deadly poisons which slip through treatment plants; septic tanks; pesticides; detergents; ships which discharge oil, refuse, and sewage."

Somewhat surprisingly, considering his background as a research director for petroleum companies and a consultant on rocket fuels and other scientific and technical matters, Carr takes his position in the great water debate alongside the conservationists and the wildlife lovers, not with the engineers.

He is highly critical of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, contemptuous of the grandiose scheme to divert water from the Yukon to the Rio Grande through a $100 billion engineering project, and utterly impatient with industries which offer solid economic alibis for their pollution. "Bald-headed and bleary-eyed sophistry," Carr calls the industries' arguments. "Our industries have had their way so long with most of the states and with local authorities that they are not about to give up their profitable superstition about rivers and lakes with rubbery assimilating capabilities."

Carr thinks we should stop fooling around with water—damming it, diverting it, wasting it, trying to hide it once it is polluted. Instead, he thinks it is quite obvious that we simply ought to purify it. He has high hopes for processes which will make fresh water from the salty oceans, especially when combined with nuclear power plants or even with sewage treatment plants. He thinks we are failing to pursue this priority with proper zeal because we have a false notion of how much fresh water is worth.

"The irrigation farmer claims he will be ruined if water costs him more than one cent per 1,000 gallons." Carr writes. "He usually gets it at that price, but it is a gift from the taxpayers, pure and simple. . . . We need to construct a new philosophy of costs. Three percent per year of the $100 billion scheme (to tap Yukon water) would go a long way toward curing the pollution problem in this country by installing proper sewage in industrial waste treating facilities.

". . . Our only big problem in water is the pollution problem. The problem of water shortages is a problem of treating dirty water, whether the dirt is in the form of municipal sewage, industrial waste, salt, or silt."

The nation at long last is genuinely aroused about water pollution. With the help of broadly-visioned technical experts such as Carr, there is no reason why the public, private industry, and their elected representatives cannot agree on a program which will save the fresh water supply that is absolutely vital to our civilization.

The Reverend Morton A. Hill, S.J., Offers a Formula for Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Morton A. Hill, S.J., recently delivered the sermon at the Mass for Captive Nations at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Father Hill, a staff member of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, is executive secretary of "Operation Yorkville," an interfaith organization working to help protect children from the dangerous effects of the widespread dissemination of obscene material. The full text of Father Hill's sermon is as follows:

FORMULA FOR FREEDOM

A captive nation is a nation that is not free. A captive nation is not free to choose its rulers and its form of government. A captive nation is not characterized by freedom of thought and action. A captive nation has no freedom of worship. In none of these nations could there be a public Mass in a church with the people of God gathered together in prayer to ask for freedom. For each of these 32 nations is under the strict control of a Communist leader, who in turn is under strict orders from Moscow.

Yet our Blessed Lord spoke of His mission to captives. At the beginning of His public life, He came to Nazareth where He had been brought up. According to His custom He entered the Synagogue on the Sabbath day and rose to read. The volume of the Prophet Isaiah was handed to Him. He opened it and found the place where it was written, "The Spirit of The Lord is upon me. He has sent me to proclaim release to the captives."

As He rolled up the volume and returned it to the attendant He sat down. The eyes of all in the Synagogue were upon Him. At that moment He said to them, "This day is fulfilled the scripture in your ears."

In this incident, Christ applied the words of Isaiah's prophecy to Himself. He made it plain that His own personal mission was to proclaim release to captives. It is good for you to hear these words from His lips this morning, for Christ and Christ alone can release the nations from captivity.

It is important for you on this day, the first day of Captive Nations Week, to hear these words of Christ. "The Father has sent me to proclaim release to the captives." It is important for you to understand them. It is most important however, that you listen to them and follow the directives of our Blessed Lord. Only if you hear, understand and obey can you be completely convinced that Christ and Christ alone can lead the captive nations out of captivity. How then can you come to an understanding of His words?

Premier Kosygin and General Secretary Brezhnev are the men who rule the Soviet Union. Behind these two men of action are thinkers, Marx, Engels, Suslov. The thought of these men pervades and dominates the Soviet Union and its ruling minority. Their ideology is simple; "Spirit does not exist. There is only matter. Christ is a lie. Religion is the opiate of the people." As one stands before the globe of the earth and examines the Soviet Union and the captive nations subject to this Marx, Engels, Suslov ideology, one can see clearly that there is one word that describes the thought controlled Union and the thought controlled captive nations functioning within the outer structure of the Union. That word is "Prayerlessness."

Soviet leaders do not believe in God. Soviet thinkers do not believe in prayer. As a result "Prayerlessness" has been imprinted upon the minds and hearts of millions, especially upon youth. This atheistic concept of a nation without prayer has reached millions of Russians through Marx, Engels, Suslov and their ideology of dialectical materialism. But as Premier Kosygin stands in Red Square in Moscow with his fist clenched before a microphone, backed by the ideology of Marx, Engels, and Suslov so Paul VI kneels in Rome with his arms extended in prayer, backed by men who are also trained ideologists.

Premier Kosygin looks to the earth. Paul VI looks to heaven. Kosygin thinks and speaks. Paul, too, thinks and speaks—but Paul also prays. As behind Russian thought there is hate, so behind Christian thought there is love. As behind Kosygin there is Marx, Engels, Suslov, so behind Paul VI there is Carl Rahner, the German; John Courtney Murray, the American; Hans Kung, the Swiss; Peter Howard, the Englishman, world leader of Moral Rearmament; (to mention but one Protestant). And behind Paul VI there is also Pierre Tailhard de Chardin, the Frenchman. It is extremely important that every Communist master Communist thought and ideology. It is important that every member of the Assembly of the Captive Nations master the ideology of love and prayer, even though this ideology be a theology.

I emphasize today one of these great thinkers, one of the greatest of our time—the last, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, for his thought is having a profound effect in all the nations of the world. A great scientific mind, a great heart, a great love led him to call upon all mankind to unite in building the earth—in making the world a home for all peoples. Chardin more than adequately explained the words of Christ, "The Father has anointed me to proclaim release to the captives," when he spoke to all mankind of the "totalization" of the world in Christ. "The age of nations is past," wrote Chardin, "The task before us now, if we would not perish, is to build the earth." This statement may seem alarming to you who are working for the release, the sovereignty, the identity of the Captive Nations. Yet his words should not alarm you. The age of nations may not be completely passed. It may be centuries before the age of nations is completely passed.

Meantime, how can freedom, sovereignty, identity be regained, if mankind is not to work toward unification, toward "totalization"? In Chardin's view, the constant goal of the individual and national development should be the unity of mankind. Individuals and nations must achieve this unity, he wrote, if we are ever to have any fullness of life on the earth.

And how are we to work toward this unity? It is for each of us to do it, we of the free nations of the world, together with those in the Captive Nations who will not have the Spirit of Christ driven out of them. For as Chardin said, "In our hands, the hands of all of us, our world, our life, are placed like a Host, ready to be charged with the divine influence, the real Presence of the Incarnate Word." A man of great vision, Chardin believed that despite the crushing burdens which revolutions have placed on mankind, the substance of a new world is being born in the very flesh of peoples all over the earth. It is up to us, in every country to help prepare men who, at first in themselves, then in the circle around them and then at the head of nations, will preside over the true destiny of mankind. So thought Teilhard de Chardin.

We must listen to this man. We must take the entire developing world into our gaze. We must see, with Chardin, how it is that Christ and Christ alone can bring release to the Captive Nations, how Christ and Christ alone can unify all nations in love.

It is good that you are here today to hear of this intense all embracing love of Christ with its unifying effect on all mankind. It is good to hear words of love at a time when hearts are bleeding, are tempted to hate, when we are tempted to see hate as the answer to hate. But we must see love as the answer to hate. We must see Christ as the great unifying force of tomorrow's world. We must have our "hands ready to be charged with the divine influence."

If we are to master this vision, we must master the thought of men like Teilhard de Chardin. We must read his books, "The Divine Milieu," "The Future of Man," "The Phenomenon of Man," "The Hymn to the Universe," "Building the Earth." But most important of all, his thought must bring us to our knees before our Maker. We must pray with a passionate commitment to him: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." This is the prayer of Paul VI as he kneels in his chapel in Rome. This is not the prayer, much less the thought of Premier Kosygin whose words are, "My will be done."

Crackdown on De Gaulle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks. I wish to include an article written by Lyle Wilson which appeared in the Washington Daily News on August 24, 1966.

I wholeheartedly agree with the views expressed by this writer. The arrogance and highhanded attitude of French President de Gaulle should not be condoned by the United States. Not only has France ignored its obligations but under General de Gaulle's leadership, her actions clearly indicate that she does not intend to settle these debts. Our military facilities, constructed for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, have been ordered removed from French soil. Apparent, too, is France's attempt to undermine our dollar by withdrawing a fantastic amount in gold from the United States.

It is time that we Americans wake up to reality, and take appropriate action to recover what is due us from this now prosperous and flourishing country. We also need to let the French President know that we have had enough of his abuse.

The article follows:

CRACKDOWN ON DE GAULLE

(By Lyle Wilson)

A decent respect for the feelings of the American people requires that the Government of the United States speak up in response to the insufferable indignities heaped upon Americans by French President Charles de Gaulle.

The United States should speak up to Gen. de Gaulle in the language of money. That is a language all Frenchmen understand. While de Gaulle is ordering the United States and NATO off the premises, he should be reminded that France is greatly in debt to the United States in money and in blood. American casualties on French soil in two world wars surely have more than repaid the U.S. debt to France for aid against the British in the American Revolution. France aided the colonies then because England also was the enemy of France. American soldiers fought and died on French soil in two world wars because Germany also was the enemy of the United States.

Gen. de Gaulle now abuses the privilege of disagreement among allies. He ignores the claim of the common interest. This pompous man should be reminded that France is on the U.S. Treasury books for massive World War I dollar indebtedness. Unpaid interest and principal of this French debt amount now to approximately $4.7 billion.

Gen. de Gaulle's conduct warrants reopening of debt negotiations with a demand that France pay up. France would not pay, of course. It is not likely that France would consent even to discuss the debt with representatives of the U.S. taxpayers.

But the demand for payment should be made and it should be repeated every day—in the United Nations, at presidential news conferences and in the debate of Congress. There should be a persistent harrassament of this Frenchman, who is so remarkable for his lofty disregard of American rights, American interests and American feelings.

France is not the largest World War I debtor. Great Britain's defaulted WW I debt to the United States is close to $7 billion. But the British have been loyal friends and allies even tho impoverished, all but internationally bankrupt. France, on the contrary, is rich again. French gold holdings are second only to those of the United States. France has accumulated these billions in bullion by draining away the U.S. gold reserves in Fort Knox, Ky. France accumulates vast sums in U.S. dollars in the process of international trade. American tourists leave millions of dollars in France each year. American tourists should boycott the France of Charles de Gaulle.

Foreign aid to France has been another source of dollars. From July 1, 1945, thru June 30, 1965, France received more than $9.4 billion in aid. In that same period, France exchanged U.S. dollars for $20 billion in gold siphoned out of Fort Knox. Other nations also tap U.S. gold stocks with U.S. dollars but France is by far the largest operator.

U.S. gold stocks have been reduced to $13.3 billion from $20.5 billion held when World War II ended. Foreign claims against that gold represented by foreign-held U.S. dollars amount today to $29 billion. The United States, therefore, cannot honor its gold indebtedness.

France has risen from the war's wreckage, left by a president deluded by imagined grandeur. Persons suffering delusions of grandeur make rough payments. The United States should play rough in return.

Mountain Doctor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, with the recent passing of Dr. E. Gaine Cannon, the American people lost a great humanitarian, and I lost a warm personal friend.

Dr. Cannon was a great admirer and friend of Dr. Albert Schweitzer. He was with Dr. Schweitzer when he died in Africa last year. I can now report to the House that the Air Force and a great physician in Houston, Tex., made it possible for Dr. Cannon to be with Dr. Schweitzer at the time of his passing.

Early in 1965, Dr. Cannon was in critical condition with a heart attack in Greenville General Hospital, Greenville, S.C. Fog would not permit local aircraft to make the journey to Houston. The U.S. Air Force, however, made it possible for Dr. Cannon to reach Houston, where he underwent open heart surgery, in time.

Dr. Cannon recovered from surgery very rapidly and a few weeks later visited Dr. Schweitzer in Africa. Dr. Cannon's hospital at Balsam Grove, N.C., was the only facility that Dr. Schweitzer ever allowed to use his name.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, from among the many tributes and editorials to Dr. Cannon, I include the following articles from the Greenville News, Greenville, S.C., of August 1966, and Washington Post of August 10, 1966, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Greenville (S.C.) News, August 1966]

DR. E. GAINE CANNON, "THE MOUNTAIN DOCTOR," FRIEND OF SCHWEITZER, DIES

BALSAM GROVE, N.C.—Dr. E. Gaine Cannon, who founded two mountain hospitals in the Carolinas and was a friend of Albert Schweitzer, died Monday of a heart attack. He was 66.

He had suffered a heart condition since 1954 and underwent open heart surgery in Houston, Tex., in February, 1965.

Dr. Cannon founded the Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital in Balsam Grove in 1954 while resting under doctor's orders.

He told a friend in Pickens last Wednesday that he was tired and had worked 40 days straight tending to patients in the North Carolina mountains.

A worker at Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital said Dr. Cannon unplugged his home telephone last Saturday and retired at 7 p.m.

He ordinarily worked each day from about 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. He never failed to answer a call from a patient in the rural North Carolina mountains.

Dr. Cannon was admitted to Greenville General Hospital in Greenville, S.C., at 1:15 a.m. Monday and died at 1:30 p.m.

Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital started as a clinic under Dr. Cannon's direction and is at present operating as a 30-bed facility. The 12th annual Hospital Day at the hospital was to be held Sunday.

SERVICES SUNDAY

Instead, a memorial service for Dr. Cannon, who was known as the "Mountain Doctor," will be conducted at the hospital Sunday at 2 p.m.

The Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital was run by Dr. Cannon and an assistant. The future of the hospital is uncertain.

Contributions for the small mountain clinic included a $10,000 donation from Dr. Schweitzer.

The small, one-story mountain hospital was built from smooth stones Dr. Cannon's patients brought to him when they had no money to pay a fee.

The hospital was the only institution that Dr. Schweitzer ever allowed to use his name.

Dr. Cannon followed Dr. Schweitzer's "reverence for life" philosophy. He avoided needless killing of any living thing, even an insect.

Dr. Cannon visited Dr. Schweitzer in his African clinic in 1960 and again in 1965. He was with the famed humanitarian when he died last year.

Dr. Cannon founded his first medical clinic at Hope Mills, N.C., while stationed with the U.S. Army at Ft. Bragg, N.C., during World War II.

Cannon Memorial Hospital in Pickens, S.C., was also founded by Dr. Cannon. Construction on the hospital was begun in 1947. It now has 60 beds.

He was planning to begin work on development of a fourth hospital to be located in Jackson County, N.C., following Hospital Day observances at the Balsam Grove hospital.

Balsam Grove is in Transylvania County, N.C., Dr. Cannon's birthplace. The county is bordered by Jackson County.

FATHER WAS DOCTOR

Dr. Cannon was the son of the late Dr. J. A. Cannon and Anna Whitmire Cannon. His father practiced medicine in mountains of Transylvania County.

Dr. Cannon was a graduate of Saluda Seminary, Berea College, Ky., the Medical College of Virginia and studied at Northwestern University and in Denmark.

He completed his internship at St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., and during World War II, he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, retiring as a lieutenant colonel.

He was a member of the World Medical and American Medical Associations and the American Legion.

He was the subject of a book, the "Mountain Doctor," published in New York in 1964 and was featured on national television and in national news periodicals.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Susan C. Phaler and Miss Priscilla Ann Cannon of Balsam Grove; two sons, David G. Cannon of London, England, and John Mark Cannon of Clemson; four sisters, Mrs. Ruth C. Welborn, Miss Hume Cannon and Mrs. Mary C. Huffstickler of Pickens and Mrs. E. W. (Page) Doell of Greenville; two brothers, Glenn A. Cannon of Columbia and James A. Cannon of Tigerville; and two grandchildren.

The family requests that any memorial be made to the Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Aug. 10, 1966]

"SCHWEITZER" OF SOUTH CAROLINA

GREENVILLE, S.C., August 9.—Dr. E. Gaine Cannon, 66, whose medical work in the South Carolina mountains has been compared with that of the late Albert Schweitzer in Africa, died yesterday after a heart attack.

Known widely as the "mountain doctor," he founded the Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital at Balsam Grove in 1954. It is a 30-bed structure of stone carried in by mountain residents who didn't have the money to pay their medical bills.

The hospital, operated by Dr. Cannon and one assistant, was the only facility which Dr. Schweitzer ever allowed to use his name.

Dr. Cannon visited Dr. Schweitzer in his African clinic in 1960 and was with the famed physican when he died in 1965.

Dr. Cannon was born in Balsam Grove, where his father practiced medicine for many years. He was a lieutenant colonel in the army medical corps during World War II. He was the subject of the novel, "The Mountain Doctor" written by Legette Blythe.

Colorado River Basin Project, H.R. 4671

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, from every part of this country Members of the House have been receiving letters from citizens distressed about the proposed construction of two dams on the Colorado River at each end of the Grand Canyon. From the State of California comes a petition with approximately 14,000 signatures of people who do not believe that these dams will bring more water to their State. I insert in the RECORD the statement of this petition:

The undersigned express their strong opposition to the construction of the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams on the Colorado River as proposed in H.R. 4671 and S. 1019. We recognize the need for, and support the aims of, the Lower Colorado River Basin Project; however, we feel that these dams, whose sole justification is to provide revenue through the sale of power, are not essential to the project. Furthermore, a study by independent economists has shown that the dams are not economically justified.

We are well aware of the effect the proposed dams would have on the Grand Canyon. We contend that the entire Grand Canyon, including Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Gorge, is a unique entity which ought to be preserved in its natural state for the enjoyment of future generations. Even if these dams were economically sound, we do not think that would justify the harm that would be done to the Grand Canyon.

Name and address:

Richard H. Ball, 942 Galloway St., Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Stanley M. Greenfield, 5144 Bode Place, Woodland Hills, Calif.

Myron H. Davis, 1704 Mandeville Lane, Los Angeles, Calif.

R. Robert Rapp, 49 Upliffers Ranch, Santa Monica, Calif.

Mouta T. Klappert, 1916 Malcolm #2, Los Angeles, Calif. 90025.

Sherman L. McClellan, 3728 Revere Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90039.

Marian C. McClellan, 3738 Revere Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90039

Aaron L. Segal, 2340 Grant St., Berkeley, Calif. 94703.

Allen Klinger, 1031 Iliff St., Pacific Palisades, Calif. 90272.

Robert L. Kirkwood, 1355 Berea Place, Pacific Palisades, Calif. 90272.

Richard W. Snow, 18251 Rossita St., Tarzana, Cal. 91356.

Edward M. Fairbrother, 8052 Cowan Ave., Los Angeles 90045.

Christine Boone, 2968 Kelton Ave., Los Angeles 90064.

Helen M. Cavanaugh, 1117 12th St., Santa Monica.

W. Lawrence Gates, 17181 Gresham St., Northridge, Calif.

G. M. Northrop, 16738 Septo St., Granada Hills, Calif.

G. W. Dietrich, 5245 Emporia, Culver City.

Natalie E. Wilson, 11755 Montana Apt. 22, Los Angeles, Calif. 90049.

Albert H. Rosenthal, 10992 Strathmore Dr., Lost Angeles, Calif. 90024.

Stephen H. Davis, 217 S. Arnaz Dr., Beverely Hills, Calif.

Arnold L. Horelick, 10601 Blythe Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert N. Cuphon, 630 Lackman Lane, Pacific Palisade, Calif.

G. W. Wolff, 1145 Gale, Santa Monica.

Stephen Gallup, 358 S. Barrington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Toni Vaorus, 2756 San Benito Dr., Walnut Creek, Calif.

Christian Waller, 468 Arleraman, Pasadena, Calif.

UNICEF Day October 31

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I am introducing a resolution to designate October 31 of each year as "National UNICEF Day."

It is particularly desirable in these troublesome times that our young people should have an awareness of their counterparts in other countries who do not have the same opportunities for a more abundant life. In fact, many of the world's children not only suffer deprivation but far too often hover at the brink of mere existence. October 31, has traditionally been a time when the children of our country visit their neighbors and friends to seek treats for themselves. In recent years it is becoming an appropriate time for them to seek assistance for others, and this effort deserves to be encouraged.

The designation of National UNICEF Day will in no way detract or prevent the traditional youthful pleasures associated with Halloween. Hopefully, what will be accomplished is the fostering in our youth of the realization that there are other children in the world far less fortunate than they, and for whose betterment they may make a very real contribution. Thus the youthful desires and energies for having a good time will be met, and at the same time channeled into activities which will not only assist

UNICEF, but will also develop those character traits for which the American people have long been admired.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that October 31 is fast approaching, I urge prompt and favorable action on the measure.

HUAC Hearings: Aid to the Enemy?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, comments on the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings last week continue to flood in from all around the country and all around the globe.

Most dramatic, perhaps, is the use to which the Communist world itself has put the hearings.

As Marquis Childs pointed out in a recent column:

> The uproar in the committee room was a godsend to the Communists bent on fighting the war to the bitter end.

Childs also describes the damaging domestic effect of the hearings. As hearings like those last week take place, he says:

> The line between intellectual criticism of Vietnam policy and acts such as trying to block a troop train will be blurred.

Mr. Speaker, I think that there is an extremely important lesson in Marquis Childs' column "HUAC Hearings: Aid to the Enemy?" The column, which appeared in the Washington Post on August 24, follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 24, 1966]

HUAC HEARINGS: AID TO THE ENEMY?

(By Marquis Childs)

In assessing the damage done by the House Un-American Activities Committee the effect of that wrestling match on the foreign audience ranks high. Those televised scences of witnesses and attorneys being dragged from the hearing room are even now being shown in Peking and North Vietnam.

In the propaganda drive to hold the North Vietnamese in the war they are offered as evidence that the brutal hirelings of imperialism will go to any length to suppress the true representatives of the American people. In this propaganda exercise these representatives being trundled off to jail speak for a majority of all Americans.

That is a measure of the harm the hearings have done. They give a tiny splinter of peaceniks—by their own admission not more than 5,000 in the whole country—an opening for worldwide exposure and martyrdom. Before that opening their attempt to dramatize their opposition to the war had fallen off almost to zero.

Whether the masters at the top in Hanoi and Peking believe their own propaganda no one can say. Shut away in their airtight ideological prison they seem to have an infinite capacity for self-deception. But, belief or merely cynical propaganda, the uproar in the committee room was a godsend to the Communists bent on fighting the war in Vietnam to the bitter end. See, they are saying, here you have it—only force holds free Americans from revolting against the military and the capitalists waging a war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Underscoring the damage is the fact that active opposition to President Johnson's policy in Vietnam has, with the exception of the peaceniks, all but subsided. Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, the most articulate of the congressional critics, in an interview the other day said in effect that opposition was futile since the Congress was more warlike than the President. He was saying to Hanoi that the Johnson Administration means to go through with the war no matter what the cost in escalation.

Aside from the Communist capitals, the damage elsewhere in the world and here at home cannot be discounted. The scenes of disorder and violence will have a powerful impact in Western Europe where the long-drawn-out tragedy of the war is equated by critics with a quality of recklessness and savagery in the American temperament. The fact that the disorder was begun by the witnesses is irrelevant for the foreign audience, since their martyrdom in being brought before the committee in the first place is established by the past record of what appears in European eyes to be a sinister inquisitorial body with no objective other than to harass anyone whose views are to the left of center.

It may be that past experience with the committee's wild divagations has blunted the effect at home. What, they're at it again? This cannot, however, be taken for granted. Despite the disclaimer of the acting chairman, Representative JOE POOL of Texas, that there was no intention to deny the right of dissent, the line between intellectual criticism of Vietnam policy and acts such as trying to stop a troop train will be blurred.

In a climate of concern as the consequences of the war bite deeper and deeper with the number of American troops close to the 300,000 mark the emotions generated in the hearing room can be infectious. The short way with dissenters—bounce them out and put them in jail—that was the lesson of the hearings shown on television throughout the Nation.

As for the cast of characters the most vengeful and satirical film-maker could not have improved on it. JOE POOL looks like an Alabama sheriff ready at the drop of a bull whip to throw his deputies around the courthouse. He is said to be delighted by the whole affair since it cast him in the role of Communist destroyer and thereby put his right-wing Republican opponent in Dallas in the shade. Such exposure on television was a boon that couldn't have been bought with all the campaign funds in Texas.

The young peaceniks were cast with equal verisimilitude. They were brash, rude, obstreperous, bent on causing as much trouble as possible given a golden opportunity to discredit Congress and the democratic process. That they were given the opportunity is the saddest commentary of all.

Pacific Bankers' Association

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the gentleman from California [Mr. HANNA] for his excellent presentation on August 24, 1966 and for his leadership in advancing an exciting and dynamic concept in international relations: the establishment of a Pacific Bankers' Association.

To test the feasibility of establishing such an institution, he has willingly assumed the responsibility of seeking the written opinions of leading governmental, banking, and financial officials in the nations which are found in the Pacific basin. The responses he has received are not only encouraging, but they point to a definite need for an institution such as a Pacific Bankers' Association.

It is entirely fitting and proper that the United States should assume a leading role in the formation of such an institution. As we know, in the years since World War II the United States has pioneered in the field of cultural and technical interchange between the East and West through the East-West Center in Hawaii. We have already seen the incalculable benefits which have flowed from this institution to the peoples of Asia and America.

In other spheres of international relations among Pacific nations we have recently witnessed the establishment of the Asian and Pacific Cooperation Council, the Asian Development Bank and Mekong River project.

The future holds even greater promise for all countries which lie within or along the rim of the vast Pacific basin. This was perceptively stated by our President in his July 12 address on Asian policy. He said that one of the three essentials upon which our Asian policy must be based is the building of political and economic strength among the nations of free Asia. And I am convinced that the establishment and development of a Pacific Bankers' Association would help a great deal to build the economic strength of the nations in the Pacific.

The proposed Pacific Bankers' Association, as a privately initiated and privately sponsored institution of international scope, deserves our wholehearted encouragement and support.

A Reporter's Farewell to Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, when the Los Angeles Times opened its news bureau in Saigon in September 1964 Mr. Jack Foisie headed the bureau.

Since that time Mr. Foisie has distinguished himself by his penetrating and objective reports. His work this year won for him the Overseas Press Club of America award for best interpretation of foreign affairs of any daily newspaper or wire service.

He recently returned to the United States from Saigon, having completed his term of service there. Before he left, Mr. Foisie wrote a most enlightening and informative article entitled, "A Reporter's Farewell to the War in Vietnam," which I believe will be of interest to the Congress.

Mr. Foisie incidentally will soon return to southeast Asia but this time will be headquartered at Bangkok, Thailand.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the article by Mr. Foisie for inclusion in the RECORD:

A REPORTER'S FAREWELL TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM

(By Jack Foisie)

SAIGON.—Almost two years ago I went to Vietnam, somewhat humbled by the responsibility of the assignment but believing I knew war and could report it competently.

Coverage of the tangled political situation, involving our affiliation with the Vietnamese and their chaotic government, was also part of my job—and initially this was the unnerving task.

Now the assignment is over. This is farewell to Vietnam. And in summing up the experience, I find I was off the mark in my appraisal of where the difficulties of coverage would lie.

There is an unreality to the Vietnam war, due to limitations imposed on the American effort by Washington. The holdback on the manpower needed in Vietnam necessitates adherence to a strategy that the war can be won without holding the ground after the enemy has been driven from it. Any infantryman will tell you it is a false doctrine.

POLITICS IS UNDERSTANDABLE

On the other hand, the internal political struggle, even while involving coups and riots and insurrection and intrigue, was something that eventually a Western newsman could understand.

Reporting political developments was easier because cynicism was an acceptable ingredient in interpretive reporting. To ho-hum the expansive pronouncements of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, and to suggest that the rebel monk Tri Quang's protest fasting was more like dieting, were allowable. Such correspondent appraisal even brought smiles to Vietnamese who monitor (but seldom hold up) news dispatches at the government communications office.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Vietnamese, they have an ability to laugh at themselves (but it is bad taste to laugh with them).

Nguyen Ngoc Lnh, head of the government press service, was assigned to produce a "Who's Who in Vietnam."

He compiled the list, but then decided the finished booklet would need to be bound loose-leaf.

"Prominence is relative," he explained urbanely. "A government might fall, and whole pages will have to be thrown away."

But analytical and skeptical reporting of American military developments met with a different reception. It ranged from ostracism by a certain type of headquarters officer to non-cooperation from others. The pressure from the Pentagon to produce favorable (if selective) statistics and reports demonstrating progress in the war has mesmerized many a fine staff officer's judgment.

In months of trying, for example, I was never able to get a comprehensive rundown on which roads in Vietnam were free of enemy domination, and which were not.

There is, fortunately, a realism displayed by the men doing the fighting, and my occasional "negative reporting" (as it was called by the Saigon military) was based on their views.

Unit commanders—the captains, majors and colonels—voiced optimism on occasion, particularly when you came upon them after a winning skirmish or slugfest with the enemy. But there was no enthusiasm for the high command belief that the endless sorties into the jungle to "kill Charlie" (Viet Cong) will, in itself, be enough to win the war militarily. Conceivably, heavy losses inflicted on the enemy could be a factor in bringing the foe to the negotiating table.

But the Pentagon's own bookkeeping indicates increased enemy strength, even though Allied communiques report hundreds of enemy killed in almost every battle with Americans. Infiltration from the north, plus local recruiting in areas of South Vietnam controlled by the Viet Cong more than offset their losses.

It is all very well to say that most recruits are forcibly drafted. But a lad impressed still fights passably well for the Viet Cong when he knows his loved ones are hostages.

As a particular unit commander came to know and trust me, he made no effort to hide the frustration which beset him. Under the present strategy of striking the enemy and then returning to base, his unit is beginning to be directed to areas where they have been before. In each instance, there has been a fight, demonstrating the enemy's ability to reoccupy ground after an American withdrawal.

"It is tough on the men when they have to fight over the same ground twice, and lose buddies both times," this unit commander said. "We have to get off the treadmill. I know that the enemy fights hit-and-run, guerrilla style. But we don't have to fight that way. If we hold ground, we deny it to him. That's progress in miles, not in dead bodies. This endless grind may be weakening Charlie, but we haven't seen any indication of it."

The officer shrugged.

"I know to hold ground will take many more men than we have here now. Still, this way, we are hardly winning. Do they expect us to outlast the enemy? Be here a decade or more? That's the way it looks now. Even for the professional soldier, that's asking a lot. On a one-year tour like we have now, I'll be in Vietnam about every other year."

And another unit commander, not too many years out of West Point said:

"To mount a military effort the way we're doing in Vietnam, a droplet at a time, violates fundamental military doctrine—that you use your full weight as soon as possible."

Before I went to Vietnam I talked to an influential member of the Johnson administration. He urged me to keep in mind that "sometimes it is better to do nothing. Sometimes it is better to wait for the winds of change."

He was referring to diplomacy, where tactful talk is a weapon, and often more effective than precipitous action.

But I come away from Vietnam sensing that our entire approach to the Vietnam problem—both political and military—now is keyed to the belief we can afford to outlast the foe. This calls for postulating:

That we can use restraint because time (contrary to guerrilla warfare doctrine of the Communists) is on the side of the United States with its immense resources.

That we can disregard the losses we are taking by our slow escalation of the air war against North Vietnam so as to curry favor with or allies who doubt our desire for negotiations to end the conflict.

That we can continue to handle delicately our relations with our proud but amateurish cobelligerent, the Republic of South Vietnam.

In essence, Teddy Roosevelt's belief that we should "talk softly but carry a big stick" underlies our conduct with our allies, and to a degree, with our enemy in Vietnam.

Such a policy never has found much favor with the military, nor did Maxwell Taylor go much for the silken glove when he was ambassador.

NOTICEABLE CHANGE

In my tenure in Vietnam, the change has become noticeable with his replacement, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Between Lodge and the supreme American military commander, there is what one observer calls "a covenant of equanimity."

When they run into problems with their Vietnamese government colleagues, they finesse a solution. Or have one directed to them from the Pentagon, or the State Department.

For example, the American military would like to invoke formal censorship of correspondent copy. But this would infringe on the sovereignty of the Vietnamese if carried out unilaterally by the Americans. Yet if the task were done by the Vietnamese, their heavy-handed severity (as practiced on their own journalists) would cause an uproar in the United States.

And so, as an alternative, the American military have evolved an extreme form of "censorship at the source," going far beyond the normal limits of security as practiced under formal censorship in past wars. Censorship at the source has come to mean, in Vietnam, a drying up of information about actions which do not reflect glowingly on the American military effort in Vietnam.

Even with formal censorship, I have never known a war where correspondents were not allowed to accompany bombers on strikes. But such is the restriction in raids against North Vietnam. And it is difficult for correspondents to get Navy clearance to remain overnight on carriers off the coast engaged in bombing the north. In World War II there were correspondents accredited to the Navy who lived aboard for months.

The why for this supor-secrecy is unclear, although it seems to stem from a Pentagon and Presidential desire to limit knowledge on the degree of American involvement in the war.

A compromise has also been worked out on the sensitive subject of "joint command" when American and Vietnamese troops participate in the same operation. Technically, there is only "cooperation and liaison" between the commanders. In practice, unless the Vietnamese officer is huffy, the American commander takes over.

Great effort is made to accommodate the Vietnamese. But as with any allies, there are differences. And as the number of effective American fighting forces surpasses those of the Vietnamese, the subject of formal assumption of overall command may need to be raised. Overall command would unquestionably make for more effective use of available troops, for example.

But at this time, the Americans wait "upon the winds of change."

Diplomacy comes hard for some flamboyant, aggressive officers.

"What have I learned?" one general pondered in response to a questioner as he departed Vietnam. "Patience," he answered.

The GI has always needed a degree of patience. For he waits in a long mess line in garrison. He hurries up and then waits for orders. He must lie quietly in ambush.

In matching the patience and tenacity of the guerrilla he also draws upon his native stubbornness.

For example, there is a bridge outside the village of Bung Sa, not far from Saigon. The bridge crosses a ravine and makes it possible for the villagers to save four miles on their walk to market.

Ten times in the past several years the Viet Cong have sneaked up and blown the bridge at Bung Sa even though it is guarded by the local militia. And 10 times the bridge has been rebuilt.

The tenth bridge stood only 11 days before it was blown.

And now an American engineer unit is at work building the 11th bridge at Bung Sa.

IT'S FRUSTRATING AND ADMIRABLE

Frustration over the way the war is being fought—that is one of my reactions after two years in Vietnam. And admiration is another, for the American fighting man and his dogged determination.

I also admire the new-found American use of subtlety, even though I would prefer more candor in official information on how the war is progressing.

It is a body blow to return to the United States, take a taxi and, in a desire for acknowledgement, tell the driver, "I've just come from Saigon."

And have him reply: "Well, at least that's not as bad as Vietnam."

Some Vietnamese are masters of effective simplicity. I recall this scene when I passed through a village near Saigon recently. A man with the tattered black garment and gauntness of a scarecrow was haranguing the villagers. I had my interpreter with me and we listened.

The spellbinder held up an egg and rubbed the white shell.

"See, the world is dominated by the white man," he said.

Then he crushed the egg in his hand and the yolk flowed between his fingers.

"Now the yellow man dominates."

He said he was a "nationalist." Whether he was a Viet Cong after dark I do not know.

There are gruesome scenes in war, and I saw my share. Death is always disturbing to come upon. It is especially revolting when exploited. The professed Buddhist who displays the corpses of the monks and nuns even while the flesh is still smoking after immolation will always cause me to wonder.

But sadder still is to see an American wrapped in a poncho, grotesque in rigor mortis, being winched up into a hovering helicopter for delivery from the jungle in which he died.

I like to remember the more pleasant scenes, rich in the tradition of Asia, or just a reminder of home.

I remember a funeral for a whale. It happened in the town of Phan Thiet after the whale was washed ashore and died.

In Vietnamese fishing villages the whale is a guardian angel. And he who first sights a carcass on the beach must provide an elaborate funeral, and go into three years of mourning.

I remember also that while there is ample sound of gunfire and exploding bombs for village lads to mimic, when Vietnamese boys play at "war" it is with homemade wooden swords. For their heroes are not modern, but the ancient ones.

And I like to think of the peasants, who till the soil amid war, trying to be undisturbed by either government troops or Viet Cong.

PADDLEWHEELS AND JETS

With the tireless motion of a seven-day bike rider, they turn their paddlewheels, lifting water from one paddy into another. While in the not too distant hills the jets peel off to drop their napalm and their bombs.

There are about 10 million of these peasants—and basically they are the innocents in this conflict. To them and to this richly fertile land, troubled but not yet completely shattered by a war that has already been going for a decade, I say farewell.

Remarkable Speed by Congress on Traffic Safety Legislation

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

The House, in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, had under consideration the bill, H.R. 13228, National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, for years the American people have been killing each other in incredible numbers on our Nation's highways and everyone has insisted "something should be done about it." Much was done—by the Federal Government, the States, and the localities—in attempts to improve highways and traffic regulations, and to weed out incompetent or dangerous drivers. But it was never enough, and the death toll has reached the neighborhood of 50,000 a year, a shameful figure.

Now, we are about to pass one of the most far reaching pieces of legislation ever introduced in the Congress, a bill to deal with the design of automobiles and the safety standards of the many important components of motor vehicles. Six months ago, legislation of this nature was considered so visionary it did not seem to have a chance in the world, and the most anyone familiar with the subject seemed to think we could pass was legislation dealing with tire safety.

As the cosponsor, with former Congressman Kenneth Roberts, of Alabama, of the first bill ever introduced in the Congress dealing with tire safety standards, I am truly delighted that an effective tire safety program has been made part of this omnibus bill on automobile safety. I was, therefore, pleased to hear earlier in the debate on H.R. 13228 some deserved references to "Ken" Roberts' tremendous contribution, during his years in Congress, and particularly as chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and Safety of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to the development of public understanding of the automobile safety issue and the creation of so much interest in the Congress in this issue over the years that this bill today has such widespread support.

CHAIRMAN STAGGERS AND COMMITTEE DID REMARKABLE JOB

Mr. Chairman, the speed with which Congress has moved on automobile safety legislation this year is truly phenomenal, and proves that when there is general public awareness of the importance of a legislative issue, action quickly becomes feasible. I wish, now, that there were similar awareness of the importance of rewriting the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 as proposed in my bill, H.R. 1235, to tighten this old statute and close loopholes which lead to injury or death for numerous Americans each year.

The record will show that I was the first witness before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce when hearings began this session on the many bills pending before it on automobile safety. I am impressed by the outstanding job the committee has done, under Chairman HARLEY O. STAGGERS, in bringing out this tremendously important bill. The committee and its chairman deserve our thanks and they deserve the appreciation also of every American for the fine work they have done in trying to make motoring a pleasant experience once again, rather than a game of "dodgem" for one's life.

The Committee on Public Works, under Chairman GEORGE H. FALLON, has also done an outstanding job in reporting H.R. 13290, the new highway bill which will also provide substantial additional protection for the motoring public, and I shall be proud and happy to vote for that bill also.

Mr. Chairman, everyone connected with both bills has a right to be proud of the result.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Rights in, to, and Under the Seven Seas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, at its recent annual meeting held in Montreal, Canada, adopted an important resolution relating to representation in certain future policy planning with respect to marine resources.

This resolution, presented by the international and comparative law and the mineral and natural resources law sections of ABA at the behest of the Committee on the Law of the Sea, and titled: "Rights in, to, and Under the Seven Seas," was prepared by Mr. Edward W. Allen, of Seattle, one of the Nation's foremost authorities on marine law.

Mr. Allen has served as chairman, secretary, and member of many international fisheries commissions, and as adviser to the U.S. delegations to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and to the U.S. Law of the Sea Conference, the latter held in Geneva in 1958. Earlier he was a member of General MacArthur's Fisheries Mission to Japan, and participated as an adviser in negotiations that culminated in the North Pacific Fisheries Treaty.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution referred to above and adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association at its Montreal meeting be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

RIGHTS IN, TO, AND UNDER THE SEVEN SEAS

Whereas the vast natural resources in and under the high seas are becoming through technological progress increasingly available to mankind in ways until recently unforeseen, and

Whereas the formulation of sound legal principles in this field is a matter of great importance to the welfare and security of the United States, and can only be accomplished with full appreciation of the political, economic, and scientific factors involved, be it

Resolved by the American Bar Association, That prior to framing any policy *vis-a-vis* other nations with respect to sea resources not covered by existing law, the United States Government be urged to review thoroughly the issues at stake in consultation with representatives of the American Bar Association and others competent in the field of international law, with scientific and technical experts, and with leaders of American industry interested in oceanic development.

Further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Commerce and to the appropriate Committees of the Congress, and that the Chairmen or other representatives of the Section of International and Comparative Law and of the Section of Mineral and Natural Resources Law be authorized to appear before said Departments and Committees in support of this resolution.

Bronze Star Awarded to Pfc. John F. Plunkard, Frederick, Md.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to announce to the Congress that Pfc. John F. Plunkard, 19, of Frederick, Md., has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroism under fire in Vietnam.

Private First Class Plunkard received this award on August 3 for his exploits May 19 in rescuing a fellow soldier who had fallen, wounded, at the edge of trenches occupied by the Vietcong. The closing sentence of the citation presented to this young hero reads:

> Private First Class Plunkard's outstanding display of aggressiveness, devotion to duty and personal bravery is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army.

I feel that this tribute to Private First Class Plunkard is especially appropriate, because this extraordinary young man was wounded in action on May 21, 2 days later, and spent 2 months in a hospital recovering from his wounds. Today, however, having been awarded both the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart, he is back in action in Vietnam. His performance there is indeed in full accord with the highest traditions of our Armed Forces, and deserves wide commendation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the Record at this point an article from the Frederick Post of August 11, which describes Private First Class Plunkard's heroic deeds:

HEROISM IN VIETNAM—LOCAL SOLDIER WINS BRONZE STAR

A 19-year-old Frederick County soldier has been awarded the bronze star for heroism in Viet Nam.

Pfc. John F. Plunkard, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Plunkard, RFD 2, Frederick, was awarded the medal with "V" Device on Aug. 3 for saving a fellow soldier who fell wounded on top of a Viet Cong position.

The citation honoring Plunkard tells his story.

On May 19, Plunkard, a member of Co. A, 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry, was engaged with his unit in a fire fight with the Viet Cong on the outskirts of the village of Xa Long Phouc in Phouc Tuy Province.

His platoon, the citation says, suffered heavy casualties. As they moved to drive out entrenched Viet Cong on the edge of the village, one of Plunkard's comrades fell wounded within arm's reach of the Viet Cong.

Plunkard saw the solider fall and went after him, firing his rifle to keep the Viet Cong from dragging the wounded man into the trench. In making the rescue Plunkard killed two of the enemy and routed the remainder in the trench.

Plunkard then dragged the unconscious soldier back to his own lines before rejoining the assault that overran the Viet Cong.

The concluding sentence of the citation pays tribute to Plunkard as follows "Private First Class Plunkard's outstanding display of aggressiveness, devotion to duty and personal bravery is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army."

Two days later, May 21, Plunkard was wounded in action and along with the bronze star he was awarded the Purple Heart for "wounds received in connection with military operations against a hostile force."

Today, Pfc. John Plunkard, after a two months stay in a hospital recovering from his wounds, is once again on duty in Viet Nam, continuing what he started when he enlisted in the army in September, 1965.

Increase in Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a letter written by Mrs. Anthony R. Pike, Sr., of Vine Grove, Ky. I think Mrs. Pike sets out very clearly and concisely the alarming increase in the price of food which is causing all of us so much concern today.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

VINE GROVE, KY.,
August 10, 1966.

DEAR MR. MORTON: Please tell the Secretary of Agriculture that food prices have risen in the small towns as well as the large cities.

I have just returned from the supermarket, where prices had risen since my last trip a fortnight ago.

Cherries which were 19c then are 29c now for the same can and brand.

Bacon which a year ago was $1.78 was $3.10 a fortnight ago, and today it was $3.19.

Flour which a month ago was $2.00 was $2.13 for the same 25 pound bag. The above prices are just an example.

The farmers may be receiving a cent or two cents but they are not receiving enough to warrant the price increases the products show.

Yours sincerely,

PATRICIA M. PIKE.

Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits—Chief Rabbi of Britain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the news that Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits will accept the call to become chief rabbi of Britain and the Commonwealth was received in my district with mixed feelings.

There is pride in the fact that a great portion of the English-speaking world has chosen as its spiritual spokesman for Jewry the rabbi of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue at 5 East 62d Street in the heart of the 17th Congressional District of New York. There was also sadness at this loss to our area and to this great synagogue in its midst.

The New York Times in its issue of Monday, August 22, 1966, sets forth the news story, which many of us had anticipated, and also includes an interesting biography of Rabbi Jakobovits, both of which are herein set forth.

As the biography points out, among his other attainments, the new chief rabbi is an author. His latest book is "Journal of a Rabbi." He was good enough to present a copy to me, and I value his comment, "To my Congressman and good friend." I expect to remain his Congressman and friend even though an ocean intervenes.

The articles follow:

Jakobovits Takes Chief Rabbi Post—Fifth Avenue Synagogue Leader Accepts British Call

(By Irving Spiegel)

Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, Orthodox Jewish scholar and spiritual leader of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue, has accepted the nomination as Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth, it was learned here yesterday.

Reached by telephone at Glen Wild, N.Y., where he was vacationing, Dr. Jakobovits said he had accepted the nomination "in principle." He would not elaborate, he indicated, until his nomination was confirmed in London and until he had consulted with his congregation here.

The Fifth Avenue Synagogue at 5 East 62d Street is one of the largest Orthodox congregations in the country.

Dr. Jakobovits disclosed that he had recently returned from London, where he had discussed the call made to him. He said that he had been "highly gratified and encouraged by the friendly reception" accorded to him by Jewish communal leaders.

Last June he was unanimously nominated by a committee, headed by Sir Isaac Wolfson, British financier. The formal approval of his choice as Chief Rabbi is also expected to be made unanimously at a Chief Rabbinate Conference on Sept. 11, when 250 representatives of synagogues and organizations meet in London. He is expected to assume his new position early next year.

The post has been vacant since Dr. Israel Brodie retired in May, 1965. Dr. Jacob Herzog, Israeli diplomat, accepted but was compelled to withdraw because of ill health. However, Dr. Jakobovits has been listed as one of several candidates in 1964, when Dr. Brodie had announced his intention to retire.

The blue-eyed, gray-bearded Dr. Jakobovits comes to his post at a time when the Orthodox Jewish community in Britain has been divided over the rigid interpretation of ancient Jewish religious laws by the Beth Din, the ecclesiastical court over which the Chief Rabbi presides.

For example, the Federation of Synagogues in Britain, which had been under the jurisdiction of the Chief Rabbi's offices, recently indicated that it would no longer accept the authority of the offices in the performance of marriages. The Federation indicated that it would organize its own Beth Din.

In 1964, a sharp controversy developed in Orthodox circles over religious positions taken by the then Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie, and Dr. Louis Jacobs, Orthodox rabbi and scholar.

Dr. Jacobs, as an Orthodox Jew, made no breaks with traditional Jewish observance, but he said he believed that the tools of modern scholarship and archaeological discovery precluded blind faith. He argued that the Torah, the first five books of the Bible and the basis of Jewish law, was revealed not only to men but through men.

The fundamentalists opposed him, stressing that every word of the Torah must be taken literally as dictated by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. Today Dr. Jacobs heads a congregation that is outside the jurisdiction of the Chief Rabbinate.

Chief Rabbi of Britain: Immanuel Jakobovits

"My challenge here has been to make Orthodoxy elegant and fashionable and to show that you don't have to live on the Lower East Side in squalor to be a strictly traditional Jew."

The words are those of Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits, newly elected Chief Rabbi of Britain and the Commonwealth. Gray-bearded, his blue eyes focusing sharply under a black velvet yarmulka, the rabbi is speaking from a comfortable chair in his woodpaneled study at the Fifth Avenue Synagogue, 5 East 62d Street. It is one of the nation's wealthiest Orthodox congregations, and he has been its spiritual leader for almost eight years.

"There is a new image of Orthodoxy in America," he is telling a visitor. "People no longer speak of it in the denigrating terms they did 10 years ago."

Rabbi Jakobovits looks on his new post as second in importance only to that of the Chief Rabbi of Israel. "England plays a key role in the future of Europe, and the Anglo-Jewish community plays a key role, too, since it is placed in the center of the Israel-American axis," he says.

The Chief Rabbi's duties, according to Rabbi Jakobovits, are to be head of all religious officials and approve of their appointments; to be in over-all charge of education and to supervise the dietary laws; to be spokesman for the Jewish community; to exercise supreme religious leadership; to formulate religious policies; to interpret Judaism to the public at large, and to attract youth.

Scholar, teacher, expert in the field of Jewish medical ethics and an outspoken religious leader, Rabbi Jakobovits, at 45 years of age, is also a man of international background.

Born in Germany, he fled to London in 1936 from the Nazi terror. He was educated there and served a congregation during the Blitz when he was only 20. He was Chief Rabbi of Ireland from 1949 to 1958, where after "ten happy years in a leisurely and sedate life," he was called to "the heart of the largest Jewish community in the world"—New York.

While loyal to his ancient religion, he is much the modern man. He enjoys driving—fast driving—for example. He is considering using a public relations man to help him in his new post.

"My job is to sell antiques," he says, "and antiques only a connoisseur will buy."

Modern problems find him ready and vocal, even though the stand may be unpopular. He favors Federal aid to private schools, for instance, and is opposed to the Supreme Court's decision outlawing prayer in the public schools.

Rabbi Jakobovits represents the fourth generation of rabbis in his family. His father was a rabbi, as were both grandfathers and at least one great-grandfather. His wife, Amelie, is the daughter of a rabbi.

With all of his studying of age-old writings his own writing sometimes has a Biblical flavor. His first book was "Dedicated to the memory of my sainted father, Rabbi Dr. Julius Jakobovits 1886–1947 as the first fruits of his first born." And in the introduction he thanks his father-in-law, Rabbi Dr. Elie Munk of Paris, for "the supreme gift of his eldest daughter as my treasured helpmate."

The Chief Rabbi's office in London is not unfamiliar ground to the Jakobovits family. The rabbi's father had been a dayan, or ecclesiastical judge, on the Chief Rabbi's court after going to England from Berlin in 1938.

NAMED FOR IMMANUEL KANT

Before Berlin the family had lived in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, where the new Chief Rabbi was born on Feb. 8, 1921, and named for Kant, the philosopher, whom his father admired.

After a year in a London Jewish secondary school ("I had to learn English, naturally,") he received degrees from the University of London and Jews College in London.

He received his doctorate from the University of London and his 400-page thesis, "Jewish Medical Ethics," is considered an outstanding work in its field. He did his research during those quiet days in Dublin. Published as a book in 1959 and subtitled "A Comparative and Historical Study of Jewish Religious Attitude to Medicine and Its Practice," it is now going into its third printing. Another book, "Journal of a Rabbi" was published last year and dedicated "To my cherished mother."

The new head of British-Orthodox Jewry hopes that the position will not keep him from close contact with people. "A rabbi," he said, "cannot work in a vacuum. He must have personal contact."

He enjoys meeting people and telling them of "the excitement of Judaism." His fonder memories of his tour in this country are the frequent lectures and the seminars for physicians.

Overseas School System

SPEECH
OF
HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, this amendment No. 24 has been something of a nightmare to me ever since I heard about it. I have the honor to chair the subcommittee which handles Federal salary legislation. We had a difficult situation affecting this big school system. We spent a year carefully writing a bill which put to bed a 7-year feud.

We had a feud which had rocked this school system with controversy and which had affected morale. There were difficulties throughout the system. Our subcommittee heard extensive testimony from all concerned including people who came from overseas and we studied the work of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT], and his fine subcommittee.

We wrote a bill which passed this House unanimously and which passed the other body unanimously and was signed into law in April of this year. Based on that law under a fine new administrator DOD began to make sense out of this overseas school system. Morale was picking up, and more teachers were hired and contracts were signed to go overseas, relying on the new salary schedules. Then a group in the other body, meeting in executive session, without witness No. 1 or printed testimony No. 1 and without any consideration at all, repealed the law. That is what they have done. They have repealed the law.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UDALL. In just a moment.

You had heard the arguments here today about giving the Committee on Armed Services a chance to come before the House and debate a proposition so that the House could work its will. This situation is far more shocking. The House has worked its will. We went through all of this process and passed the law. There was not a vote against it in this House or in the other body. Now we are confronted today with a repealer.

Mr. Speaker, this is a school system of 160,000 students, the children of American servicemen. Some of these overseas teachers are their own worst enemies.

They have written letters and conducted themselves in a way which has caused ill feelings among a few Members of the House and the Senate. I have no defense to offer for their conduct, but you are not getting back at the schoolteachers by adopting amendment No. 24. You are hurting the school children who should have a first-rate education, through no fault of their own, are taken overseas as the sons and daughters of American servicemen. I think it is an outrage to do this.

We are going to have lawsuits. These people signed contracts and the Government agreed to pay them a salary. Now we are going back into the trenches and adopting this old per-pupil limitation. I think it is wrong and it should not happen.

One of two things will occur if this amendment is adopted. Either the agreed salaries of these schoolteachers under contract for the coming year will be cut by about $300 or $400 or $500, or 350 to 500 schoolteachers will have to be discharged, which means that the classes, which are now overcrowded by 25 to 30 pupils, will have 35 to 40 pupils in them.

With all the plans made and the schools ready to open, why we would want to do this, I do not know.

Mr. Speaker, I am shocked by this. I have no quarrel with our Committee on Appropriations. I think that today if a secret ballot were taken everyone of them would feel that this is wrong. But, Mr. Speaker, they are dealing with billions of dollars. They have not only a duty, but they have a very difficult situation. I cannot blame the conferees for doing what they did.

But, Mr. Speaker, I believe we should make the position of the House of Representatives very clear. We should refuse to accept this kind of dictation this late in the session by the other body, and then sent back to the House for us to take or leave. I do not like it.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely believe that this amendment ought to be rejected by the House and sent back to the conferees.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UDALL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman upon the position he has taken and give the gentleman my full support.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services I had occasion 2 years ago to visit some of these installations. I saw the situations and conditions that existed over there. I came back and made some statements on this very point.

Mr. UDALL. The gentleman from New York supported our legislation and was most helpful.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, and the gentleman was fortunate enough to sit in the chair when it passed the House by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Speaker, we certainly ought to back up that committee and reject this amendment.

Mr. UDALL. The gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON] helped us a great deal with this legislation. Mr. Speaker, this is really unprecedented. This is the only case in the whole Federal salary structure of 2.5 million people where we set salary standards by appropriation bills by artificial formulas. The legislative committee sets salaries for postal workers. What if the Committee on Appropriations were to come in and say notwithstanding that, you can only pay up to $5,000 per mailman, per letter carrier, per clerk?

Mr. Speaker, there is no precedent for this sort of thing at all. I suppose some people are willing to make war because these people are overseas and because many of them do not vote. I think this is wrong.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment should be rejected.

Key to Victory in War on Poverty Lies in Hands of the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, in spite of the growing pains, headaches, and bureaucratic bungling that have at times threatened to turn the antipoverty program into a domestic calamity of stupendous proportions, we are able to find a few candles here and there to confirm the value and great potential of at least some aspects of the program.

One of the campaigns in the war on poverty that I have been able to support from the outset, and one which has in general vindicated the confidence we in this and the other body have placed in it, is the preschool Headstart program administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

I have long held that these various antipoverty and community oriented aid programs can only yield benefits if the bulk of decisionmaking and administration is left to the people closest to the problem, the local citizens and community officials.

And I think the trend of experience with Headstart would confirm that the key to success indeed lies in the hands of the people.

One such program which I happen to be familiar with, and in which I take considerable pride, is the Headstart program administered by Action for Opportunity, Inc., right in my own hometown of Pittsfield, Mass.

Having been in on this project from the start, and having suffered through the early stages when the necessary funds seemed as elusive as a maiden's promise, I can boast of a keen sense of satisfaction over the achievements of the program so far. Not only has it brought progress and important benefits to the community in keeping with the basic ideals of the program, but it has done so largely through the efforts of the local citizens whose faith and dedication were strong enough to overcome the most frustrating and tedious obstacles of an uncertain bureaucracy.

I am genuinely proud of the people of Pittsfield who have made the project work and especially to the volunteers of Action for Opportunity, Inc., through whose tireless efforts the necessary forces were brought together and organized in the most efficient manner possible to bring the program to life and fruition.

Under unanimous-consent procedures, I now place in the RECORD an article from the OEO's Headstart Newsletter of July 1966, which traces the history and development of the Pittsfield project. It clearly demonstrates what can be done by determined citizens for whom such a project is something more than a stack of papers and application forms.

I also insert, following the OEO article, a radio editorial from station WBEC in Pittsfield on the same subject. The editorial helps to explain further some of the accomplishments of the Pittsfield Headstart program, beyond the founding and development stages.

"Viewpoint" is a regular editorial feature over WBEC and reflects the keen sense of public service and community progress of Mr. R. S. Jackson, owner and president of WBEC, and the entire WBEC staff.

The two articles follow:

STRETCHING THE HEAD START DOLLAR

The following account was sent in by Mrs. Jean Hunter, director of the Head Start program in Pittsfield, Mass.

Maybe it was just plain old New England frugality that sent Pittsfield, Mass., searching for every community resource in support of its Head Start program. Or, possibly, it was a simple shortage of funds. At any rate, the resources proved both varied and generous.

The Vocational School, using a design drawn by one of our teachers, mass-produced 18 sets of shelves, versatile in use. They are storage shelves and room dividers, with backing of bulletin board or book display rack. With economical use of materials, the cost is less than $8 per unit.

A church member built low round tables for classroom use, making two tables from each 8′ x 4′ piece of plywood (¾″) and store-bought legs. The carpenter's plan yields tables at around $8 each.

Under the direction of the sheriff, prisoners in the Berkshire County jail have had the satisfaction of making a constructive contribution. They have provided labor for installation of fencing around the play areas required by Massachusetts Day Care Laws. In addition, they have built large chests for storage of outdoor equipment, and they have hand-finished a set of wooden modular blocks.

Women's groups of each major religious denomination supplemented our supplies by collecting blankets, good used toys, and those difficult-to-master things for arts and crafts. The good ladies added one piano, a hundred boxes of crayons an one or two volunteers.

A supermarket chain supplied Head Start groceries at a whopping 25% discount. Milk companies each donated two weeks' supply of morning milk. A gravel company sent over some tons of washed sand for use in the play yards, and a supplier of classroom consumables gave us a reduction of 10% in return for sorting and distributing our own materials. The bus company gave our field trips as part of our local payment-in-kind. With desks donated by a paper company, our own telephones—and the right people—we had the requisites for a Child Development Program.

Such widespread participation has given all of us a strong sense of community support in our purpose.

(Pittsfield has not only saved money—it has built the kind of community involvement and support that is even more precious than money. ED.)

[WBEC Editorial, Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 15, 1966]

"VIEWPOINT" NO. 539 BY THE PRESIDENT AND OWNER OF WBEC

On Friday we touched on the Anti-Poverty war, and stated that we thought progress in Pittsfield under the guidance of Action for Opportunity had started well. We are not alone in our opinions for the local Head Start program which is coming to the end of its second summer season and may be carried on during the school year has been praised by a federal consultant as being "as close to a model program" as any that this consultant had ever seen. The County Neighborhood Youth Corps program run last summer under the AFO, and this year in cooperation with community action agencies in north and south counties has also been praised by State and Federal officials as the best such project in the Commonwealth. Originally, only 58 positions for the Youth Corps year-round program had been allocated; 38 of these were to be part-time placements for youngsters in school, and 20 training positions for drop-outs. Because the regional office for the Department of Labor is well pleased with the Berkshire's program our authorization has been increased to 60 part-time placements for in-school youngsters so here is a case where the regional office was pleased enough with local progress to almost double the federal support.

In these two programs, not only the disadvantaged youngsters are getting assistance for 23 adults who were referred to local officials by the State Security Office of Employment, or the Welfare Department have actively achieved full-time positions. Under Head Start, the "ladder" approach is being affected whereby room mothers after sufficient experience are moved up to assistance teachers, and hence, the field is opened up for advancement to the competent. As mentioned Friday, the two neighborhood groups sponsored by the AFO have given the poor of the two target neighborhoods a strong voice, and a foundation for self-help within their own neighborhood. As a direct result of the Enable program family groups from the target areas hold regular meetings under the aegis of the Family & Children Service and compare notes on common problems. It has been the distinct impression of these groups that continued collective action is to be desired, and that solutions can not be arrived at through only a summer organization. However, these groups have done much to help not only local Anti-Poverty officials, but, the families themselves to recognize and define pressing needs and all are most hopeful that through these common efforts efficient methods for combatting todays problems can be supplied for tomorrow.

In cooperation with the Mayor and the local Bar Association, the AFO is actively pursuing a means to bring legal counsel to the poor, and other programs representing a broad spectrum are being studied.

For the most part, none of the activities to date has positively supplied answers to help Pittsfield's poor better their lot. But, our activity has been carefully designed to make a start, and results will only be forthcoming after sufficient time has passed. It is our "Viewpoint" that the Anti-Poverty war in Pittsfield is on solid ground and well underway.

R. S. Jackson speaking for WBEC.

The Role of Regulation in Promoting Economic Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of attending a testimonial dinner to an old friend of mine, Nat B. Knight, the Louisiana public service commissioner.

The principal address was given by Mr. James A. Lundy, president of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, and chairman of the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, and it so impressed me that I would like to share his remarks with the Members of this House. Therefore, at this time I direct your attention and the attention of the Members to this splendid address:

ADDRESS BY JAMES A. LUNDY

We are gathered here this evening to fulfill the admonition of St. Paul in his letter to the Romans in which he called upon men to "render honor . . . to whom honor is due." The huge attendance is tacit evidence that you subscribe to that philosophy. The Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans area is to be congratulated for its sponsorship of this testimonial and I am honored to have been permitted to share in it. I bring you the greetings of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners which three years ago was fortunate to have had Nat B. Knight, tonight's honored guest, as its President.

When I was invited to participate in this magnificient community outpouring of affection for Nat, I reviewed records of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners and came up with these evidences of the esteem in which he is held nationwide.

Each time he was nominated for elective office in that organization his support came from all sections of our great country, from Commissioners from California and Connecticut, from Washington and Florida and from many other states in between. And in each year his election was by acclamation.

If I were to devote the time at my disposal this evening to a recital of this man's many abilities and accomplishments I would need do nothing more than to read to you excerpts from the tributes paid to him by those who placed him in nomination for the offices he has held in NARUC. Reviewing his record as a master of all trades outside the field of utility regulation, the various speakers described him as a lawyer, banker, engineer, artist, sculptor, accountant, athlete and golfer. The only areas they omitted were his study of judo and his avocation as a hypnotist.

Many of the speakers also paid tribute to his "lovely wife" Ada and to his "two lovely daughters," thoughts to which I heartily subscribe.

Referring to his record as a public utility regulator, he was described variously as "one of the most sincere and best qualified," respected and admired for his cooperation and for his dedication to duty during his long tenure of office as a servant of the State of Louisiana.

It is well and fitting that you—his friends and neighbors—pay homage to him tonight in recognition of his quarter century of public service.

It has been my happy privilege to have known and to have been associated with Nat Knight for the past seven years and to have worked with him closely on the Executive Committee of NARUC. His election as President of that organization in 1963 should indicate that you are not his only admirers and that among the members of the regulatory commissions throughout this nation Nat Knight is held in very high regard.

The subject assigned to me for discussion at this occasion is "The Role of Regulation in Promoting Economic Growth." Reduced to the simplest terms, the regulation of public utilities is aimed at fostering a favorable climate in which they can render adequate service to the public at rates which are fair and reasonable both to them and to their customers.

Naturally the consuming public would like to obtain utility service at low prices. But service would be short-lived if the utility were unable to obtain financing with which to provide facilities necessary to meet expanding consumer demands and to enable it to return to its investors a reasonable dividend. Hence the need for careful rate regulation and constant fiscal supervision.

Throughout this great nation this is just what is happening. The regulatory bodies of the individual states realize that there are evolutionary changes both in the mechanics and techniques of rendering service and in those related to regulation. In technological, economic, political and social areas both the regulator and the regulated are constantly confronted with the need for adjustments in policy postures. I say confidently that each time a reappraisal in regulatory thinking is needed it is made, and made in the light of changing times.

Public utilities were placed under regulation because they are generally monopolistic in character and, as a result, require government control as a substitute for competition if fair rates are to be maintained and the public is to be served properly both now and in the future. If I may be pardoned a provincial approach I would like to cite some facts concerning utility growth and prosperity in the State of New York. I use these data only because they are ones with which I am most familiar.

In New York there are approximately 3,200 individuals, corporations and municipalities rendering utility service under the regulation of the Commission I have the honor to head. Because of ever-growing public requirements for more and more electric, gas, telephone and water service, New York State utilities providing them afford a direct means of livelihood for about one-half million residents, or about three per cent of the state's population. Measured from the viewpoint of value of plant in service, they constitute the largest single component in the state's economy.

That these New York utilities have grown strong enough to engender public confidence under sound and dedicated regulation is evidenced by the fact that their investment in property used and useful in public service has soared from less than three billion dollars in 1945 to about thirteen billion at the start of this year. Incidentally, as far as public treasuries are concerned, they must be regarded as especially outstanding citizens since their total tax bill now exceeds eight hundred million dollars a year.

In New York, in Louisiana, and in every state, public utility regulators view their responsibilities toward the utilities as being in a "partnership in growth" with the companies which function under their jurisdiction. To that end, they encourage and require the provision of plant which is necessary to meet consumer demand; supervise the procurement of necessary capital financing; maintain constant vigil in the review of utility accounts, granting higher rates only when it is found that they are necessary to enable the utility to remain healthy, but calling for rate reductions when revenues exceed reasonable requirements.

The public is increasingly dependent upon utility service. Again let me cite New York State figures as proof. At the end of World War II there were 3,500,000 telephones in use in New York State. Today the total is approaching 11,000,000. Annual sales of electric energy grew from about 25 billion kilowatt hours to almost 70 billion in that same period. In 1945, gas sales in the Empire State approximated 145 billion cubic feet—only about 10 per cent of which was natural, coming from wells located within the state. Now that annual consumption is approaching the 500 billion cubic foot level of which more than 97 per cent is natural gas, virtually all of which is produced here in Louisiana and its neighboring states. Thus the tremendous consumption of natural gas in New York and elsewhere is redounding to the economic well-being of the people in this state.

The extension of utility service to meet growing demands requires tremendous outlays of money. In New York State alone I would estimate at least one billion dollars will be spent this year for the expansion of utility plant. This construction, of course, will entail the sale of securities in large amounts. In 1965 my Commission granted permission to various utilities to issue securities having a combined face value of about $630,000,000—money which was obtained at reasonable rates, thereby reflecting the favorable attitude of the financial community as to the safety of investments in regulated companies and certain proof that sound regulation leads to economic growth.

Without equivocation I say to you that the State regulatory commissions are each doing an outstanding job. Yet there are those in Washington who seem to feel that the Great White Father can do a better one.

For instance, in 1958 a man who has since been appointed to serve as a member of one of the Federal regulatory bodies published an article in which he said: "accepting our traditional, political framework and recognizing the present need to deal with some issues on a uniform and national basis we can *try*"—please note the use of the word "try"—"to preserve for the states a political status compatible with the doctrine of Constitutional Federalism."

And then he added: "whether the states will in the future be reduced to mere administrative suburbs . . . depends ultimately on the public's recognition of their continuing validity as that is shown in their participation in the complicated process of contemporary life."

Does this imply a "Father Knows Best" attitude in the nation's capital? I think it does and I believe those who hold that view to be wrong.

Lest my further remarks may be misconstrued, may I say here and now that neither I nor any other State Commissioner that I know of is seeking power. The responsibilities which are now ours and which we have endeavored to meet throughout the years provide us with all the work we need. But we are equally strong in our belief that home rule—or home regulation if you prefer—is essential for the public welfare.

"Absentee landlordism" is not good. Regulation from thousands of miles distant cannot function to the best interest of the people concerned. I firmly believe that local regulation is essential to the economic well being of the public utilities industry and to the public at large. State regulatory bodies are responsible to their respective legislators and to their respective people. It is axiomatic that the public will be better served when those rendering the service are acquainted with their problems and their needs.

Yet there are those in Washington whose desire to stretch the federal regulatory arm farther and farther into the realm of the locality has extended to the point that, in a recent article in Public Utilities Fortnightly, a writer described State regulatory agencies as potentially the "latest tribe of vanishing Americans."

Why would such a thing be said? Only because those who would grasp more and more power unto themselves are on the march.

The famous *Colton* decision, which was a victory for the Federal Power Commission, granted to that body the right to expand its regulation over the electric utility industry by clasping unto its bosom the sale of electric energy to wholesalers regardless of whether state lines were crossed. That court decision has left State regulatory bodies in confusion to say the least. Let me cite some horrible examples of its consequences.

A company selling electrical energy on a strictly local basis may have among its customers certain individuals or firms which bill commercial tenants for the wattage they consume, buying energy at "wholesale" rates. Certainly the service to that customer is intrastate, but under the *Colton* decision—theoretically at least—the FPC now has jurisdiction as to the rates to be charged to the landlord. Many assume that it would have similar say as to rates charged to a shopping center which receives electricity at wholesale through a single meter, then submetering energy to the component stores at the center. It would have the right to say what rates might be charged to a secondary distributing utility or a municipality which bought energy from another company at wholesale even though both were strictly intrastate.

Admittedly, the exercise of such regulation which the FPC has grasped for itself has not been utilized to the fullest yet. But neither has it, by regulation or by proposed amendment to law, been willing to indicate that such authority does not properly rest with it. It fought for the right to encroach upon functions previously performed adequately by the states, won its case, now has a bear by the tail but doesn't seem to want to let go.

Presently that same federal body is seeking congressional enactment of a bill which will give it the right to establish safety standards for long distance gas transmission mains even though more than half the states—and happily mine was among the first to do so—already have their own gas safety codes and others may soon have them.

Then there is FPC's presently proposed rule making under which it lays a foundation for a review of the "net investment" which a utility might have in a hydroelectric plant before granting it a new license, with such review to apply to the earnings of that plant as far back as the very year it was built. While there can be no quarrel with the right of the FPC to exercise some jurisdiction over hydroelectric plants, its present proposal could imperil the economic future of the owning companies since that Commission has announced publicly that if it were to deny a renewal of a license to a particular plant it could seek to take over, recapture and maintain the hydro station after payment to the owner of a sum equal to his net investment in the project as determined in Washington or to transfer the license to a new owner who would be required to pay to the present licensee the FPC-determined net investment!!

Is Washington seeking to establish some forward command posts by this proposed rule making? What value will an established economic enterprise have if fractionalization of utility plant is allowed? State regulatory bodies view the total operations of the utilities subject to their regulation—not merely segments—toward the end that economic health may be maintained and the public is served adequately.

Are these contemplated actions the seeds of a future national power system with full control vested in Washington? Remember, TVA originally started as a multipurpose development of a river basin but now generates more energy by steam than it does by hydro.

I am a firm advocate of full Federal and State cooperation but now it seems to me that times require careful evaluation from the point of view of our social structure and the part of privately owned utilities therein.

Where is our economy going? The uncertainty as to the future pattern of federal control can have devastating effects and could weaken the economic structure of the utility industry.

And I might observe here also that this same federal regulatory agency has now dictated to the owners of hydroelectric plants a requirement that they establish and maintain recreational facilities upon such properties. Here again is a matter which might better be left to State conservation and recreation authorities because of the utter impracticability—in many instances—of developing camp sites or other recreational areas near some hydro plants. Naturally the establishment of such facilities will cost a utility considerable sums of money for construction and maintenance, an expense which must be passed on to the consumer merely to satisfy the ukase of bureaucracy.

In another field, the states had been allowed to determine whether public convenience and necessity required continued maintenance of railroad passenger trains which provide intrastate service. But while leaving with the states the initial authority to make such rulings, the Congress has granted Washington the right to review State decisions and to reverse them if its regulators don't see eye-to-eye with the thinking of those on the scene who best know the public's needs and who are best qualified to measure the extent of service which is required.

Then there is the burgeoning community antenna television business. In some states—New York for example—effective regulation is provided by municipalities through franchises. In others, regulation is vested with the State. But now it is proposed that federal control be established.

We in NARUC are fighting to insure that if any legislation is enacted, the rights of the states to regulate it if they so desire be fully protected.

The general public, I am sure, prefers State regulation. When anyone needs a doctor, or a lawyer, or a clergyman, he wants help from somebody in the home area whom he knows. He feels the same way about affairs of government. He wants services which affect his daily living and his pocketbook regulated by those who are more directly responsible to him—the home folks. He is getting their help now and will continue to receive it if regulation of all facets of intrastate utility service is left to State agencies alone.

In 1769, that unidentified but patriotic philosopher who wrote under the name of Junius in the Philadelphia Public Advertiser penned these words:

"We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights which they have delivered to our care; we owe it to our posterity not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed."

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the feeling of State utility regulators. They have been and are continuing to perform their duties in the highest tradition of public service. They will serve equally well in the future without interference by the federal government, eternally dedicated to promotion of the public welfare.

I recognize that the nation and the world are in a great state of social and economic change. Many of the things which are happening today are in total opposition to principles which were recognized and taught as truths in our schools only a generation ago.

For instance, in his "History of American Government and Culture," Harold Rugg, a professor of Education at Teachers College in Columbia University, set forth these four categories of management responsibilities which my generation had presumed to be intrinsic rights of the individual states:

1. Education.
2. All questions of property, industry and trade.
3. Decisions on who can vote and hold office within the state.
4. Legislation (the making of criminal and civil laws).

Now we all know of the new concepts of governmental responsibilities and powers which have evolved during recent years in each of these fields as a result of Supreme Court decisions and, in some instances, from legislative action.

There are those who disagree with some or all of the changes which have been wrought. They call it revolution. Others agree or acquiesce and regard it as a matter of evolution.

My concern is not with such matters, but rather with the outward reaching of Washington into the fields of public utility regulation. If those who are responsible for it at State levels do not fight back, then they will be "vanishing Americans" and the states will truly be destined to reduction as "administrative suburbs."

I cannot envision nor would I acquiesce in either.

Nat Knight typifies all the high principles and ambitions of public utility regulators of each of the states of this great nation. There should be no fear on the part of anyone that public utility regulation is not in sound hands when it is left under State control as long as men like Nat are in office—and I have every confidence that they always will be.

We find in the Apocrypha this observation: "These were honored in their generation and were the glory of their times." The man whom we have honored here tonight is being recognized by his neighbors, his friends, his professional peers for his many contributions to American government, to society and to his fellow men. Truly he is a glory of his time, a man who, through sound regulatory philosophy and practice, is aiding materially in fostering economic growth and prosperity for this great nation. May God's blessing continue to be upon him and his as he continues in these admirable endeavors.

Agriculture Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STANLEY L. GREIGG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 1966, my good friend and colleague from Iowa's Second District, the Honorable John C. Culver, introduced legislation to show that the major share of expenditures by the Department of Agriculture benefit the general public. Nothing could be more true and correct. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I heartily endorse the views of my colleague, Mr. Speaker, and I commend him for his efforts aimed at opening new avenues of communication between the farmer and the Nation he serves.

Two of northeast Iowa's finest newspapers, the Cedar Rapid Gazette and the Decorah Journal, have taken note of this fine piece of legislation and have editorially stated their support of its purpose and content. Mr. Speaker, I should like to share their views with my colleagues in Congress:

[From the Decorah (Iowa) Journal, Aug. 18, 1966]

Rises in food prices—leaps in some cases—are bringing sharp protests from consumers. Sometimes, since the farmer is the food-producer, he is the one on whom the protesters lay the blame.

This misunderstanding has been a source of concern to John C. Culver, Democratic Congressman from Iowa's Second District.

The statement that taxpayers are paying a subsidy of $7 billion annually to the American farmer, according to Congressman Culver, is highly misleading to the consumer and others.

Spokesmen for the Department of Agriculture and the budget bureau should make sharp distinction between expenditures made for stabilizing farm income and other expenditures which are made out of that department's budget but which, in fact, benefit the consumer, the businessman, and the public in general.

Of the Agriculture Department's $7 billion budget, two-thirds or $4.6 billion went to pay for programs from which all sectors of our economy benefited. Directly or indirectly, the money was spent to aid people in general in every state in the Union—not just agricultural states.

This is a far cry from being a $7 billion subsidy to the farmer. Out of the total figure, the farmer received something in the neighborhood of $2.4 billion.

Numbered among the programs which consume so much of the budget for the Department of Agriculture are: Food for Peace, agricultural exports, nutrition and consumer research, school lunches, special milk programs, and long-range projects for improvements of agricultural resources—even other natural resources.

Such general-public uses can scarcely be said to go directly into the pockets of the American farmer as would a subsidy program. They are spent for the benefit of the general public.

Our Second District Congressman points out that the American farmer is, in fact, subsidizing the other sectors of American economy. If farm prices had increased at the same rate as nonfarm prices, the farmer would be receiving $7.6 billion now—not from the American government, but in prices paid for his products by the American consumer.

We like Culver's courage in pointing out that the Department of Agriculture has not made clear to the American people the true role of the farmer in our economy. We like this evidence that he puts loyalty to his constituents, the farmers of Northeast Iowa, ahead of blind party loyalty.

With John C. Culver's help, the American housewife and the urban taxpayer will be given a clear understanding of what is achieved by the money spent for "farm" programs and to whom the benefits really accrue.

[From the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, Aug. 17, 1966]

We commend Congressman Culver for introducing legislation last week tailored to clarify the misunderstanding which obviously exists in many areas of the United States with respect to farm subsidies.

The Culver bill would require the department of agriculture and the bureau of the budget to make a clear-cut distinction between department expenditures made primarily for stabilization of farm income and those providing benefits to the general public.

As it stands, the department spends about $7 billion annually for all of these purposes. But many urban consumers still have the idea that the whole $7 billion goes to farmers.

The facts, as the congressman pointed out in introducing the legislation, are that only one-third of this amount is spent for farm subsidy. The remaining two-thirds actually $4.6 billion, goes into programs which benefit all citizens—for example, school lunch and special milk programs, nutrition and consumer research programs, food for peace and agricultural export programs, and into long-rang projects for the improvement of agricultural and natural resources.

The sad thing is that legislation is required to force the public servants to specifically stress the purposes of expenditures. You'd think common sense would motivate responsible authorities to want to do it. But, if they won't then legislation may be the next best bet. The farmer gets picked on enough without blaming him for $4.6 billion a year in government expenditures that aren't bonanzas for him.

Policies Making Dollars Scarcer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am including an article written by the well-known economist and writer, Eliot Janeway, in which the effects of the hard money policy of high interest rates are examined.

Mr. Janeway points out the way in which increased interest rates, far from fighting inflation, are actually feeding the fires of inflation. He stresses that neither labor nor business will hold still for the President's economic guideposts while the price of money is skyrocketing at such an unprecedented pace.

The article follows:

AS JANEWAY VIEWS IT: POLICIES MAKING DOLLARS SCARCER

(By Eliot Janeway)

NEW YORK.—Last time there was a war on, people scrambled to load up on sugar and shoes and tires. They cleaned out the car dealers' lots. They made sure their homes were in good repair—especially their deep freezes. Draft calls and tax talk started a flight from money into items expected to be on the shoppers' list of shortages.

Franklin D. Roosevelt codified our way of thinking about the economic consequences of war in his momentous proclamation, at the time we accelerated our preparations for World War II, that "the silly-fool dollar sign is out for the duration." F.D.R.'s simple rule of thumb saw us through the Korean war as well. It made sense about how the dollar ceased to be almighty when it gave way to the war time ration ticket. The moment it did, dollars became cheap. The normal peace time premium which money commands was switched to the ration tickets needed to use it.

But our new war in Viet Nam is working out differently from any emergency test of strength we've experienced or anticipated as a major power—and not just because of the way we're fighting it. The way we're financing it is different, too.

DOLLARS AT A PREMIUM

Dollars, instead of being downgraded for the duration, are commanding an all-time premium; the more the war is escalated, the higher the premium. Whoever has them or is able to raise them—at any cost!—can call the tune in the marketplace.

This time around, no one's worried about not being able to buy a car. Even the price of copper, the war material par excellence, which has always soared on war news, has been coming down while the cost of money has continued upward; this is a double switch in war time market performance.

Historically speaking, Roosevelt's downgrading of the war time dollar merely accentuated the judgment of the founder of the House of Rothschild on how to play the money game in war time. "Buy to the roar of cannon," was Rothschild's way of saying that war makes things worth more than money.

Any time the first Rothschild and the second Roosevelt are in agreement about a money question, you have what Lyndon Johnson would call a consensus. But this is one consensus he is not respecting. For his present approach to war financing has amended Rothschild's rule to read: "Borrow to the roar of bombers." Each time interest rates rise, previous borrowings at lower rates look better.

Certainly, anyone who had borrowed to the hilt at any time since the escalation in Viet Nam triggered the inflation in money would be way ahead of the game today. In fact, the Washington authorities have been advertising the scarcity value of cash and inviting everyone—bankers as well as their customers—to hoard it.

PARALLEL DISTURBING

The runaway in rates suggests a disturbing parallel with the break in stock market prices: While both changes have hurt, neither has provided a corrective or, therefore, run its course. The worst is yet to come for borrowers; and, because money conditions determine stock market conditions, for investors too.

Early in August, Rep. JIM WRIGHT, of Fort Worth Tex., a prominent supporter of the liberalism Johnson espoused before he turned himself into the father figure of war finance, took the House floor to complain that "since just last December, interest rates are up 37½ percent . . . more than 10 times the increase in general wages and prices which the President has certified as conducive to sound economic health." Labor and producers won't and, moreover, can't hold still for 3.2 percent or even 7.5 percent increases in the face of a money squeeze of the crisis proportions protested by WRIGHT.

Money users are stymied, too, New York state, for example, has an anti-usury law aimed to protect individuals against interest rates above 6 percent. But the banks, understandably, are calling in 6 percent money lent to individuals in order to relend it to corporations at 8 percent. It's a helluva way to run a war.

House Rule of Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN DOWDY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Oscar Johnson of the weekly Capitol Hill newspaper, Roll Call, is a fair account of the events which took place regarding the hearings held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, with particular reference to the conduct of the New Left witnesses.

Mr. Johnson was constantly in attendance throughout the hearings and I wish to commend him for his objective reporting and analysis.

The article follows:

HOUSE RULE OF LAW

(By Oscar Johnson)

Rep. JOE POOL (Tex.) is one of the few people who appear to have bags above as well as below the eyes. His eyes narrowed to tiny slits and flashed in anger last week whenever a new disruption broke out among the unruly invaders of POOL's House Un-American Activities Committee hearings.

To quell these frequent outbursts, the aptly-titled Congressman-at-large would sometimes rise in his seat behind the massive U-shaped lawmakers dais and pound the gavel until his puffy face reddened and sweat broke out on his brow. It was hard physical labor, he later admitted, but POOL kept pounding away until he'd proven beyond doubt he ranks with the pre-eminent gavel-wielders of Capitol Hill. He even wore out the regular committee gavel, which was replaced with a sturdier version imported from Texas.

Yet, as the hearings continued, it became clear that the boisterous witnesses and their zealous lawyers were far from worn out.

The hearings, in fact, were filled with so much noise and confusion that questions were raised about their accomplishments. What, if anything, did HUAC prove? Was it worthwhile to provide a forum for the non-patriotism spewed forth by a small group of misguided rowdies?

From the start, the hearings got under way in an aura of controversy. A Federal judge tried to suspend them for ten days, and when the HUAC subcommittee announced it would meet despite the court order, there were charges that it was violating the rule of law.

"At a moment in our history when it is vitally important to encourage respect for law and order, it seems most unfitting for a Member of Congress to express open contempt for the legal machinery and for the processes of law," said Rep. CHARLES JOELSON (NJ).

But was the court order in fact lawful? By obeying it, HUAC may have been in violation of a higher law—the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers among the three co-equal branches of the Federal government.

House Speaker JOHN MCCORMACK expressed this view: "The action of the court presents a very serious and challenging question to the independence of the Legislative Branch in obtaining information upon which to formulate legislation, which it is charged to do under the Constitution."

"If the Judicial Branch of the government can enjoin committee 'A' it could enjoin 'B', 'C', 'D', and any other committees," Mr. MCCORMACK said. "That would be a direct challenge to the constitutional directives and prerogatives of the Congress as a legislative body."

The court order having been stopped, the challenge to Congress then took the form of a show of contempt directed against HUAC. As hearings opened, a well-coordinated attempt was made to bully POOL's group. The plan called for unfriendly witnesses to pour invective on HUAC members, with others cheering and applauding loudly. Meanwhile, during testimony by friendly witnesses, spectators would periodically jump to their feet and should such slogans as "Get out of Vietnam!"

The strategy was to show open defiance of HUAC, win sympathy from neutral spectators and the press, and become martyrized by being arrested—preferably through "police brutality" which would be photographed outside the hearing room.

Amid such an atmosphere of intimidation and confusion, HUAC tried to perform its mission. It patiently questioned witnesses, whenever enough order could be restored to do so, and for the first time drew public statements from many of them that they are "communists and revolutionaries."

While the Constitution prevents depriving a person of the right to hold any political views, no matter how odious to others, the hearings did help improve public understanding of the philosophy of many leaders of the anti-Vietnam war movement. This information may have previously been available in committee files, but could not be disseminated in news media because of potential libel. The committee's hearings, however, are privileged, and facts developed there could be freely published.

It was probably unfortunate that television was not allowed at the hearings since this type of coverage would have nakedly exposed the nature of the belligerence and disorder of some witnesses. This could not be fully brought out by news accounts, which were limited by their impartiality to presenting "both sides."

One incident which could have used live TV coverage was the ejection of one of the attorneys representing witnesses. The attorney later tried to wrap himself in constitutional parchment by claiming this action violated the right of counsel to represent a client.

But the claim was rejected by Judge Harold Greene of the D.C. Court of General Sessions, who said he viewed the matter as a simple issue of orderly conduct, not a grave constitutional question.

Greene found the lawyer had engaged in disorderly conduct both before and after deputy marshals removed him from the hearing room. The judge said a lawyer should state his case "vigorously," but once having been gaveled down "he may not persist."

The defendant "tried to outshout the chairman," Greene said, adding: "I don't believe the freedom of the bar depends on (lawyers) being permitted to outshout the presiding officer."

The ejected lawyer got in the last word by reportedly stating: "I have no regrets for what I have done. I will do it again and again and again." Then he announced plans to appeal the decision.

Many on Capitol Hill feel that if the question of the rule of law is involved in the HUAC hearings, it should be addressed to those who attempted to intimidate the committee.

Milford Center Sesquicentennial-Centennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 21, 1966, I had the pleasure of participating in the sesquicentennial and centennial of Milford Center, Union County, Ohio. A mile-long parade of antique autos, floats, marching bands, and covered wagons climaxed the celebration. Participating in the parade were Mayor Clyde Jenkins; the Fairbanks, Marysville, and Triad high school bands; Sesquicentennial Queen Teresa Bennett and her court; many floats made by residents and organizations of the community; and the VFW color guard.

Following are my remarks on this occasion:

I am glad to have the opportunity of helping celebrate the sesquicentennial of the founding of the Village of Milford Center and the centennial of its final incorporation.

There is certainly no need to feel apologetic about coming from a small town. I might point out that seven of the original astronauts came from small towns.

The records show that Milford Center was the oldest town in Union County at the time of its founding in 1816 by George Reed, the first white man to penetrate the wilderness in 1799.

The first settlers of Milford were New Englanders, who came from Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. They settled on the famous "Darby Plains", which were noted for their level surface and deep, rich soil.

These hardy New Englanders recognized the value of this land and stayed to develop it. From its earliest days this has been an excellent grazing and stock country, and it was later developed successfully for raising corn and wheat.

The names of these early settlers are still found among the present inhabitants of Milford Center—Erb, Gabriel, Hammond, Hill, Howard, Kimball, Miller, Mitchell, Nicol, Thompson, Woodworth.

In the tradition of New England, these energetic, enterprising men and women quickly established schools and churches, and built roads. They also built saw mills, tanneries, grist mills, carding mills; and later fine carriages, buggies and wagons were manufactured here.

Milford soon became the principal trading point in Union County.

The first Union County Court House was here.

A future Vice President of the United States grew up near here, Charles Warren Fairbanks.

It is towns such as Milford Center that have made America strong. From roots such as these have sprung the people who have made our country what it is, and preserved it. Union County, with a population of 16,607 at the time of the Civil War, sent 3,200 men—more than any other Northern County. The 32nd O.V.I. saw more service than any other Northern regiment and 633 men lost their lives.

The hardy pioneers who suffered untold hardships to settle the wilderness, and those who came later, have given us our heritage that is an ever-present strength in times of stress and hardship.

If we can only remember the lessons they have taught us that there is no substitute for thrift and honest toil, we shall continue to grow and develop into what we were destined to be as a nation.

I am reminded of an essay by an unknown author entitled "I Am the Nation" which is hanging on the wall of my office in Washington:

"I AM THE NATION

"I was born on July 4, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate. The bloodlines of the world run in my veins, because I offered freedom to the oppressed. I am many things, and many people. I am the nation.

"I am 195 million souls—and the ghost of millions who have lived and died for me.

"I am Nathan Hale and Paul Revere. I stood at Lexington and fired the shot heard around the world. I am Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. I am John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys and Davy Crockett. I am Lee and Grant and Abe Lincoln.

"I remember the Alamo, the Maine and Pearl Harbor. When freedom called I answered and stayed until it was over, over there. I left my heroic dead in Flanders Fields, on the rock of Corregidor, on the bleak slopes of Korea and in the steaming jungle of Viet-Nam.

"I am the Brooklyn Bridge, the wheat lands of Kansas and the granite hills of Vermont. I am the coalfields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the Ohio, the Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon. I am Independence Hall, the Monitor and the Merrimac.

"I am big. I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific . . . my arms reach out to embrace Alaska and Hawaii . . . 3 million square miles throbbing with industry. I am more than 5 million farms. I am forest, field, mountain and desert. I am quiet villages—and cities that never sleep.

"You can look at me and see Ben Franklin walking down the streets of Philadelphia with his breadloaf under his arm. You can see Betsy Ross with her needle. You can see the lights of Christmas, and hear the strains of 'Auld Lang Syne' as the calendar turns.

"I am Babe Ruth and the World Series. I am 130,000 schools and colleges, and 320,000 churches where my people worship God as they think best. I am a ballot dropped in a box, the roar of a crowd in a stadium and the voice of a choir in a cathedral. I am an editorial in a newspaper and a letter to a Congressman. I am a 4-H Club Member and a Boy Scout, a Rotarian and a member of the DAR, and the newest citizen learning of his adopted heritage.

"I am Eli Whitney and Stephen Foster. I am Tom Edison, Albert Einstein and Billy Graham. I am Horace Greeley, Will Rogers and the Wright brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Daniel Webster and Albert Sabin.

"I am Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Tom Paine.

"Yes, I am the nation, and these are the things that I am. I was conceived in freedom, and, God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

"May I possess always the integrity, the courage and the strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom and a beacon of hope to the world.

"This is my wish, my goal, my prayer in this year of 1966—one hundred and ninety years after I was born."

Mendel Rivers Honored by Veterans of Foreign Wars

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, when I arrived in New York City last evening to address the annual Dixie banquet of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the chief topic of conversation was the outstanding address delivered earlier in the day by our distinguished, beloved and able colleague, the Honorable L. MENDEL RIVERS.

The American people, the Congress and South Carolinians, in particular, are proud that Chairman RIVERS of the Armed Services Committee was presented the National Gold Medal of Merit by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. I congratulate the Veterans of Foreign Wars for bestowing this high honor upon one we all love and admire and one who has served his country and the cause of freedom so ably and so well.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. RIVERS' outstanding and superb address following the presentation to my colleagues and to the people of our country:

PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT TO HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS, DEMOCRAT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN, HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, AT THE 67TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, GRAND BALLROOM, NEW YORK HILTON, AUGUST 25, 1966

Commander-in-Chief Borg, it is difficult, indeed, for me to express how deeply I appreciate the honor which you have just bestowed upon me.

One of the reasons this award means so much to me is that it comes from the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. I have long looked forward to the opportunity of being able to tell you the high regard which I have for your organization.

I can tell you from personal observation of the unusual and continuing contributions which the V.F.W. makes toward the strengthening of our Nation. The positions which you have taken on national defense problems have been of historic importance.

Your judgment in these matters is sound because your thinking is alert and your strategic insight is unusually keen.

In the time available to me, I would like to talk to you very frankly—because that is the only way I know how to talk—about the most important subject before our Nation today. It is a subject which I know is foremost in the minds of the combat veterans. And, I wish that everybody shared your understanding and concern.

I refer, of course, to the problem of our national security.

First, let me say that I believe that in many ways we are the strongest nation in the world. I would like to be able to tell you that we have everything we need to be strong as we should be, and as strong as we must be.

But, you who have seen combat overseas know the danger of engaging in wishful thinking and looking at things through an unjustified excess of optimism.

This is no time for any one in our Nation, or in the free world, to indulge in the deceptive luxury of wearing rose-colored glasses.

When you are up against a determined and vicious—and let's admit it—smart enemy, which Communism is, there is nothing more disastrous or deadly than wishful thinking.

So with that as preface, let's talk candidly about some of these things that are of concern to you and me in our desire to see America strong and see America survive.

First, there is the matter of the war on Vietnam.

Let's make no mistake about it, it may not be declared, but it's a war. Anybody who has different thoughts hasn't seen—like your past and present National Commander-in-Chiefs have—the suffering and bravery and, unfortunately, the sad procession of caskets carrying home the remains of those who have fought and fallen for freedom.

I share with you of the V.F.W. the firm belief that the United States is doing the right thing in fighting against Communism in Vietnam. I fully endorse your resolution that we must do everything required to win—and I emphasize the word WIN—in Vietnam.

The war is taking a heavy toll in lives—some 4600 so far—in wealth, and in materiel. But the cost of losing it will be infinitely higher.

There may be doubts as to the importance of Vietnam as far as the beatniks, the campus sit-ins, and the psuedo-intellectuals, are concerned. But I say to you, in all sincerity, there is no doubt as to the strategic importance of Vietnam as far as the general staffs in Peking, Hanoi, and Moscow are concerned.

They know if they can get South Vietnam, they will have taken the strategic linch-pin of Southeast Asia, perhaps the western Pacific and the Far East. The road to Singapore will be open—sans Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour—and the approaches to Australia will be unchallenged.

One of the greatest services your organization has performed has been the manner in which you have been telling the American people—and very correctly so—that the security of the United States is very directly involved in the war in Vietnam. You know why!

If South Vietnam falls, we will have lost the southern land anchor of our outer defense line in the western Pacific. And I don't need to tell you veterans of combat—what it means to have your flank turned.

But this brings me to this question. If we are doing the right thing in fighting in Vietnam, do we have all the right things to fight with? In all candidness, I must say to you that while we are doing the right thing in fighting, we aren't fully prepared or equipped to do so.

For a nation such as ours, blessed by nature with an abundance of raw materials and possessing the industrial complex to manufacture what we need, there is no excuse for any shortages of material required by our fighting men.

Take the matter of tactical air support for ground troops, as an example. In this kind of conflict in Vietnam, tactical air support is indispensable. It's an itegral part of war-making ability. Because of its importance, the House Armed Services Committee, of which it is my privilege to be Chairman, recently investigated—and will continue to investigate—the whole matter of close air support.

So far we have found out a lot of things, and some of them weren't pleasant, either. We found out that in spite of some of the magnificent accomplishments in the air, there has been a tendency to ignore the requirements of the troops on the ground for close air support. The Committee concluded that the ground soldiers not only need, but are entitled to, better air support than they have received.

The Committee concluded that too much time has been wasted on this subject in the Department of Defense by relying on computers. The issue has been over-studied and under-decided. There has been too much emphasis on cost-effectiveness and there has been too much reduction in efficiency. We need greater emphasis upon improved close air support techniques and upon the kind of planes to provide it.

One of the reasons why the importance of close air support was downgraded stems from the conclusion of some in high places that there wouldn't be any more wars like we are fighting in Vietnam. The idea that missiles and atomic bombs were the universal weapon of future conflicts has led us into many strategic pit-falls from which we are only now, at great cost, extricating ourselves.

And here again, I want to salute the Veterans of Foreign Wars. You never fell for that false theory that the tough, grinding war of slugging it out on the ground was a thing of the past. You understood the nature of Communist aggression and you knew that there would be this kind of conflict in distant places in the unforeseeable future. Furthermore, you have been telling our Nation that we should be ready for this kind of conflict.

In addition to understanding the need for the ground soldier and air power, you have demontrated a rare appreciation of the need for a modern and growing Navy.

Your resolution calling for increased naval construction and emphasis upon nuclear power again demonstrates your understanding of our national security requirements.

Again I want to emphasize that in voicing apprehensions with respect to what we should have, I am not being negative in my approach to our needs. I am proud, as I am sure you are, of the fact that the United States is today the world's greatest sea power.

But we should not let this sense of pride mislead us into a false sense of security. Our dominance of the sea must certainly not be taken for granted.

Regardless of what else the men in the Kremlin may be, they are cold, calculating strategists. They know the free world is an oceanic coalition depending upon the sea lanes for trade in peace and for war supplies in time of conflict. They know that if they can sever the sea lanes, they will deal us a harmful, if not decisive, blow.

Because they require a navy to support their aggressive objectives, the Kremlin has gone ahead and built one.

In the few years since the end of World War II, Russian naval power has supplanted England as the second ranking sea power in the world.

Today the Soviet Union has a modern high seas fleet and, very significantly, it has the world's largest submarine fleet with a steadily growing percentage of its nuclear-powered.

And where do we stand? We stand facing a day of reckoning, and that day of reckoning may well be the moment of truth for the United States and the entire Free World. It's for that reason—and others—that I have established a special subcommittee on Anti-Submarine Warfare.

Because we have been unwilling to pay the price of keeping our navy modern, we are, as an investigation of the House Armed Services Committee some years ago disclosed, facing simultaneous obsolescence of tremendous chunks of our navy. This block-obsolescence of huge portions of our navy simply means, in practical terms, that the ships are becoming over-age and they are wearing out.

And obsolescent, worn out, ships are not the means by which a great maritime nation can hope to retain first place in sea power against a vicious and deadly enemy like the Soviet Union.

It means that this Nation had better face up to the facts, as you of the V.F.W. believe we should. We had better get underway with the most massive naval construction program in history.

And while we are at it, we should make it a nuclear powered navy—and we are going to insist upon it.

We have everything we need today, the industrial capacity, the technical know-how, and operating experience, and the inescapable requirement to have a nuclear-powered navy—everything that is—except one thing: the determination in some places in the Pentagon to do it.

In addition, our Nation should get on with the further development and large scale procurement of an improved interceptor aircraft for our Air Force and Navy.

We also need a follow-on—and we should have been getting it long ago—for the B-52 bombers. Every day we see the continuing need for our long range multi-engine high performance jet bomber. We haven't got that kind of bomber on the way now, but we had better get it as soon as possible.

But, while we speak of materiel, let us never forget—and here again is something that you combat veterans understand—that the most important and the most precious part of our defense establishment is the people in it. This, unfortunately, is something that the computers with all their flashing lights and clicking thoughts cannot comprehend. Nor, I suspect, can those who program the computers.

It is high time that more consideration is given to the fighting men who are fighting for our country.

I am still angry over the manner in which the housing program for our servicemen and their dependents was postponed. We are building government office buildings, roads, and just about every other kind of construction that the ingenuity of government spenders can imagine. But, when it came to cutting costs we took it out of the family housing, the barracks, and the hospitals for our fighting men.

In matters bettering the conditions of U.S. servicemen, I want to thank you of the V.F.W. for the leadership you have shown concerning the air travel problems of servicemen on leave. We felt that things were so bad that we are holding special hearings on this problem by the Armed Services Committee of the House.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States presented the leadoff testimony.

Already regulations have been changed so that planes flying empty can now be used by servicemen on leave. Airlines are getting together to try to arrange for guaranteed seating for servicemen on reduced fares. Also, the airlines are working on procedure to prevent servicemen, after once getting a seat, not getting bumped enroute to their destination.

At this point, I do want to compliment the Nation's airlines for the manner in which they have responded to the problems and deficiences brought out in the course of our hearings. They are, I am convinced, working to improve the air transportation situation for our servicemen.

A further thought with respect to our Nation's defense forces. We must never forget the importance of, and our dependence upon, our Reserve forces. They are vital and indispensable elements of our defense structure. They must be strong in numbers. They must be well trained, and they must be equipped with modern weaponry.

I share the V.F.W.'s belief that we need both the National Guard and the Reserve. To that end it was my privilege to be a cosponsor of a recent bill to set the minimum strength of the National Guard and the Reserve, to assure its readiness, and to provide such forces with modern equipment.

For the past few months we have been hearing a lot of criticism about the draft law. Some of the criticism of the law is justified—some is not.

Probably no law on our statute books gives the President as much latitude and flexibility. He can order men inducted by age groups—if he so desires—that is—if he wanted to take only 19–22 year olds—he could do so. He can change the priority of induction—just as President Kennedy did for married persons—even though the law says that marriage alone may not be the basis for deferment.

So much of the criticism—while aimed at the Congress—is really criticism of the way the law is being administered.

Local boards—even within the same states, and in some cases, the same cities, differ greatly in their deferment policies. Their actions must be made more uniform—to eliminate the inexplainable situations which develop when one young man is drafted who is in the same situation as another young man who is deferred.

But the law is not without its shortcomings—and I can assure you of one thing—if Cassius Clay is declared exempt from induction as a duly ordained minister—an advocate of black power—that part of the law will be in for a thorough overhaul!

We will watch carefully the action of the local board in Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.

In conclusion, let me stress these thoughts: the United States is the most powerful nation in the world. There is no good reason why we should be fearful of the predatory forces communism has set loose upon the world. We have the strength to win. We must demonstrate that we still have the spirit and the will which heretofore characterized Americans individually, and our nation as a whole, in times of crises.

We must also have the intestinal fortitude to remove the motes from our own eyes. I'm referring to the antics of such people as Carmichael and others who would destroy our Nation from within.

What has happened to the leadership of our Nation when a man—any man—regardless of color—can—with impunity—advise his listeners to tell the President—when he is called to serve in the Armed Forces—"Hell no, I'm not going."

The requirement for survival today is realism. And if we are realistic, we will guage the nature of the threat, including the threat from within; and we will do those things which we know must be done; and we will persevere to victory. We will do so because the United States in inherently strong. And one of the elements of this national strength is the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

And again, I thank you most humbly for the honor you have accorded me today.

Congressman Schmidhauser Supports Appeal for Veterans of World War I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, as a veteran of World War II who came from 4½ years of military service to enjoy the educational opportunities provided by a courageous Congress for the veterans of that world conflict, I want to call to the attention of the Members, the difficult economic situation experienced by the veterans of World War I.

My father served as a member of the U.S. Expeditionary Force in France and, although he passed away many years ago, many of his buddies who served their country so well are still with us. These veterans need the same recognition which veterans of other conflicts generally have received. The Honorable Herbert M. Houston, national commander of the Veterans of World War I, recently wrote a letter to President Johnson which in very moving terms outlined the situation which these veterans and their widows are finding themselves faced with today .

As an individual Member of Congress I myself have sponsored some of the legislation referred to in Commander Houston's letter. I would like to urge the Members of the House to give most serious consideration to Commander Houston's letter. Let us not forget the tremendous contribution these veterans have given to their country.

Here is the full text of Commander Houston's letter to President Johnson:

[From the Stars and Stripes-the National Tribune, Aug. 25, 1966]

AUGUST 11, 1966.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing you as the National commander of the Veterans of World War I of the USA, in behalf of more than 900,000 nonservice-connected veterans of World War I, with more than 500,000 dependents, and more than 500,000 widows of veterans of World War I, who are now on the pension rolls.

These veterans were the select of American manhood 50 years ago; now they are old, the average age of 71.9 years, infirm and unemployable, and are caught in a cost-of-living squeeze relegating them to a standard of living as described by the government as the "poverty class." The widows of veterans are approaching the same age, and as such, are for the most part unemployable. I enclose copies of two letters ("A" and "B") which tell the story far more adequately than I could relate. Similar letters from veterans and widows run into the thousands.

This aged group of veterans, while representing only 12% of living American veterans, are nevertheless the fathers and grandfathers of other generations of American veterans. Their years of productive life are over, and it is the belief of our organization, also the belief of younger veterans, that this group should be accorded benefits commensurate with other groups. Their unfortunate plight was brought on by time and conditions beyond their control, and they resent being classed "in the poverty class," for they are proud, their patriotism unquestioned, their integrity subject to emulation by any age group.

When business finds itself in a price-cost squeeze, it raises prices. When organized labor finds itself in an unbalanced situation, it strikes for higher wages. When government employees are determined as being in need of higher salaries to meet the rising costs of living, they are granted.

The U.S. News & World Report, issue of Oct. 11, 1965, published an article with a table showing "Real Pay: Who Has Gained How Much." This report was taken from studies as of August 1963 and August 1965. After adjustment for higher costs of living and lower Federal taxes, it reveals tire factory workers up 23.2%, steel workers 15.6%, Federal Government workers 11.9%, farm laborers 3.8%. Of the 40 categories listed, 39 of them show a raise from 2.1% for retired Federal workers to tire factory workers with 23.2%. Only the veterans show a decrease, with 2.6%. The cost of living has continued to rise during the year since this report, yet veterans' benefits have remained the same. This would reveal a greater decrease than shown one year ago. In fact, Mr. President, those veterans under the old pension law have not had an increase since 1954.

Analyzing the present pension laws, it is conceivable that a veteran and his dependent may have as little as $1,365.00 total annual income, $78.75 of which is pension, and $35 is Social Security per month, under the old law. And under the new law, P.L. 86–211, as amended, can conceivably draw as little as $1,620.00 for the single veteran, this being his total income. And the veteran with a dependent may have as his total income $1,680.00, $105.00 as pension, and $35.00 as Social Security. Thousands are forced to exist on these amounts.

The Bureau of Census in a test run for the Veterans' Administration in early 1965, disclosed that 250,000 veteran unrelated individuals had under $1,500.00 in income for the year 1964, and 50,000 of those, or one out of five, were 70 years of age or older, and those primarily were all World War I veterans. Altogether, one out of 12 war veteran families and unrelated individuals (1.8 million) were among the Nation's poor.

In further consideration of the Nation's poor among our number, letters from the veterans reveal that there are thousands just above the income limitations required for eligibility for pension purposes. And as they read the papers, they cannot but wonder why they are the group which has been relegated to this unfortunate state.

There is another reason why we seek an improvement in the pension program for the veterans of World War I, and all aged, disabled, unemployable veterans and their dependents. The U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare report of December 1965 reveals to our surprise and disappointment, from a veteran's standpoint, that six States give more than $100.00 monthly in the way of general welfare payments. Surprisingly enough, one State (Wisconsin) gives a sum total of $123.73 monthly toward the general welfare of Wisconsin beneficiaries.

From examining the possible maximum income payments to veterans, widows and their dependents, the plight of the veteran is accentuated, because it is a proven fact that even non-veterans on general relief can draw more in welfare payments than does the veterans and/or his dependents under our present pension program. The question may well be raised as to why the veteran does not go on relief and enjoy a higher standard of living. The answer is simply this: the veteran is proud of his status as a veteran, he is proud of his service to his country, of his ability to make it on his own, and he feels that he is entitled to the government pension paid to him. He does not want to be included in the category of general welfare recipient, where he would be classed with those he knew had feigned excuses, devised means to evade service for his country.

On July 26, 1966, this organization appeared before the House Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs and submitted a statement in support of bills before the Congress designed to liberalize our present pension laws. Our statement presented was substantially in agreement with that of the American Legion which was presented the same day, and also with that of the Veterans of Foreign Wars following on the next day, July 27, 1966, with regard to the aged veteran, his dependents, and the veteran's widow.

On July 27, 1966, before the same Subcommittee, the statement of the Veterans' Administration was submitted by A. W.

Stratton, Chief Benefits Director of the Veterans' Administration, which I quote in part: "As you know, there are upward of 185 pending pension bills relating to almost all aspects of the pension programs. For convenience, we have grouped them in six major classifications as follows: A, B, C, D, E, F."

We are selecting two of these classifications, A and C, because our statement before the Subcommittee chiefly pertained to these two.

"A. Proposals To Liberalize Current Pension Standards Inaugurated by Public Law 86–211."

"C. Proposals To Liberalize Standards Under the Old Pension System in Effect on June 30, 1960."

To quote again from Mr. Stratton's statement: "The Veterans' Administration has furnished reports reflecting executive branch views on representative bills in all these major areas * * *." After presenting the discussion of bills under group A, concludes with the following: "These proposals are embraced in the Bureau of the Budget advice that enactment would not be in accord with the program of the President."

At the conclusion of discussion of those bills under group C, we quote again from Stratton's statement: "The Bureau of the Budget likewise advised that enactment would not be in accord with the Administration's program."

In the face of this opposition, Mr. President, our only recourse is to appeal to you.

We realize full well that we are involved in the Viet Nam incident. We have as an organization supported by National resolutions, the stand of the government in this. We have supported it in addresses thruout the country. We are also on record as supporting the poverty program, the medicare program. These veterans for whom we speak are loyal, patriotic, law-abiding citizens. These veterans, upon whom the Nation depended on the field of battle, are in a quandry. They cannot reconcile the authorization of billions of dollars in foreign aid to assist peoples of other countries to upgrade their living standards while they sink deeper and deeper into poverty. The fact that they are on the pension rolls is evidence that they are living on a standard far below that set by the government as the poverty level.

It is our hope that you may see this letter, and that we apprise you of the condition existing among our aged veterans. Not with the use of a computer, not by a slide rule, rather by visits into homes, by visits among the ones for whom we speak. We pray that you may hear our appeal, and give your support to legislation which will correct the inequity of the present pension laws.

I am,
Sincerely yours,
Herbert M. Houston,
National Commander.

Why Tolerate the Excesses of Unions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the questions relating to strikes that seriously affect the economy and the public welfare remain unanswered. Although the recent airlines strike has now been settled, the basic problem still is of deep concern to the American public.

In the 1966 state of the Union message, the President promised that he would seek emergency strike legislation, but to date the Congress has not received any recommendations from the White House—and nationwide tieups remain a threat to the country.

I was pleased to note that this week the Senate adopted the Javits-Morse amendment to the minimum wage bill, directing the Secretary of Labor to submit recommendations by the middle of January 1967 as to what should be done with respect to strikes which seriously affect the national economy and the public safety and health. I am hopeful that the House will concur in this amendment.

The Life editorial of August 26, 1966, discusses this issue and related questions of union power and concludes that the President must have authority to handle emergency strikes and that the bargaining power of unions must be less monopolistic. This editorial merits serious attention, and I am inserting it in the Record, as follows:

Why Tolerate the Excesses of Unions

No sooner was the air-line settlement announced, and even before the vote on it, than Congress abondoned its reluctant consideration of special legislation to stop the strike—the legislation that George Meany had told them "you'll regret for the rest of your lives." The settlement took Congress off the hook. But even if the strike is over, the national problem it raised is very far from solved.

The President kept talking about that "third party at the bargaining table"—the public interest in a quick settlement on noninflationary terms. By the end, the President, supposedly representing this public interest, was in effect alone at the table with the machinists' spokesman, P. L. Siemiller, who could not even vouch for his membership ("the men decide"). The third offer made under presidential authority was neither quick nor noninflationary. But by then the President needed peace at any price. He was forced to surrender, having exhausted the influence of his office, to 35,400 men out on strike.

That's no way to run an economy; nor is it the worst recent example of labor's power to hurt the public while defying its officials. The transit strike that all but strangled New York last winter was even starker evidence that the more muscular the union's tactics, the more it wins. That strike was illegal to begin with; Mike Quill tore up court injunctions on TV; the state legislature retroactively amnestied the strikers; and the courts quashed $100 million in damage suits against the union. Public outrage was such that the President inserted into his State of the Union message a last-minute promise to ask for emergency strike legislation. But he hasn't done so because union labor, along with its power to disrupt the economy, has a basilisk—and probably overrated—power to scare politicians like rabbits in an election year.

George Meany said during the air-line strike that it only upset "the people who write editorials," about whom "I don't give a damn." Yet public concern about strikes is a little deeper than that. According to Gallup, 40% think labor should be more strictly regulated, as against 36% who don't. So Walter Reuther is probably right that "organized labor is in deep trouble" (p. 28).

The brutality of the strike weapon is only half the reason for this trouble. A maritime strike, for example, affects not only the convenience and pocketbooks of travelers and shippers, but the whole nation's foreign policy, balance of payments and value of the dollar. The latter are also affected by wage increases forced by labor's power without a strike.

Why do we put up with it and what is to be done? We put up with it because even though Secretary Wirtz keeps declaring that collective bargaining is "on trial" or "at stake," neither he nor anyone else has described a happier practical alternative. Collective bargaining has been our national policy for 30 years. What can and should be done is to refine and reform the laws that govern it.

The problem is twofold. First to abate the strike menace; second, to get labor's contribution to inflation under control. To forestall the most damaging strikes, changes in the Taft-Hartley law were recommended by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy as far back as 1962. They would give the President more authority to intervene in disputes threatening the national health or safety, including the ultimate power to recommend actual settlements. In cases involving transportation, he has these powers now and they failed to prevent the air-line strike. Thus even this strengthening of Taft-Hartley would not eliminate the necessity of an appeal to Congress for special resort either to compulsory arbitration, which labor abhors, or to government seizure of the industry, which management doesn't like.

Yet neither of these ultimate sanctions should be written permanently into an anti-strike law. If one is, it becomes a determining factor in any negotiation whose failure it is supposed to rescue. Presidential intervention always tends to undermine the bargaining process, but when it is essential the rules for it should be as flexible as possible. That is why the Slichter law in Massachusetts is regarded as a model. It gives the governor a wide choice of alternative emergency procedures which the President also needs. As Professor Lester of Princeton says, "Government intervention . . . is an art."

As for the problem of restraining inflationary wage demands, that too resists too-rigid solutions. The President's "guideposts" policy for productivity increases worked better before it was reduced to the formula that now lies in smithereens.

There have been hopeful steps toward more rational wage agreements in several industries, such as the steel industry's round-the-calendar negotiating system, scuttled by the Abel regime but worthy of revival. Wage costs would probably become stabler if changed from an hourly to a salary basis. But refinements of this kind are no substitute for the discipline of market forces, and the government should do everything it can to let these work. If the rank and file of labor is now more strike-happy than usual, it is because the government let inflation get a running start through lax fiscal policy, and because of its overpreoccupation with "full employment," now better described as a very tight labor supply.

Labor would also be less strike-happy if its bargaining power were less monopolistic. Any certified union is a legalized monopoly; but the AFL–CIO lobby wants even more of this kind of power. Its chief legislative demands are the repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b), which would extend the union shop, and the relaxation of the ruling against secondary boycotts. Congress has done well to duck the pressure behind these demands. It would do better to consider how the antitrust laws can be made to apply to more union restraints of trade.

The U.S. labor movement is not the place to look for good legislative ideas. With some exceptions, established unions are a bureaucracy whose ideas are rooted in the Great Depression. With some exceptions, they are more hindrance than help to equal job opportunity for Negroes, and they have done little to organize the lowest-paid wage earners, such as farm labor.

The collective bargaining system is basically fair. Congress should not try to change it radically beyond giving the President more leeway to handle emergency strikes, and giving unions less monopoly power instead of more. Their power runs particularly contrary to the public interest when it obstructs progress through automation. We shall need more of that progress, not only to free up the inflationary labor market, but to surmount the impending strain on all our resources.

Colorado River Basin Project Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, much has been said by opponents of the two dams included in the Colorado River Basin Project Act (H.R. 4671) concerning the effect of the dams on the Grand Canyon. Some have said they would "ruin" the beauty of the canyon. Others use the word "desecrate." No matter what their language, they all imply that this majestic work of nature will become unsightly should the dams be built.

Of course, it has already been established that the appearance of the Grand Canyon National Park will be absolutely unaltered from either rim. But, how about that little 13-mile stretch along the northwest boundary of the park, where the headwaters of a lake will form deep in a gorge out of sight from the rim? And how about the rest of the lake, stretching down below the park? Is it going to create an unsightly scene? Is it going to desecrate and ruin that canyon area? If there were a chance of this, one of the first organizations to speak up against Hualapai Dam would be the Governor's Commission on Arizona Beauty.

The Commission on Arizona Beauty has taken a stand, but not against the dams. In a letter to Gov. Samuel P. Goddard, the commission chairman recently outlined a resolution adopted by the commission which favors passage of H.R. 4671.

Under unanimous consent, I submit this resolution to be included in the Appendix of the RECORD:

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON
ARIZONA BEAUTY,
August 5, 1966.

Subject: Resolution by Governor's Commission on Arizona Beauty in Support of H.R. 4671.

Hon. SAMUEL P. GODDARD,
Governor of Arizona,
State Capitol Building,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR GOVERNOR GODDARD: This is to advise you that the Governor's Commission on Arizona Beauty, at its Friday, August 5, 1966 meeting in Flagstaff, approved passage of the following resolution in support of H.R. 4671:

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas, the members of the Governor's Commission on Arizona Beauty are particularly sensitive to and appreciative of those who would protect the incomparable beauty of the Grand Canyon from any possible destruction; and,

"Whereas, as Arizonans, we are also aware of the vital and urgent need for development of water resources for the well-being, security and prosperity of the present and future generations of Americans, we accept our responsibility of judgment of the merits of H.R. 4671 with utmost seriousness; and

"Whereas, in the opinion of the Governor's Commission on Arizona Beauty, the construction and operation of the dams need not be an intrusion on the grandeur, beauty and magnificience of the Grand Canyon; and,

"Whereas, the construction of the Hualapai and Marble Canyon Dams would, in the future, make accessible to untold numbers a breathtaking conservation and recreation resource for the spiritual enrichment of the visitor, which has heretofore been limited to a few; and,

"Whereas, between the Hualapai and Marble Canyon Dams there will still remain two hundred miles of unobstructed and undefiled wilderness area:

"Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That the Governor's Commission on Arizona Beauty supports H.R. 4671, and at the same time, calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to develop and apply criteria for site planning, landscaping and dam construction which would be compatible with the resource, and to promulgate rules and regulations in relation to the construction of roads, transmission lines, dams, maintenance of lake levels and operation of satellite service facilities as to fully protect the awesome grandeur and intrinsic value of this outstanding resource, thus preserving and even enhancing the wilderness beauty of the Grand Canyon."

Respectfully,

ROY P. DRACHMAN,
Chairman.

A Physician's Vietnam Diary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, doctors sreving in our Armed Forces and civilian volunteer physicians are doing a magnificent job in South Vietnam.

Earlier this year I visited many field hospitals throughout South Vietnam. I was tremendously impressed with the dedication, service beyond the call of duty, and humanitarianism of every doctor, nurse, and medic serving the cause of freedom in this faraway land.

I am proud of the members of the great medical profession of our country who are saving lives amid the mud, filth, and disease of South Vietnam. They are giving America an image that this Nation can point to with pride.

The following article appeared in the August 15 issue of the AMA News. I commend its attention to the Congress and to the people of our country:

A PHYSICIAN'S VIETNAM DIARY

Few physicians have been able to document the rich experience of serving in the American Medical Association Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam program, or its predecessor Project Vietnam, as well as Mark T. Hoekenga, MD.

Now the director of medical and scientific coordination for the William S. Merrell Co. at Cincinnati, Ohio, the internist served as a volunteer physician in Vietnam in April and May, 1966.

Throughout his stay at the Provincial Hospital at Can Tho, where he worked in the laboratory, medical ward, and outpatient clinic, Dr. Hoekenga kept a detailed, day-by-day diary of his experiences.

Following are excerpts from "Sixty Days in South Vietnam—A Diary of a Physician Volunteer to Project Vietnam" by Mark T. Hoekenga MD:

April 12—Monday . . . was a day of hospital orientation. I saw some 50 patients in the outpatient clinic and tried to make some kind of rounds in the medical wards as well. Even on the first day I saw a wide variety of disease—respiratory infections, diarrheas, tuberculosis, skin diseases, typhoid fever, etc.

Once again there were war injuries today, including two children with legs blasted to bits from a Claymore mine. Most of the surgery that is done is traumatic surgery, but some other work is done.

April 13—As usual, tonight the surgeons are working again. In the last three days they have had between 40 and 50 civilian war injuries to treat. The hardest to take are the injuries among small chidlren. It almost makes one cry to see guts ripped open and bones shattered in these little ones.

April 16—I have two Viet Cong prisoners on my intensive care ward now. Both of them are handcuffed to their beds, and a guard is posted outside the door. What a paradox! Yesterday we tried to kill them. Today, as doctors, we try to save their lives.

Typhoid fever cases continue. This week there have been five small bowel perforations, presumed to be due to typhoid. I say presumed because the laboratory does not have the culture media or febrile agglutination tests to confirm the diagnosis.

April 24—Back to the hospital after church I encountered the usual heartbreaks. A baby was dying from encephalitis. Another infant had been hit on the head with a coconut and was already moribund.

I made rounds on the intensive care unit, and another child with severe gastroenteritis, pneumonia, and so many worms they were coming out of her nose and rectum simultaneously, died under my eyes.

This was the fourth or fifth patient that had died on me during the morning! The only balanced philosophical approach to take is to force one's thoughts to dwell on those who are helped. Otherwise, too much introspection breeds nothing but hopeless frustration and sorrow.

By 3:30 pm I was back at the hospital to check on some critical cases. As I arrived the ambulances were also screeching to a halt—three of them. This time the casualties were women and children who had been hit by a Viet Cong mortar attack—six women and about 15 small children, all of them with shrapnel wounds. As I write . . . the surgical team is still busy at the hospital.

April 30—Day after day the casualties come in from one village or another. At the same time, though, the administration of the villages goes on. In spite of the fact that the village and hamlet chiefs and other local administrative officers are the particular targets for VC terrorism, men can still be persuaded to take on these dangerous, low-paying jobs. It is realizations of this sort that make a volunteer service such as Project Vietnam seem worthwhile.

May 8—The next stop was Cao Lanh. I visited with the sector advisor . . . and learned that in his entire province of 300,000 people there is no doctor. The last doctor in the province was drafted into the ARVN army. Cao Lanh has nurses and clerks in its provincial hospital, but no doctors. The major has been begging for some kind of help.

May 14—In rapid succession I treated a Catholic Nun, a Buddhist Priest, a prostitute with gonorrhea, a merchant, a couple of

Popular forces soldiers, an ex-VC refugee, two English speaking girls with preemployment medical examination papers for USOM jobs, and innumerable peasants—all with a wide variety of diseases. Every hour of this duty tour is a rich experience. I'm afraid that day after day it might dull my receptivity, and I don't want that to happen.

May 17—All of us are convinced that we are doing a truly worthwhile thing for the Vietnamese people—the patients and their families—both from the medical and political points of view.

May 30—Patients are coming from great distances—one of the evidences of the political success of this venture. It makes one feel good to think our reputation has spread so widely.

The Horton Attack on Pollution—A Special Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 22 and 23 of this year, the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee held extensive hearings and a helicopter inspection tour of water pollution conditions in the eastern Great Lakes area—including Lake Ontario and Lake Erie and other waterways in the western New York area.

As ranking minority member of this subcommittee, I have participated in hearings and inspection tours in several areas of the United States, and I have developed a deep concern about the seriousness of water and air pollution. I also have studied the means we must employ to restore purity and cleanliness to our waterways and our atmosphere.

On his arrival at the Syracuse, N.Y., airport during a recent tour, the President described the problem facing us:

> Today, here in Syracuse, the House Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee . . . has been sitting in hearings to consider new means of protecting the water quality of the Great Lakes.
>
> In the United States, at least 20 billion gallons of water are wasted each day by pollution. This is water that could be used and reused, if treated properly. Today, it is ravaged water—a menace to the health. It flows uselessly past water-hungry communities to an indifferent sea.
>
> Citizens of our largest city, in the midst of last summer's drought, could only look wistfully at the broad Hudson River as it rolled through their city. Clean and usable, it could have provided for all of their needs. But it could not be used, because it was too contaminated for human consumption.

With the correction of these conditions as my goal, it is my privilege today to introduce four bills, in addition to six antipollution proposals I have already introduced this year.

NEED FOR A POSITIVE APPROACH

Based on my experience from serving on the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee, I am disturbed that some people are spending too much time and energy pointing the finger of blame at certain States, municipalities or industries which contribute to the contamination of our waterways and atmosphere.

Although pollution is not a new problem, public awareness of its impact is new. And, to one degree or another, we all must bear the blame.

Large cities, invariably, will contribute more than small towns to the condition of a lake on which they both are situated. A chemical industry, or papermill, will invariably pollute more than a candy store or electronics plant—by the very nature of the processes involved. This does not justify, however, the candy-store owner or a public official from the small town showering blame on the chemical plant or the large city. We will not win the fight against pollution by fighting among ourselves.

Thus, the aim of the first part of my antipollution package is to help mold a more positive public attitude.

A proposal I introduced on Monday—H.R. 17170—provides for an incentive award program, giving recognition to industries and municipalities which demonstrate excellence in waste treatment and pollution control programs. The Secretary of the Interior would establish standards under which this recognition would be conferred, and recipient municipalities and industries would be authorized to display an appropriate flag or insignia showing they had earned Federal recognition for their waste treatment efforts. Thus, instead of only emphasizing the failure of industries and cities which are serious polluters, we would do better to publicly acclaim those taking the often costly initiative toward pollution abatement.

In a speech on the House floor last Monday, I explained the purpose of H.R. 17170 as follows:

> I hope to encourage a high level of responsibility among our Nation's cities and industries, and to focus public attention on those at the forefront of the pollution fight on the local level and in the private sector.
>
> Surely all of us recall the recognition that was conferred on highly efficient industrial facilities during the Second World War. The familiar E flags that flew over these sites were a source of renewed morale and determination for all Americans during that crisis. It is my hope that the award program I propose will serve a similar purpose in the war against pollution of our resources.

CLEAN WATER WEEK

A second bill I submitted Monday—House Joint Resolution 1275—authorizes the President to proclaim the last week in October of each year as "Clean Water Week." This affords a further opportunity for directing public attention to the seriousness and urgency of the task we are undertaking to cleanse our waterways.

INCENTIVE FOR INDUSTRY

Today I am submitting a proposal which recognizes that for many industries, adequate pollution control facilities are beyond their financial reach. This bill would provide incentive for investment in such facilities by allowing twice the normal amount of investment credit for this equipment under the Internal Revenue Code. This will encourage industry to eliminate what is now a heavy contribution to the contamination of our lakes, rivers, and atmosphere.

Earlier this year, I introduced H.R. 12478, providing a tax incentive for constructing water treatment works by permitting the expenditures for this purpose to be deducted as current expenses instead of being capitalized and depreciated. These two measures differ in the technical means employed to provide a tax incentive for industrial pollution control. Perhaps both are needed to provide adequate incentive. It is my hope that the Ways and Means Committee will move swiftly toward approval of a workable tax incentive program, so that this hoped-for reduction in industrial pollution can become a reality.

SEVEN BILLION SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR TREATMENT FACILITIES

A major segment of my antipollution package looks toward the provision of adequate Federal aid to combat water pollution. One proposal, which is similar in some respects to the omnibus bill passed last month by the Senate, authorizes $7.65 billion over the next 5 years in assistance to States and localities for the construction of waste treatment facilities. The Senate bill provides $6 billion, including only $150 million for the present fiscal year, and the bill as amended in the House Public Works Committee authorizes even less funding for this program. My new proposal, in line with H.R. 12456, which I previously introduced, authorizes $300 million for fiscal 1967. Also, my bill authorizes Federal participation in treatment facilities grants of up to 70 percent.

The Senate-passed bill would allow only 30 percent, and the bill as amended in the House Public Works Committee would provide for 30 percent with an option to States to increase the Federal share to 40 percent under certain State programs. Considering the budgeting problems of most counties and localities, Federal participation to this limited extent will not provide sufficient assistance to those communities needing help most urgently.

Commenting on the Senate-passed bill, and proposals like mine which authorize expenditures of $6 billion and above for the pollution fight, a recent issue of Federal Air Reporter said:

> Conscious of the urgency and vastness of the problem, Congress seems determined to proceed beyond Administration requests into what may emerge as the nation's biggest domestic commitment of the year.

In an earlier bill, H.R. 13087, I proposed that the new Department of Housing and Urban Development be authorized to make grants for the construction of sewage treatment and public water facilities in suburban areas. These communities are undergoing very rapid population growth, and some Federal help is needed to insure that this growth does not outstrip the ability to provide needed water and pollution-abatement facilities.

During an April 1 television broadcast on this bill, I said:

> Working with village and town officials both in Monroe and Wayne County, New York, I have gained a personal acquaintance with the expenses communities face in providing public facilities. The suburbs unfortunately have not benefited to the same extent in Federal assistance programs as have the cities and rural areas. And, their

> rapid expansion is proving very costly in terms of the taxes required to support it.
>
> Therefore, because of the heavy Federal tax burden that is borne by suburbs, I believe we can and should increase the assistance grants for basic water and sewer facilities for the rapidly growing suburban communities. Water supply and adequate waste treatment are two of the most pressing needs in our suburbs, and I hope this new Horton bill can help to provide an effective and efficient answer.

IMMEDIATE HELP FOR LAKE ONTARIO AND LAKE ERIE

Further, my legislative package reflects concern with two special areas of the pollution problem which require separate attention. I am introducing today the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie Water Pollution Control Act of 1966, to authorize $3,500,000 each year for the next 4 years for the development of projects designed to correct the contaminated condition of these two important bodies of water. While long range research programs both proposed and underway will suffice for most areas of the country—where beaches remain open and where pollution has not reached critical proportions—Lake Ontario and Lake Erie have already reached this sorry state. Lake Erie is today almost biologically dead, and must be revived. This will require more than a cessation of contamination, since the ability of the lake to cleanse itself is in question. Lake Ontario, while not yet in this condition, is nearing it. My bill would focus special attention, and earmark special funds, for reviving these once beautiful lakes.

On July 12, I testified before the House Committee on Public Works on Great Lakes pollution, and I told the committee:

> Preservation of the levels of the lakes is vital to navigation upon which a great proportion of the economy of the region depends. Preservation of the equality is equally vital for domestic and industrial use. Today the lakes are becoming polluted to a dangerous degree, progressively greater as the water flows toward the east. Lake Erie, according to the latest findings of the International Joint Commission, is a dying lake. It is becoming saturated with pollution and algal growth. It is the most shallow of the lakes and therefore the most vulnerable. Domestic and industrial wastes deposited by the great metropolitan centers of Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo and many lesser communities, as waters flow east, become more and more concentrated until we see the disgraceful sight of the beautiful falls of Niagara filled with flotsam and jetsam of waste in many forms, streaked with streams of concentrated and odoriferous waste substances, mostly chemical, and decaying marine vegetation which are beyond the natural ability of the water to cope.
>
> The lakes have become almost useless for fishing, and are far from useful for recreational purposes. The water can be used for domestic and industrial purposes only after very expensive and complicated methods of treatment. It is a serious situation which demands immediate and adequate consideration.
>
> While Lake Erie presents the most immediate problem because of its relative shallowness, much the same conditions have been on the increase in Lake Ontario with the accumulation from above Erie added to by effluents from communities bounding that Lake. Algal growths are increasing and effluents from nearly 2 million people are being discharged into Lake Ontario on the American side and from 2.5 million on the Canadian side. The vigor of industry and health of the people dependent upon the waters of the Lake is dependent upon preservation and improvement of the quality of its water. Necessity drives us to find a solution to the problem of pollution in the great lakes. The problem is an international one, requiring the cooperation of the United States and Canada. Already the International Joint Commission (IJC) has begun a study of the problem. It is to be hoped that action will result from their study.
>
> But while international agreement will be necessary to completely solve the problem, fast and immediate steps to halt pollution must be taken. 25 million Americans are vitally involved here—we can't wait for complex international agreements, which though ultimately necessary, will take time. Less than three months ago I shared the platform at Michigan State University with 2 members of the Canadian Parliament, and stressed the need for shared responsibility in this field. They were in general agreement. But right now, we must take immediate, unilateral action.

H.R. 15595, which I introduced earlier this year, provides for a complete water-use study of the entire Great Lakes region by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This study will be of immeasurable value in long-range regional planning, but action is needed now before Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are polluted beyond hope of revival. My proposal will answer this immediate need.

REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

The fourth measure I am submitting today gives the U.S. Government the authority to collect reimbursement for its expenses in removing hazardous substances from waterways—usually under emergency conditions. Thus, under my bill the barge loaded with chlorine which sank in the Mississippi River recently could have been removed by the Government without any uncertainty as to who would bear the cost of removal. Often, cargoes are lost in our Nation's rivers and lakes which, if they are not quickly removed, kill literally millions of fish and marine life, and which add to the contamination of fresh water. Under my bill, the Government could remove such cargoes under emergency conditions, with the assurance that the party responsible for the mishap will pay the cost of removal.

PUBLIC CONCERN IS CRUCIAL

In recent months, I have initiated a personal campaign to alert my constituents to the water pollution crisis. I have appeared countless times on radio and television to bring the many aspects of this problem before the public.

In a June 23 statement, I condemned pollution by Federal agencies.

My comment came in a statement issued simultaneously with the release of a report from the House Government Operations Committee listing 235 Federal installations as failing to complete remedial action on defective waste water disposal practices. The report was based on a 1965 survey by the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee, of which I am the Ranking Minority member. The text of my statement follows:

> The snail's pace of attacking and abating pollution from its own installations is making a mockery of the Nation's commitment to clean waters.
>
> I certainly concur with our Subcommittee Chairman, Congressman Robert E. Jones, that the pace of pollution abatement in Uncle Sam's own backyard is too slow. We cannot with clear conscience ask others to step up their anti-pollution programs in the face of such shocking Federal facts.
>
> Two years ago, as our Subcommittee's new study shows, we identified installations needing improvement to put a halt to pollution practices. Some have been improved and I commend those responsible. But, too many—in fact, 70% of the installations covered in the report—still are pollution offenders. If further foot-dragging, fund diversion, or other unwarranted delays continue to mock Federal leadership in water pollution control, I shall suggest stringent steps to deal with the offenders.

On the next day—June 24—I endorsed a plan to halt Federal aid for construction of combined sewage systems, which contribute to water pollution. The text of my news release on that date follows:

> Congressman Frank Horton, the ranking Republican on the House Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee of Government Operations, gave his "enthusiastic endorsement" today to recommendations aimed at blocking Federal urban renewal aid for construction of combined storm-sanitary sewers.
>
> The anti-pollution Subcommittee's study of the contamination problem posed by mixing sewage and storm water runoff in the same mains was released today by the House Government Operations Committee.
>
> "It is probably a little known fact among the American public," Horton said, "but the existence of these combined sewer systems in nearly 2,000 cities of our country makes the matter a major concern.
>
> "Everytime a heavy rain hits these communities, the combined sewers allow untreated sewage to bypass treatment plants and pour its poison into surrounding waterways.
>
> "I am convinced, based on our Subcommittee's work, that no new urban renewal project should be approved unless it has separate sewer systems. While this step will not, of itself, end the problem of water pollution, it will help us to turn the corner."

In a discussion of combined storm and sanitary sewage systems, Federal Aid Reporter commented:

> Combined sewers represent, in theory, a reasonable way of dealing with heavy water flows, for even if such flows do wash out some sewage, there is all the more dilutant to go with it. However, most such systems were built with far too little normal capacity for current sewage-disposal needs, with the result that there is overflow of sewage- and sludge-laden waters in all but the driest weather.

On July 7, the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee's Rochester pollution hearings were announced:

> ### Horton Sets Pollution Hearings Here
>
> Washington, July 7.—A Congressional Committee will hold water pollution hearings in Rochester Friday, July 22, according to an announcement made today by Congressman Frank Horton. The lawmaker is the ranking Republican of the House Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power which will conduct the probe.
>
> Horton said Subcommittee Chairman Robert E. Jones, Jr., of Alabama agreed to his request for the hearings and also authorized an additional day of field inspections by the Subcommittee's Congressmen.
>
> The hearings will open at 9:00 a.m. in the Court of Claims Chambers of the Monroe

County Hall of Justice. County Manager Gordon A. Howe told HORTON and JONES the county was pleased to cooperate by making the courtroom available for the hearing.

Witnesses from public and private agencies across New York State are being invited to testify or submit statements for the record. Statements for the legislative record of the hearings also are invited from interested individuals, according to HORTON.

HORTON said the principal purpose of the hearing and inspection visits will be to assess pollution problems in the drainage basin of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The scope of the hearings relates to HORTON's new bill proposing a comprehensive water resources study of the Great Lakes with emphasis on Ontario and Erie. The Army Corps of Engineers, which would conduct such a study under the terms of HORTON's bill, already has reported to Congress that it feels the study is warranted at this time because the large concentration of people and industry on the Great Lakes has caused water and water-related problems.

During the Subcommittee's inspection tour, scheduled for Saturday, July 23, HORTON said he expects that boats and helicopters will be used to give his colleagues the broadest possible picture of pollution problems in the shortest possible time.

Luncheons and receptions for the visiting Congressmen also are anticipated, and details will be issued prior to the hearings.

In addition to Chairman JONES, majority members of the Subcommittee are Congressman JOHN S. MONAGAN of Connecticut, J. EDWARD ROUSH of Indiana, DAVID S. KING of Utah, HENRY HELSTOSKI of New Jersey, and JOHN E. MOSS of California. Serving with HORTON as minority members are Congressmen HOWARD H. CALLAWAY of Georgia and JOHN N. ERLENBORN of Illinois.

Chairman of the full committee is Congressman WILLIAM L. DAWSON of Illinois. Congresswoman FLORENCE P. DWYER of New Jersey is the ranking minority member of the Government Operations Committee.

On July 13, the Rochester hearing witnesses were announced:

WATER POLLUTION EXPERTS TO TESTIFY

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Officials from Federal, State and local governments and numerous civic organizations will testify on water pollution problems before the House Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee in Rochester on July 22, Congressman HORTON announced today. The Subcommittee, a unit of the House Government Operations Committee, will hold a full day of public hearings on pollution in the Lake Ontario-Lake Erie drainage basins.

HORTON said Matthew Welsh, Chairman of the United States section of the International Joint Commission, and officials from the Department of the Interior and the Army Corps of Engineers have been invited to testify for the Federal Government. Governor Rockefeller has been invited to head a New York State delegation of witnesses which also is to include experts from the State Health Department and the State Conservation Department. Monroe County Manager Gordon A. Howe and Rochester Maylor Frank T. Lamb are expected to appear.

HORTON, who requested the hearing in his role as ranking minority member of the Subcommittee said a wide range of interested organizations also are being asked to designate witnesses. Among them are the Monroe County Conservation Council, the Water Resources Council of Monroe County, the League of Women Voters, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Associated Industries of New York State. Also being invited to present their views are representatives from the New York State Conservation Council, the Rochester Committee for Scientific Information, the Federated Garden Clubs, and the National Wildlife Federation.

The day of hearings will be followed by a full day of field inspections on Saturday, July 23. Boats and helicopters are expected to be used to give HORTON and his colleagues a view of pollution conditions in the affected area.

Four days before the hearings on the eastern Great Lakes were held in Rochester, I released the details of the field inspection which followed the taking of testimony:

HORTON DETAILS CONGRESSIONAL PROBE

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Congressman HORTON furnished details today on a field inspection by members of the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, investigating water pollution problems in the Great Lakes drainage basin. After holding a full day of hearings in the Rochester Civic Center Hall of Justice on Friday, July 22, featuring experts from public and private agencies, the Subcommittee plans to examine the situation first hand by making on the spot inspections.

Saturday morning, the Congressmen will travel to the City of Rochester Sewage Disposal Plant on Pine Grove Avenue at Durand-Eastman Park. Following a tour of the sewage disposal facilities, the committeemen will board a Coast Guard Cutter at Summerville Station and will cruise out on to Lake Ontario to view pollution in the lake, over the City disposal outlet pipe, and along the beaches. They will then proceed up the Genesee River to Hanford Landing near the Veterans Memorial Bridge, site of the waste treatment facilities for Kodak Park. The morning will end with an inspection of this plant, to be followed by a luncheon hosted by Eastman Kodak Company officials.

In the afternoon, the Congressmen will board helicopters. According to HORTON, they plan to fly east along the route of the Barge Canal as far as the Village of Lyons in Wayne County, and then will sweep north to Sodus Bay, landing at Sodus Point. There they will be met by a delegation of Wayne County officials, headed by Board of Supervisors Chairman, Donald Colvin. At that time, the Congressmen will be briefed on the area pollution problem. From Sodus Point, the Congressmen will fly west along the Lake Ontario shoreline to the Niagara River, then will swing south over the River to Lake Erie and the City of Buffalo, and will return to the Rochester Airport by flying east along the Barge Canal.

HORTON said that the field inspection will permit the Subcommittee to gain a wide view of the Lake Ontario pollution situation, and will complement the testimony of the Friday hearings.

The importance of public participation in the fight against pollution cannot be overemphasized. If the public is not aware and concerned about the condition of our natural resources, no amount of Federal offers of assistance will make the difference—just as an antilittering campaign would fail without complete citizen cooperation.

This is the reason I have expended so much energy in getting the message across to my constituents about pollution. I would recommend to all my colleagues in the House that they undertake similar campaigns.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the Federal antipollution programs I am proposing today, as well as those I have sponsored previously, will receive prompt and favorable consideration in Congress. Coupled with a high level of public awareness and concern, and necessarily with full public cooperation in the fight against this shameful waste of natural resources, these programs can and will restore to our Nation beautiful and plentiful waterways.

Peace or Peaceful Coexistence?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a newly released book by the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education about communism. Richard V. Allen, who is leaving his present position as research principal at the Center for Strategic Studies, Georgetown University, and is joining the staff of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford, Calif., is the author of this penetrating and readable study entitled "Peace or Peaceful Coexistence?"

This analysis of the meaning of peaceful coexistence is based on an examination and evaluation of more than 3,000 documents, books, and articles from the Communist Parties of the world. The majority of the documention is dated after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, thus proving what many of us have long maintained; namely, that the aims and goals of the Soviet Communists have not changed. This documentation proves conclusively that the Communists continue to look on peaceful coexistence as "a period of relative calm on a worldwide scale—to provide conditions favorable for waging a many-pronged offensive at and within the non-Communist world."

Furthermore, Mr. Allen points out that—

> Peaceful coexistence creates a degree of flexibility hitherto unknown to the Communist movement, inasmuch as it allows for harnessing and utilizing many forces for the revolutionary cause. In providing conditions favorable to the diverse forms of "struggle," peaceful coexistence acts as an accelerator of the "world revolutionary progress." By not concentrating all the resources of the movement in any one direction for the support of any single objective, the Communists seek to implement the entire spectrum of techniques designed to overthrow established governments by allowing a maximum degree of "leeway" in selecting the weapons of struggle to be used at a given place and time.

Mr. Speaker, the introduction to this important volume has been prepared by Dr. Bertram D. Wolfe, of Stanford University. Professor Wolfe notes that if we assume that peace and peaceful coexistence are the same thing:

> Our hopes and our longings are likely to betray us again and again into a readiness to be deceived by those who have sworn the destruction of all we stand for.

It was very heartening to see that the Washington Post realized the importance of this volume and of the contribution made by the American Bar Association and Professor Allen by discussing the book in an editorial on August 23. Under unanimous consent I ask that this editorial be included in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. Allen also discusses the concept of the "new Soviet Man" in great detail, pointing out how the Soviets have attempted to remake their citizenry into a new subservient cog in the wheel of the state.

Another important chapter of this work deals with the theory of convergence. By presenting what the Communists themselves have said about the possibilities of convergence of the Soviet Union and the West, the study clearly demonstrates the unrealistic nature of the convergence arguments we hear so frequently in this country.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would also point out that this study examines in great detail the question of "wars of national liberation." Certainly this discussion is a valuable background to the current conflict in Vietnam and possible future conflicts of a similar type not only in Southeast Asia but also in Africa and Latin America.

By publishing this concise volume, the American Bar Association has made a very real contribution to our understanding of the nature of the enemy which we face in the cold war, and I sincerely hope that the book will be read and absorbed by the Members of this House, officials in the executive branch, and by the citizenry at large.

The editorial referred to above, follows:

Coexistence for What?

As with many individual studies of the Soviet doctrine of "peaceful coexistence," a new report prepared for the American Bar Association concludes that it is a strategic weapon designed to advance Communist ambitions. The peace and coexistence are all supposed to be on one side; the Communists propose that others be peaceful while they take over the world by subversion, "wars of national liberation" and other measures short of all-out military conflict. Richard V. Allen of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies documents his volumes with innumerable quotations from Communist authorities.

There will be less argument over such conclusions today than there might have been five or 10 years ago when the doctrine was in its flower. Berlin, the Cuban missile crisis and the tenacious if uneasy Soviet involvement with the "war of liberation" in Vietnam have cut through the veneer of benign motives. Despite strong elements of national interest in the Sino-Soviet dispute, the doctrinal arguments are at least in part a quarrel over the means of vanquishing the West.

Mr. Allen does not reject the possibility that at some future point forces in Soviet society may compel a change of purpose. Nor would he, presumably, deny the feasibility of cooperation between the West and the Communists on certain limited mutual objectives. But he makes clear by liberal quotations from such experts as Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Brezhnev that the Soviet leaders look upon "peaceful coexistence" as a device for promoting victory over the "imperialists" in an unabated class struggle. One of the most interesting parts of the study is a lexicon defining what the Communists mean by "democracy," "peaceful competition" and other phrases they have appropriated.

From this it does not follow that coexistence is to be repudiated; obviously, to the extent that they are not annihilating one another in a nuclear war, the opposing sides are coexisting. There is even a certain tacit mutuality of interest between the Soviet Union and the United States in the fact that they are both superpowers. It is conceivable that the economic and political evolution in the Soviet Union will render the militant aspects of the coexistence doctrine less dangerous even though the zealots continue to preach it. What is plain, however, is that the Communist leaders, far from renouncing the cold war which they invented, are continuing to use it as a strategic tool. One important requirement for a more stable relationship, Mr. Allen suggests, is for the rest of us to have our own goals about what kind of society we wish to see as clearly in mind as the Communists have theirs in view.

Upward Bound Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 18, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, this summer the Office of Economic Opportunity's Upward Bound program is bringing about a quiet revolution in secondary education throughout the country. The program reaches those students who have ability, but who, through no fault of their own, have been deprived of good schools and personal instruction. Most of them come from environments which do not emphasize education and without this experience they would not be adequately prepared to go to college. In spite of these handicaps these youngsters have shown that they are sincerely interested in getting a good education. They are now being given the opportunity that most of our young people take for granted.

John Hoy, an outstanding educator, is the dean of admissions at Wesleyan University which is adjacent to my district. I include his article from the August 25 edition of the Christian Science Monitor because I think it shows very well the effect that this program is having:

Lift for Students: Chance To Make Up for Bad Years

(Note.—Under the Upward Bound program teen-agers too poor and educationally deprived to hope for college are given new incentive. Special pre-college courses were arranged for 20,000 of them this summer. Prof. John C. Hoy, Wesleyan University's dean of admissions, visited many Southern programs on behalf of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro students.)

(By John C. Hoy)

"Is this what is struggling to be said?"

The teacher in short sleeves, tie loose, sweltering in the 100-degree Alabama heat, turned an intense gaze toward his class of eight 11th grade students on the campus of Miles College in Birmingham, Ala. The silence was broken by a staccato of complex reconstructions of the sentence on the blackboard. The complexities of the new transformational grammar were wrestled with elegantly.

At the end of the class John U. Munro, dean of Harvard College, smiled and said to his students: "Lovely, very lovely." Dean Munro is director of the Miles College Upward Bound program.

The new approach to grammar had been neatly placed in the context of readings from Frederick Douglass, and the students eagerly reached for the expression of his and their own ideas. The immediacy and quality of the teaching was typical of that found throughout the Deep South Upward Bound programs.

The class is representative of hundreds in similar eight-week Upward Bound programs (sponsored by a $27,000,000 grant of the Office of Economic Opportunity) held on 223 campuses across the nation this summer. Twenty thousand students from families with poverty-level incomes are following 2,000 others enrolled last summer in 18 pilot projects.

The aim is to motivate, encourage, and equip students to shoot for higher education. New and unconventional approaches are encouraged. All the students are able but at present do not achieve in school.

If the results of the '65 effort are an indication (75 percent now are admitted to college) the program is destined to shake up many ideas in secondary education.

How does an eight-week summer session attempt to accomplish so much? How can students who fear school and are termed tough to handle do such a turn-around?

First, the projects are aimed at action. Colleges were told the Office of Economic Opportunity was interested in results, not theory, research, or traditional methods. The students were to be met more than halfway and to be challenged.

Second, freedom in staffing the programs permitted directors to hire the best personnel from local schools, colleges, and other areas where teachers are traditionally overlooked, i.e., social work, psychology, freelance journalists, and artists. Teachers are assisted in all cases by undergraduate assistants or tutors who also serve as dormitory advisers, since virtually all programs are residential.

AN AIR OF INTENSITY

Third, all projects have an air of intensity and urgency. The day is long and packed full with a variety of class and out-of-class activity. In order that the pressure of the eight-week session not be deflated on return home, all programs are working out follow-up arrangements suited to their respective clientele ranging from urban Birmingham to rural counties in Mississippi.

In all the programs visited in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, intense effort was being expended in the area of verbal skills, and as one Alabama A&M teacher put it, "verbal confidence."

Because students are being encouraged to express their own ideas, in many instances for the first time, they insist that classes are the most exciting part of the program—a compliment of high order in view of field trips to the Huntsville, Ala., space center, museums, New Orleans jazz concerts, and an Astro-Mets game in Houston.

One girl said: "No one ever commented on my written work before, usually I never get it back. I get comments here, and I am taken very seriously. I can't let a teacher who does that down."

A poll of student opinion at Alabama A&M College showed classes in first place as the best part of the program.

Parent support for the Upward Bound program is a key to its success. On Parents Day at Talladega almost every parent came (many had to borrow trucks or cars to come in from the rural counties).

After the intensity of the summer's experience, follow-up during the year will be a key factor. Stillman College (Alabama) has laid plans for Upward Bound clubs in Birmingham and Tuscaloosa which will meet every Saturday, and once a month students will come back to the campus for special programs. Some projects will have full-time guidance counselors to visit the schools sending students to the program. They will work on college planning and "reentry" into their regular school routine.

FREE-WHEELING APPROACH

In spite of the hectic and free-wheeling approach to packing as much into the summer's luggage as possible, teachers are deeply impressed by the quality of the learning going on.

Some of the students will be entering white schools for the first time. Counselors are attempting to help students prepare for this change.

As Upward Bound director, Dr. Ruth Bradford of Grambling College (Louisiana) put it: "There is all the difference in the world between desegregation and integration, and we are asking some of these students to shoulder an enormous burden. I am deeply touched by their willingness to do so."

Although all the projects were to be integrated, seven of the eight visited in the South were all-Negro. For the first time the majority of students encountered white teachers and tutors.

The director of the Talladega College project commented: "During the first three weeks the white tutors had to convince the students that they would not do them any harm. Now our job in the remaining weeks is to prove to these students that they can be confident in the help offered them."

At Tougaloo College several girls were a week late entering the program because they were hospitalized from the gassing in Canton during the Meredith march. It did not take them long to catch up. The Upward Bound dropout rate is remarkably low (less than 5 percent) in spite of the fact that most students have never been away from home.

One girl who went home wrote back to her counselor: "Just a few lines to let you know that every word you said was true. And I am truly sorry I didn't come back. . . . I wish I could. Has my space been filled yet? I know now that I made the biggest mistake of my life.

"You never realize you've made a mistake until after it's too late. I know there's not a possible chance I could come back—is there? I just needed some time to think things over, but it's too late now?"

The girl has been readmitted.

As one young man stated: "I didn't know I was capable of so much, and there is so much out there for me if I can only make up for the bad years."

If the programs in the Deep South are typical the Office of Economic Opportunity may have begun a small revolution in secondary education.

Managing the Public Business

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have joined in sponsoring the legislation to enlist the genius of private industry in the solution of great public questions. I want to pay tribute to the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] in taking the initiative in getting this proposal organized, shaped into a bill, and introduced.

With this legislation, we lay to rest once more the false charge that ours is merely a party of opposition and that it does nothing constructive. This is a Republican bill, both imaginative and realistic, and I am proud to support it as a Republican.

The approach we have taken in this legislation is more than a Republican approach; it is an American approach. It calls upon the private sector to help Government and provides a convenient means through which this can be done. It is based on the traditional Republican belief—and the traditional American belief—that the Government is the servant, not the master of our society. It also recognizes that every element of the society has an obligation to every other element to contribute to the general welfare its talents and resources. Above all, this legislation is realistic and forward looking. By drawing on the systems analysis techniques developed by our sophisticated industries, it proposes a constructive method that, in my opinion, is capable of coping successfully with some of the vast and complex problems that face the country.

I urge its prompt consideration by the House.

Airport Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the aviation industry is currently facing the biggest threat to its growth in its entire history. Both commercial and general aviation must contend with crowded airports, runway shortages, and general air and ground congestion.

Lately, this problem has become of such an emergency nature that I feel it is time Congress should take up this matter immediately.

To give you a clear idea of the situation that is before us, I am offering for the RECORD an article written by Mr. Philip M. Boffey that appeared in the August 22 issue of the Wall Street Journal.

This article is well documented, concise, and presents a frightening picture.

The article is as follows:

CLOGGED AIRPORTS: CONGESTION AT BIG HUBS NOW LOOMS AS THREAT TO GROWTH OF AVIATION—AIRLINES PAD SCHEDULES, LOSE MILLIONS AS DELAYS INCREASE—SAFETY QUESTIONS POP UP—CROWDS ON BUNION BOULEVARD

(By Philip M. Boffey)

CHICAGO.—All the airplanes are flying again—right into another thunderhead.

This is not the sudden turbulence of a labor dispute, but a storm of major proportions that has been building up for years. Its effects already are being felt by airports, airlines and passengers, and the worst is yet to come.

The trouble is severe congestion at the nation's big air transport hubs. Airports at many of the nation's principal cities, some of them built or expanded only recently, are strangling in traffic undreamed of when the jet age began. "Every major airport in the United States will run out of runway capacity in the foreseeable future unless they do something about it," says E. Thomas Burnard, executive vice president of the Airport Operators Council.

The airlines have been forced to lengthen their scheduled flight times repeatedly to allow for weaving in and out of clogged traffic on the ground and in the air. In 1940 a passenger could board a 185-m.p.h. DC-3 at La Guardia Airport in New York and expect to reach Philadelphia in 46 minutes. Today, on at least two flights, the same nonstop trip from Kennedy International Airport (which is closer to Philadelphia than La Guardia) is scheduled at 53 minutes—on a 550 m.p.h. DC-8 fan jet. Congestion is one reason for the stretchout.

FRAZZLED NERVES

And flights may take a lot longer than even the lengthened schedules show. Delays far in excess of scheduled flight times, are growing commonplace, costing the airlines tens of millions of dollars in extra operating expense, robbing new high-speed jets of their efficiency and frazzling the nerves of countless passengers. The increasing congestion also is breeding new air safety worries in some quarters.

The problem is people. Since the dawn of the jet age, commercial air travel has drawn more customers than most experts ever dreamed it would. In 1965, U.S. scheduled airlines flew 51.6 billion revenue passenger miles (one paying passenger flown one mile) over domestic routes compared with 43.9 billion in 1964 and only 19.7 billion in 1955, before jets were used. It is predicted that the 1965 total may be doubled by 1970. What's more, the boom in air cargo, private and business flying is expected to continue, too.

After 1970 the crush may grow worse. Around then airlines will be operating supersonic jet transports and "jumbo" carriers capable of hauling 500 passengers at drastically reduced rates. While this greater capacity might seem likely to trim the number of flights, these new aircraft are expected to give another mighty boost to air travel, just as today's conventional jets did after they were introduced in the late 1950s.

Some of the nation's large metropolitan airports are barely able to cope with today's traffic, much less the crowds of the future. The predicament of many is exemplified by one—O'Hare International Airport, the world's busiest terminal since 1962, when a massive expansion program was completed.

THE COMPLETE AIRPORT

O'Hare, Chicago's principal terminal, has a reputation as one of the best-equipped and best-run airports, as well as the busiest. It is blessed with relatively unencumbered approaches, has more runways equipped for instrument landings than any other, and is the only airport that can bring in two planes simultaneously on instrument landings.

But despite its vaunted efficiency, O'Hare is slowly choking on its mounting traffic load. It logged nearly 520,000 landings and takeoffs last year, a world record, 24% more than in 1962. Some 21 million passengers passed through its terminal, up 56% from 1962. In good weather, the airport must strain to the utmost to handle takeoffs and landings occurring once every 20 seconds in peak periods. In bad weather, jam-ups become hopeless.

On one particularly foul day last winter, 88 incoming planes were backed up in four "stacks" in the sky, according to James R. Rugg, a veteran supervisor in the O'Hare control tower. On another occasion it took the pilot of an empty passenger plane 3 hours and 55 minutes just to taxi across the airport after a snowstorm. So many planes were waiting to land and take off that harried controllers couldn't let the taxiing pilot waste precious seconds crossing the runways.

HIGH "WASHOUT" RATE

The pressure on Federal Aviation Agency controllers in the O'Hare tower is great. As at other busy airports they man critical positions only for an hour at a time before taking breathers doing less demanding tasks. The "washout" rate for controllers is astronomical; in one period 77.8% of all the men who tried to transfer to O'Hare from other FAA facilities outside Chicago failed to make the grade. This may not be surprising considering the demands placed on controllers here, where roughly half of all the pure jet aircraft operated by the nation's airlines touch down at least once a day.

O'Hare's ground control radio frequency is sometimes overwhelmed by the traffic load. At 6 p.m., for example, no less than 20 flights are scheduled to leave their gates simultaneously and each pilot is trying to get the tower's ear. "It's frustrating. Pretty soon you get two or three guys keying the mike and you can't get a chance to talk and you can't understand anything. You just have to lay down your mike and walk away," says Donald R. Kemmerling, a supervisor.

Such congestion at many airports has led to continuing "inflation" or "padding" of scheduled flight times, as airlines seek to allow for delays. Capt. J. D. Smith, director of flight safety for United Air Lines says, "It's a helluva big cushion. We put buffer on buffer as experience dictates."

In fact, says Capt. Smith, fully 26% to 28% of the average United flight schedule is padding. United is the unhappy carrier with the snail's pace jet flights from New York to Philadelphia.

Even these big chunks of padding have failed to reduce delays extending well beyond scheduled flight times. The longest of these appear to be at Kennedy and O'Hare, where two and three-hour waits are not rarities. Newark Airport, however, wins the dubious honor of having the highest incidence of delay in proportion to flights handled. According to the FAA, a whopping 42.7% of all incoming flights were delayed last year at the Newark end of the line. The figure does not include those planes which had no trouble getting into Newark but were delayed at another airport.

The FAA estimates that delays last year at the 292 U.S. airports with air traffic control centers cost civil and military carriers $63.6 million in direct operating costs. More than 35% of the total delay costs were incurred at nine airports, among them the biggest and busiest in the nation.

Delays at Kennedy cost users $6.8 million, and at O'Hare the figure was $6.5 million. Delays at seven other airports cost carriers more than $1 million each. They are, in order, Newark, Love Field (Dallas), La Guardia (New York), Atlanta, Lambert Field (St. Louis), Los Angeles International and National (Washington, D.C.).

LIMIT ON AVIATION GROWTH?

The airlines fret over the inconvenience to their passengers as well as the rising costs. Carl A. Benscoter, executive vice president of Mohawk Airlines, recently issued a public warning that "the situation is becoming intolerable" at Kennedy. On April 28, four of Mohawk's seven flights out of Kennedy sat on the runway for more than an hour apiece awaiting takeoff clearance. George Keck, president of United, recently told stockholders the airline faces "a critical situation" in 20 major cities and warned that if uncorrected, congestion could "be a limiting factor in the growth potential we know to be present."

The carriers are deeply concerned that airport congestion will undermine advances in aircraft technology. Mohawk, for example, has had a particularly frustrating experience with its fleet of speedy BAC 111 two-engine jets. The BAC 111 is one of several new types of jets designed to operate profitably on short-haul trips.

The BAC 111 has a cruising speed of 550 m.p.h., but in the first quarter this year Mohawk's fleet of five, hampered by delays, averaged only 231 m.p.h. from gate to gate. The 5:15 p.m. flight from Kennedy to Syracuse, N.Y., averaged 198 m.p.h.—only 36% of its cruising speed. "This calls for special action, pronto, if the true potential of these small jets is to be realized," comments Air Transport World, a trade magazine.

This problem may grow more acute as the airlines continue to turn in their remaining propeller aircraft for more jets. And the airliners can only cringe at the vision of a supersonic transport of the 70s crossing the continent in less than two hours—and then circling its destination for another hour or so, waiting to land.

ON A TIGHTROPE

Some business and commercial pilots, concerned about the increasing congestion, have sounded safety alarms. Leonard Kmiecek, secretary of the 40-member Chicago Area Pilots Association, believes that the volume of aircraft handled at O'Hare is so great that there is little margin for human or mechanical error. "Though most airline, city and FAA officials argue that O'Hare is completely safe," he says, "it reminds me of a man on a crowded tightrope saying that it is safe because nobody has fallen off—so far."

Elsewhere business pilots have had some close calls, often because they cannot carry enough fuel to enable them to circle landing fields during long delays.

Business and Commercial Aviation, another trade publication, said recently that "long delays are growing common" and claimed that "more than a few of the fuel-limited business jets are calling in for priority (one step below declaring an emergency) to avoid holding or to expedite the approach." The magazine says one of its readers, waiting 45 minutes to take off at Newark, witnessed the landing of a JetStar without enough fuel left to taxi to the ramp, the landing of a Sabreliner with only 200 pounds of fuel remaining and the departure of a Lear Jet from the takeoff line for refueling.

Doesn't all this add up to a threat to air safety? Says Archie League, director of the FAA's air traffic service: "The more airplanes in a given amount of air space the greater the congestion and also the greater the possibility of collision. But that is what air traffic control is all about."

FLOW CONTROL HELPS

Mr. League notes that the FAA's control centers delay, hold, or impose "flow control" to prevent dangerous oversaturation of traffic in a given area. This, of course, often requires the FAA to sacrifice on-time arrivals and departures in order to further safety.

As for O'Hare, officials maintain there is no danger even when scores of planes, separated by 1,000 feet of altitude, are circling in the "stacks" in the sky. Carl Eck, air safety specialist with the Air Line Pilots Association, says O'Hare's procedures are "adequate and safe."

All agree, however, that O'Hare is crowded, to say the least. J. P. (Pat) Dunne, airport manager, says its traffic load is running five to ten years ahead of predictions by "the socalled experts." This has led to congestion not only on the runways and in the air around O'Hare and other major hubs, but in the airline terminals themselves.

It takes a lot of doing to crowd O'Hare's huge, sprawling terminal complex. It is so big that a passenger getting off a flight at one end of the terminal's long fingerlike extensions may have to walk up to three-quarters of a mile along its "bunion boulevards" (the main through corridors) to board another flight at the tip of another distant "finger." Trudging along a bunion boulevard, a footsore Gorgie Jessel quips: "Coming into O'Hare is like landing in Cincinnati and walking to Chicago."

The terminal is a city in its own right. About 12,000 people are employed in the complex, including one man who does nothing but replace an average of 875 telephone directories a week. Six restaurants and cafeterias, three cocktail lounges, seven stand-up liquor bars and six stand-up snack bars can serve 2,400 people at a sitting—or standing, as the case may be.

THEY NEVER SEE TOWN

O'Hare is so self-contained that many businessmen fly in, conduct deals over a drink or dinner, and fly out again without ever going into Chicago. Or they stay in one of the motels that have sprung up around the airport and conduct business there.

Despite the size of the complex, O'Hare's terminal facilities are taxed "everywhere, from the rest rooms to the bars," says Herbert H. Howell, planning chief for Chicago's aviation department. Sample: A monumental traffic jam the Sunday after Thanksgiving, when cars backed up 5½ miles trying to get into the airport.

There are many partial remedies offered to ease the congestion that afflicts O'Hare and other major air transport centers: The development of high-speed rail transportation to carry short-haul passengers (already planned in the Northeast); more non-stop flights to medium-sized cities, removing some of the traffic from the bigger airports; and separate airports for bnsiness and private planes, a proposal which evokes considerable opposition from non-airline flying interests.

But any real solution, according to most experts, must include an immediate program to expand some existing airports and build others. According to the Airport Operators Council, the American Association of Airport Executives and the National Association of State Aviation Officials, some $2 billion will have to be spent over the next 4 years if this is to be done.

These groups have been hoping to get about 30% of this total, or roughly $600 million, from the Federal Government. They seem doomed to disappointment; bills currently in Congress call for Federal aid to airports totaling less than $300 million over the next 4 years—and it's not a certainty that Congress will appropriate that much. Also, the Administration is inclined more to cut back on airport aid programs than to expand them.

Vietnam Gets the Goods: An Exclusive Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, amidst the criticisms of weapon and supply shortages in Vietnam, I wish to take note of one segment of the military effort which has gone well beyond the call of duty. Those responsible for the movement of supplies and equipment to this distant land—the Defense Department and the transportation industry—certainly have not waivered in "delivering the goods."

During my recent inspection of logistical management in Vietnam during the month of July, I saw first hand the value of this accomplishment at ports, airfields, and supply lines.

In this connection I wish to call to your attention an article in Traffic Management, a Cahners publication, which deals thoroughly and completely with the huge task of getting material from the manufacturer to the fighting men in Vietnam.

Harry Tennant, author of the article, has documented the subject well, as I learned on my recent trip. The Cahners people are to be congratulated for pointing out that this massive job has not only been well done but has been accomplished without the administration having to impose any stiff transportation regulations. As Vincent F. Caputo, Defense Department transport head says, we have made a heavy buildup on a crash basis without imposing emergency controls.

The article follows:

From oxen to computer, the transport complexities that have been overcome in fighting this nation's greatest single long-distance war are phenomenal. For the logistics system employed in moving men and goods in the Vietnam conflict is altogether as sophisticated as the weapons it moves. Among other things, it keeps air transports carrying men and materiel flying six minutes apart across the Pacific while making full use of more than 370 Military Sea Transport Service vessels. And it would take an army of statisticians to determine how many tons are moving hourly in this country by train, truck, domestic water carrier and pipeline.

There have been only two major hitches thus far. One is the port congestion at the Vietnam end where there is a shortage of harbor and berthing space, inadequate port facilities, and often not enough stevedores to unload the cargo. (Defense transportation people think it unfair that they should be criticized for this set of circumstances so inherent to an underdeveloped country after they have "delivered the goods.") The other problem is that distribution of supplies has been disrupted, requiring diversion and rerouting, as a result of the recent anti-Saigon government demonstrations in the military headquarters city of Danang.

Outlines for this country's huge transport effort have long been set. Out of bitter lessons learned in other conflicts has come a system which thoroughly integrates the functions of the three services and those of their civilian counterparts in one of the most efficient operations of the Vietnam conflict.

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara is understandably proud of this feature of the war effort and has repeatedly defended it against censure, both through the public press and in Congress, with the countercharge that any talk of a shipping shortage is "absurd." For one thing, he need not do any prodding in this area because there have been few bottlenecks on the transportation side. Problems are ironed out before they reach the worrisome stage.

Mr. McNamara's chief troubleshooter, DOD's Director for Transportation and Warehousing Policy Vincent F. Caputo, at the first sign of any disorder contacts the service and joint staff transportation representative and the single managers. Foreseeing trouble, such as the possibility of a ship walk-out, he carefully lays plans—in this case for the best use of maritime labor who have continued to load Vietnam supplies in spite of picket lines.

As the world's largest corporate organization, the Defense Department naturally has one of the largest transportation budgets. And it is on the three freight-moving agencies covered by that budget—the Military Airlift Command, the Military Sea Transportation Service, and the year-old Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service—that Mr. McNamara, Mr. Caputo and close to 300,000 fighting men must depend.

These agencies function in vastly different manner in fulfilling their duties. MAC is made up of 100,000 men. After a long post-World War II history highlighted by the spectacular Berlin Airlift, this unit (then known as the Military Air Transport Service) has moved with such success that its C–141 Starlifter, the first military jet designed solely for troop and cargo transport operations, has moved to the glamour pages.

Another cargo workhorse, the C–135, which has moved heavy loads of cargo from inland points to Vietnam, is now being phased out of service and it is the C–141, which joined the MAC fleet less than a year ago, that is the backbone of what MAC calls its "Red Ball Express," which hauls Army cargo. Patterned after the logistics supply line of World War II, when vitually needed supplies were trucked across the continent on an around-the-clock basis, the "Express" has updated its operation to carry out its Vietnam role.

John M. Malloy, Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary for Procurement, has dusted off the old World War II plan, substituting planes for trucks, and has some impressive results to show. Twenty-four hour use of construction and materials hauling equipment with little or no time for preventive maintenance has multiplied the need for spare parts. The same holds true for aircraft and automotive parts and the Express handles components for fighter aircraft, helicopters, tanks, bulldozers and trucks as well as materials-hauling equipment.

"Spare parts, in most instances," Mr. Malloy said, "were available but getting them to the man who needed them was the big problem. To cope with this emergency the jet-age 'Red Ball Express' was organized with a fleet of jet transports carrying priority spare parts and equipment, all marked with the Red Ball."

The idea behind this World War II scheme (when the trucks were given a priority rating and identified by a red ball marking on the bumper) was to have the needed parts in the needed place within 168 hours or seven days. Malloy points out that defense contract awards for Vietnam during the first half of fiscal 1966 totaled $15.57 billion, of which the most essential items were sent via the Red Ball Express.

The C–141s now carry supplies to Southeast Asia from two Air Force bases on the East Coast, at Dover, Del., and Charleston, S.C., as well as two in California: Travis near San Francisco, and Norton, near San Bernadino. Norton only recently began airlift operations to the war front when 43,000 pounds of cargo departed on a 24-hour flight to Saigon.

With its 160-foot wing span and 143-foot long fuselage, the C–141 can haul more than 30 tons nearly 4,000 miles. Equally important is its ability to load or unload its cargo in 15 minutes.

Still to come is the giant C–5A transport which Gen. Howell M. Estes, Jr., MAC commander, hopes to have in operation by 1969. To be built by Lockheed in Marietta, Ga., the C–5A will be capable of carrying upwards of a quarter million pounds more than 3,000 miles nonstop. With lesser loads its range can be extended to more than 5,000 miles.

Considering its tremendous cargo capacity, military planners expect C–5A operational costs to average about four cents less than the corresponding figure for the C–141, 11 cents less than the C–135 and about 18 cents lower than the much slower propeller-driven C–124 Globemaster, also being phased out of MAC service.

The C–5A is a genuine breakthrough in terms of bulk cargo loads. According to Gen. Estes, MAC moved 15,500 troops from Texas to Germany during "Operation Big Lift" in October, 1963. "We used 204 aircraft, flying 234 missions, and completed the lift in 63 hours. By way of comparison, 42 C–5As could have done the same job in 13 hours."

MAC's commander believes that the proper mixing of C–141 and C–5A aircraft would meet the most exacting transportation requirement the military can anticipate—the airlifting of large combat forces and equipment to Europe or the Far East, or in both directions, *at the same time.*

Meanwhile, Robert H. Charles, Assistant AF Secretary for Installations and Logistics, today terms Saigon's Tan Son Nhut the busiest airfield in the world. He said AF pilots have carried more than 667,000 troops and delivered over 265-000 tons of cargo. "Each day approximately 225 MAC transports are in the air over routes connecting the U.S. and several Pacific locations and every six minutes, somewhere along the immense span of the Pacific, an AF transport touches down."

Charles says the need for airlifting high priority cargo "rose sharply" in 1965 and that by December more than 12,000 tons per month were required. Last year's Pacific airlift totaled more than 96,500 tons of cargo and more than 275,000 passengers. By comparison, 80,000 tons of cargo and 215,000 passengers were airlifted during the three years of the Korean conflict.

Supplementing the use of Government-owned aircraft are flights operated by commercial airlines under contract with MAC. Pan American, Flying Tiger, Seaboard World and Continental Airlines have been among the most active participants in the military airlift, and Trans World will begin flying 22 roundtrips a month between the U.S. and Saigon in July. Although MAC pays the airlines less than their rates for commercial service, they realize a profit because of the high utilization of their aircraft.

But, while air travel to Vietnam is fast and sometimes glamorous, it nonetheless is still expensive, restricted to the relatively small size of the airplane and limited to the number of airfields available.

Currently with thousands of plants and factories across the U.S. again geared to the war effort, more than half a million tons of supplies flow out each month to the battle area. Except for high-priority items which can travel by air, most cargo must go by ship.

In fact, every day about 170 ships belonging to or chartered by the Military Sea Transportation Service are on their way to or coming back from Vietnam. In their holds they carry virtually everything imaginable—boots and beer, toilet paper and tanks, helicopters and helmets. And they carry the troops that will use the equipment. Best estimates now are that nearly 98 percent of all supplies and two out of three soldiers destined for the Far East travel by ship.

The vast job of controlling these vessels belongs to MSTS, the Navy's "single manager" for providing sea transportation for all the armed services. Commanded by Vice Admiral Glynn R. Donaho, MSTS currently has control or operation of 413 vessels, a large portion being commercial ships under government contract. Unfortunately, many of these have been sailing on a stormy sea of discontent.

Normally, the task of delivering military goods falls on U.S.-flag lines and they do, in fact, carry most of the tonnage. For the aging fleet of tramp steamers, which are available for special charter, additional military volume is a welcome find. The same, however, is not the case with the 14 subsidized steamship companies and their 340 liners. Since most of them operate regular trade routes on tight schedules, they have had to forego more lucrative commerical contracts in order to carry defense cargo. Foreign flag lines, in turn, are picking up the commercial contracts, and U.S.

carriers make no secret of their fear that when the crisis in Vietnam is ended the business will be hard to get back.

According to best estimates, transpacific shipments on U.S. ships have recently been averaging close to 60 percent war goods, an increase of from 20 to 30 percent over a year ago. Like the airlines, the ship operators say the Government pays much less than commercial shippers for their service. And in a further cost-cutting step, MSTS beginning July 1 will purchase ship space through competitive bidding between individual lines, instead of negotiating rates with carrier conferences. DOD officials expect a 25% saving as a result of this change.

The ship lines, of course, are not legally obligated to accept any set amount of government business although commercial ships could be "drafted" into service under MSTS control. This is considered highly unlikely, especially now that more than 75 World War II freighters have been reactivated from the reserve mothball fleet and another 25 are due in service by late spring.

There is widespread concern among steamship experts that a disaster could befall the transportation industry if more attention is not given to the merchant fleet in the current struggle. This fear is based on the fact that no additional ships are being built. No one is bold enough to believe the giant airlift could do the task alone.

Figures show that to keep the nearly 300,000 Vietnam fighting men (plus another 100,000 men in other sections of Southeast Asia) in material and equipment, MSTS has enlarged its fleet through charters and vessels from the mothball fleet to more than 400 ships. But shipping men compare this to the Korean conflict. They say the vessels taken out of mothballs are now years older than when they entered the Korean War, and supply lines are much longer.

Falling somewhere in the middle between (1) MAC–MSTS operations and (2) coordination, direction and management of the flow of men and materiel to the proper destination, is the newest of the three "single managers" for military transportation—the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service.

Historically, this command came into being a year ago when Secretary McNamara, employing the foresight he is sometimes criticized for possessing, instructed Army Maj. Gen. John J. Lane to consolidate the management and operation of military traffic, land transportation and common-user terminals within the continental United States.

The charter handed to Gen. Lane gave him broad powers. In essence, it directs him to control and supervise all functions pertaining to the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation service within the continental 48 states. This includes negotiations with commercial for-hire companies, including rail, highway, air, inland waterways, coastwise and intercoastal carriers.

Also, he controls the movement of cargo and passengers into appropriate air and ocean terminals in order to meet the availability of air and sea lift. Previously, this had been an area of divided authority with unclear lines of responsibility resulting in duplication and overlap. What is important here is that MTMTS now has control over military traffic *into* air terminals and *into and through* ocean ports.

The last of the continental U.S. (CONUS) functions is direction of the Defense Rail Interchange Fleet operation. DRIF, as it is called, is composed of military-owned rolling stock registered for interchange service operations. Although the fleet is comprised of both passenger and freight equipment, freight cars make up the largest segment and thereby require the greatest effort to control.

The latest tally shows there are 5,276 cars in the Interchange fleet including 2,590 general purpose tank cars, 756 special purpose tank cars, 931 heavy duty flat cars, 896 defense freight box cars, 95 other box cars and eight gondola cars. All are strongly geared to the Vietnam war.

Understandably MTMTS does not publicize shipments for Vietnam and other areas where supplies are needed to maintain troops. But some figures showing the magnitude of its operations in the first year may throw a little light on the big job in Asia. For instance, the Command:

(1) Contracted for the movement of 1.3 million passengers traveling in groups of 15 or more. (Smaller groups or individuals are still handled by their respective services.)

(2) Directed the movement of close to 10 million tons of cargo through ocean, Gulf and Great Lakes ports.

(3) Monitored key ocean terminals on the east, west and Gulf coasts in addition to supervising more than $50 million in stevedoring contracts and related activities.

(4) Managed the movement of $350 million worth of household goods throughout the world for DOD personnel.

What this amounts to in dollars and cents is that MTMTS during its first year of operation was responsible for the expenditure of $1.3 billion of the Defense transportation budget, a significant portion going toward the supply and re-supply of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

Considering that the total DOD transportation appropriation runs between $2 billion and $3 billion, this means that MTMTS, the newest of the three transportation agencies, is responsible for managing the largest chunk. It means, too, that this Command has had to take over some of the responsibilities of MAC and MSTS, a fact that at times has been difficult for either to accept.

This, then, is one of the big problems facing Vincent Caputo. As a major point of contact between the three agencies and Defense Secretary McNamara on transportation matters, it is his lot to see that neither MAC, MSTS nor MTMTS becomes short-sighted in its operations. Each, of course, thinks in terms of its own Command and wants to show the respective service Secretary that its responsibility is the most important of the three.

The size of the job in Vietnam can be seen from an assortment of reports produced by the Defense Department. In the final five months of last year a total of 3,200,360 tons of war goods was shipped by water from Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports destined for Southeast Asia. The shipments were divided about like this: Atlantic ports, 15.8% or 504,882 tons; Gulf, 14.1% or 450,085 tons; and Pacific, 70.1% or 2,245,393 tons. (To Vietnam directly, 355,875 tons went from Atlantic ports, 342,802 from Gulf ports, and 1,307,577 from Pacific ports, with lesser amounts from each range sent to Thailand, Subic Bay in the Philippines, Guam, Okinawa, Japan, and Korea.)

Some DOD officials, basing their estimates on what is assumed to be a projected ten-year period (military transport people never plan on a short, Hitler-type blitzkrieg), have estimated railroad car requirements for defense needs for the first six months of this year. They estimate a total of 51,690 rail cars needed from January to June—considerably higher than the 36,481 actually used in the same period last year. These figures apply to all railroads, although the western carriers are used the most extensively since the bulk of the shipments are consigned through West Coast ports.

Defense officials have carefully avoided any part in the Capitol Hill battle over freight car shortages. This is because the arrangement between DOD and the carriers through the Association of American Railroads has given the military adequate hauling space. While Brig. Gen. Raymond C. Conroy, commander of the western area for MTMTS, has shown concern over the commercial car shortage, Gen. Lane agreed some months ago that, although the number of cars available will continue to decrease, "the fact that the new replacement cars are of greater carrying capacity" will do the job. Piggyback and containerization will also aid in relieving the situation, he said.

"Since a limited engagement, such as prompted the present build-up, does not require any significant diversion of certain types of shipping," Gen. Lane said, "the Defense Freight Railway Interchange Fleet could be augmented to meet the increase in car requirements and at the same time permit control of their movement and supply. This increase in the fleet could be brought about by leasing cars from the carriers, the mobilization of service-owned, intraplant equipment into the interchange fleet, or limited purchase of selected types of equipment."

The trucking industry, like the railroads, has not blown its horn over its Vietnam role. But DOD figures are impressive for this mode. In the third quarter of fiscal 1966 trucks transported 187,679 less-truckload shipments valued at nearly $11 million and 49,728 truckloads valued at $23,700,000. The shipments have included such commodities as airplanes and airplane parts, iron and steel items, ammunition and explosives, petroleum products, auto and machinery parts, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, printed matter, furniture, containers, chemicals, and ordnance materiel.

With regard to the Saigon port congestion—which worsened with the increase of military shipments to a point where at one time last November 122 ships were unloading or standing idle in Vietnam ports or holding areas—the situation is now improving.

According to Lt. Gen. William F. Cassidy, the Army's Chief of Engineers, the port bottleneck has been broken, with monthly military tonnage unloaded from ships in Vietnam presently in excess of that shipped from the U.S. to Korea at the peak of that war. In the third week of April, some 36 ships were waiting for berthing space, usually four to five days. Previously delays extended as long as 30 days before a ship could find space to unload its cargo.

Defense officials also are working on plans to bring about better cargo control, whereby supply items will be identified in each shipment to permit priority handling. Recently a fleet of barges and some floating piers, 80 by 300 feet, were in operation. And there are plans to use containership to facilitate faster unloading and turnaround at the ports. As in previous wars, many of the innovations developed to expedite the movement of supplies to the front will likely find commercial applications in the future.

The latest estimate is that supplies are now arriving at Saigon at the rate of about 700,000 tons a month. Mr. Caputo sums up the performance thus far in a single sentence: "We have made a heavy buildup on a crash basis of troops and materials in an underdeveloped country 7,000 miles from our West Coast, and our emergency governmental powers are still in reserve."

Marine Reserve Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to call attention to the 50th anniversary of the Marine Corps

Reserve. This program was officially created when President Woodrow Wilson signed an act of the 64th Congress on August 29, 1916.

It was strengthened by the creation of the Fleet Marine Force in 1933 and the Navy Reserve Act of 1938 which authorized increased pay and disability pay to reservists.

The Nation will never forget that volunteer reservists gave the Marine Corps a nucleus of men right after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and in 1950 the fastest mobilization of marine reserves in American history sparked the Inchon landing in Korea.

Men in Wyoming are proud to be a part of the 100,000 Marine Ready Reservists. Some are in organized units, some are members of air or ground volunteer units who train regularly in their military speciality skills. Others participate in organized Marine Corps training at least 2 weeks each year.

With the new reorganization plan of 1962, these Wyomingites are part of the Fourth Division Wing Team which has the capability to be deployed to any trouble spot in the world in record time.

The officers and men of the Marine Corps Reserve, indeed the entire Nation, can take pride in this 50th anniversary. The organization of the Reserve is more efficient, the men better trained than ever before, contributing to the U.S. defense posture that is second to none. To the Marine Corps Reserve we offer our congratulations and gratitude for a job well done.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the National Park Service Marked by U.S. Army Band Concert Featuring D'Artega's "Gateway to the West"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service, created by the act of August 25, 1916, to conserve for the enjoyment of future generations the natural wonders and historic sites of this beautiful Nation. Under the leadership of Director George B. Hartzog, this agency continues to earn the deep appreciation of the Congress and of the American people for its effective administration of our parks, monuments, and shrines, and on this important anniversary I want to express my sincere congratulations to the Director and his staff for the fine work they are doing.

The city of St. Louis is particularly conscious of the outstanding work of the National Park Service because, right in the heart of our downtown area, in the Third Congressional District, on the banks of the Mississippi River, stands one of the most spectacular manmade wonders under the administration of the National Park Service, the remarkable stainless steel arch designed by the late Eero Saarinen to symbolize the role of St. Louis as the gateway to the West. The arch is the focal point of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, which is also under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

MAESTRO ALFONSO D'ARTEGA'S CINEMATIC SYMPHONIC SUITE PLAYED BY U.S. ARMY BAND

It was therefore most fitting, Mr. Speaker, at least as far as we in St. Louis are concerned, that when the U.S. Army Band presented a concert at the Watergate Tuesday night dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service, the program feature was a new piece of music composed by a former St. Louisan, Maestro Alfonso D'Artega of Rome, Italy, entitled "Gateway to the West," combining in its surging beauty the moods and feelings, and the diverse cultures which characterize the heritage of St. Louis as a key locale in the history and development of the United States.

INTRODUCED BY PARK SERVICE DIRECTOR GEORGE B. HARTZOG

National Park Service Director Hartzog, who formerly served as superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, introduced Maestro D'Artega's work at the concert Tuesday night—the Washington premier and second public performance of the composition. I am sure everyone who attended the concert enjoyed "Gateway to the West" almost as much as the proud St. Louisans in the audience. Described by its composer as a cinematic symphonic suite, it was beautifully conducted by Lt. Col. Samuel R. Loboda. The Army strings and the Army chorus augmented the U.S. Army Band in the presentation of the musical tribute to the history and beauty of St. Louis.

In addition to writing the inspiring music of "Gateway to the West," Maestro D'Artega, a conductor of the Rome Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, also wrote a moving and beautiful narration, which was delivered at the Watergate concert by Lt. Allen Crowell, Director of the U.S. Army chorus, whose fine voice and perfect diction brought the words thrillingly alive, particularly for anyone familiar with St. Louis. I have never heard a more beautiful reading, and it made a delightful complement to the inspired music.

PROGRAM NOTES ON THE CONCERT

Under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, I offer for inclusion in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as part of my remarks, the program of the U.S. Army Band, "Pershing's Own," for the Washington premiere of "Gateway to the West" in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service, including program notes on Maestro D'Argeta and Lieutenant Colonel Laboda, and a sketch of the band itself, as follows:

PRESENTING THE U.S. ARMY BAND SUMMER CONCERT SERIES 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Capitol concerts each Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock through August 26.

Watergate concerts each Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock through August 30.

THE U.S. ARMY BAND AND CHORUS

(Lt. Col. Samuel Loboda, Leader and Commanding Officer)

The United States Army Band and Chorus are the representative musical organizations of the United States Army. Created by General John J. Pershing in 1922, the United States Army Band was a continuing source of interest and pride. Adherence to these ideals continues today.

Seven short years after its organization, in an overseas tour culminating in command perofrmances and concerts at the Ibero-American Exposition. The United States Army Band captured First International Honors in competition with Europe's finest military bands. In 1943, in grim contrast to that first colorful visit, the Band reached North Africa with many thousands of combat-ready troops, prepared to contribute its share to lighten the deadly struggle ahead. Two bitter years, seventeen nations and one battle star later, that work was done.

The United States Army Band's contributions to our Nation's interest in music have been significant. For more than two generations, regular broadcasts of Band programs have generated an enormuos following. National tours and concerts in the Nation's Capital, with internationally famous artists, have earned it a unique professional respect. No important ceremony, from Presidential Inaugural to welcoming visiting Chiefs of State, is presented without the Band.

The United States Army Chorus was formed in 1956 as the most important adjunct to the Band in its long illustrious history. Conservatories, schools of music, universities, and colleges acros the land have offered their finest talent. Chorus performances from the White House to Capitol Hill have assumed a traditional status. Frequent tours established an enthusiastic public response from Carnegie Hall to the Hollywood Bowl for the 40-man elite group.

The ceremonies welcoming Queen Elizabeth when she visited Chicago in 1959 were made richly regal by the Herald Trumpets of The United States Army Band, in their premier performance.

The sound and the color of important National ceremonies; the melancholy loneliness of Taps from a solitary bugler, drifting down over white marble memories in Arlington National Cemetery; the deep-throated throb of field drums sounding off in echoing cadence over parade cheers; the broadcasts, the concerts, the recordings for an America reawakening to its cultural heritage—This is the inspiring mission of the United States Army Band.

ALFONSO D'ARTEGA

Alfonso D'Artega, born of Spanish parents, was a resident of the United States since early childhood until he moved to Rome six years ago. He attended the Strassberger Conservatory of Music in St. Louis and the Chicago Academy of Music. For many years he studied composition and orchestration with Boris Levenson, noted pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff. While playing in the orchestra at the Coronado Hotel, he was spotted by Olsen and Johnson who hired him as their conductor. The rest is musical history.

D'Artega was one of the early instigators of popularized "symphonic orchestration" at a time when this sound was considered a rarity. Recognition of D'Artega's individual style contributed greatly in pioneering which brought about the universal acceptance of his school of musical expression.

He has become a world renowned Conductor and Composer, conducting Orchestras on the Concert Stage, Radio, Television, Motion Pictures and for recordings. He dedicated himself to the popularization of classical music. In the field of Pop Concert he inaugurated and conducted the Carnegie Hall Concerts and Stony Brook Concerts, Long Island, with the members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, making himself an outstanding figure in the musical life of America. In motion pictures he portrayed Tchaikowsky in the film "Carnegie Hall" with the world's most famous concert stars. He also composed the sound track for the movie.

Among the Symphony Orchestras which have performed under his baton are: Buffalo, Lewisohn Stadium, Miami, Symphony of the Air (former Toscanini Orchestra) Baltimore, St. Louis and Los Angeles. In Europe, the New London, Milan, Turin, Rome and Madrid, D'Artega Concerts are consistently "sell-outs." He has also appeared on BBC, France Culture, Radio Geneve and RIS, Radio Swiss Italian.

He has given hundreds of benefit concerts for Italy, Israel, the Chinese Nationalist Government and the French University of New York, etc. He was awarded the "Medaille d'Or" by the French Government. Two of the composer's recorded compositions received 1st prizes at the European Sound Technicians Convention in Paris, 1962 and Hamburg, 1963. His score for the film documentary, Para-Olympics, received the award of merit at Spoleto, Italy. He has often been cited for his music which bridges the space between classical and popular. He has recorded over 5,000 selections and his records have been among the top sellers both here and abroad. His song, "In the Blue of Evening," is a standard in popular repertoire.

D'Artega composed and conducted "Niagara" for the NBC Premiere "Portrait of a City" honoring Buffalo and broadcasted by WBEN on a coast to coast hook-up when he was the Conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra. The brilliance and drama of Niagara Falls were described in his tone poem. "Niagara" is part of his huge musical portrayal of what America can mean to its Citizens. His whole composition is called "American Panorama."

Another commission was the "Requiem Mass for John F. Kennedy," premiered in Rome last November. D'Artega composed and directed it in the immense Basilica of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Rome. This was attended by Cardinals, Bishops, forty-four Ambassadors to the Vatican and members of the late President's family. His "Seven Last Words of Christ" was introduced on Italian Television during the past Holy Week.

His recently released "Pop Goes the Opera" includes music by Verdi, and his wife, the former Vita Viviano of St. Louis, writes the delightful notes on the back of the album cover. Mrs. D'Artega, a well-known painter and violinist in her own right, acts as her husband's secretary-manager, assistant and inspiration.

And so, for the many Americans who had never developed a taste for classical music, D'Artega, continues to subtly lead them there, via his distinctive style of orchestration. Having enthusiastically absorbed the best of the American feeling for popular music, he successfully blended it with his training and became one of the world's greatest in both popularizing classical music and in presenting popular music in the mood and genre of the classics.

THE U.S. ARMY BAND
"PERSHING'S OWN"

GATEWAY TO THE WEST—WASHINGTON PREMIERE

The Watergate—Washington, D.C., Tuesday evening, August 23d at 8:30 o'clock.

The United States Army Band and the United States Army Chorus Salute the National Park Service on their 50th anniversary.

The National Anthem.

March "The Washington Evening Star," W. J. Stannard.

Finlandia, Jean Sibelius.

America, the Beautiful, Samuel A. Ward.

Remarks, Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service.

Gateway to the West, Alfonso D'Artega.

I. The Gateway Arch.

II. Indian Panorama.

III. The Birth of a New Frontier—St. Louis Under Three Flags.

IV. Caravan Through The Gateway to the West.

V. The Old Cathedral: Consecration—The Plague, Invocation, The Great Fire; Supplication—The Storm, Hymn of Thanksgiving.

VI. The World's Fair—Steamboat Days, The St. Louis Blues.

VII. Immortals of St. Louis.

VIII. Nightfall—The Arch and The River.

Lt. Col. Samuel Loboda, Leader and Commanding Officer conducting.

LT. COL. SAMUEL LOBODA

On July first, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Loboda became the fourth officer in the history of The United States Army Band to assume command. Because of his years of experience as Executive Officer and Assistant Leader, he is also the highest ranking officer to have become leader.

A native of Homer City, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Indiana (Pa.) State College (now Indiana University of Pennsylvania), he joined the Army as an infantryman in 1941. After receiving the Army Commendation with Oak Leaf Cluster for his inventions and improvements on combat and intelligence equipment, he was brought into the field of military music. He was graduated from the Army Music School in 1943, and served as instructor and Executive Officer of the School prior to duty in the Philippines and Japan.

After World War II, Colonel Loboda was invited to return to Washington to help guide "Pershing's Own," The United States Army Band. Here he organized the chorus which demonstrated such value to the Army that the Chief of Staff personally encouraged its activation as a separate unit, and The United States Army Chorus was born in 1956.

A composer and arranger of more than 600 scores, Colonel Loboda has earned much recognition for his works. His march "Kiwanis International" was officially adopted by that organization on its Golden Anniversary. He also composed the official march of the American Legion, "For God and Country." Requests from military units have brought forth the "101st Airborne Division March," "The Screaming Eagles March," and "The Arrow and the Star." At the invitation of the National Association of Broadcasters he wrote "The Broadcasters March." For Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge he composed "Freedoms Foundation March" and "The Medal of Honor March." He scored original music for the film "O'er the Ramparts We Watched," the story of the writing of our National Anthem, for the State of Maryland Pavilion at the 1965 New York World's Fair. As a color presentation over the local NBC television affiliate, "Night of the Miracle," a Christmas drama annually performed by the Band and Chorus, earned the highest national television award, the coveted "Emmy."

In addition to his military awards, Colonel Loboda has been honored by the Governor of Pennsylvania with an appointment as an Ambassador for Pennsylvania—one of a select group whose accomplishments on behalf of their native state have enhanced its glory; but his highest recognition came from the members of his own profession when he was unanimously elected Vice President of the American Bandmasters Association in March 1966. As a concert reviewer recently stated, "Not since the days of Sousa has any Service bandleader produced so much so well—and with even a greater versatility . . . Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Loboda brings new prestige to the Service he represents, and the famous units he commands."

THE NARRATION FOR "GATEWAY TO THE WEST"

Next, Mr. Speaker, I submit the thrilling words of the narration, written by Maestro D'Artega to accompany his symphonic suite, as narrated so expertly by Lieutenant Crowell, as follows:

I. THE GATEWAY ARCH

"The hillside slopes down to the river, and by the river rises the arch.

The river moves serenely across the land.

The arch soars above the land and returns to it as the river returns to the sea. The arch cannot stand without the earth: yet this earth, this place, was until now incomplete without the arch. It heads back to earth because it is a testimonial to the past. It is a memorial to the great historic role of St. Louis. It is the gateway to the west.

But it is more than a memorial gateway. It springs aloft because it tells us of our future as well as our past. It soars because hope soars. The tallest structure in America is an act of faith, of belief in the majesty of our future.

This is the opening theme. It expands in grandeur, mounts on vast wings, peaks and soars.

The river has its song. So does the arch.

This music is that voice!"

II. INDIAN PANORAMA

Almost three centuries ago the Mississippi Valley was a tranquil expanse of vast wilderness.

In the year 1673, two messengers of peace, Jesuits Marquette and Joliet sailed on the calm waters of the Mississippi seeking souls and frontiers.

(At cue . . . . accelerated tempo): They encountered friendly tribes of Indians, but . . . not long after, the horizons became darkened by war clouds, warning of impending danger. . . . (ominously) the Sioux from the northwest against the fierce Shawnees from the southwest fought many bloody battles.

(At cue): The dawn of the seventeenth century awakened to find the Missionaries in the valley to once more spread peace amongst the warring Indians.

(At cue): This vast uncivilized wilderness would soon see a new frontier, with hope and a prayer for the future!

III. THE BIRTH OF A NEW FRONTIER

(At cue): On the banks of the dark, flowing waters of the Mississippi River, Pierre Laclede, a Frenchman of breeding, and his young aide, Chouteau, discovered fertile woodlands and broad prairies.

They set up a trading post: The year was 1764 and they named this rough settlement after the Sainted Louis the ninth.

Laclede founded this community on what he believed to be French soil, when it actually belonged to Spain.

(At cue): In the legendary three flag ceremony the banners of France and Spain were lowered to the accompaniment of drum rolls.

(At cue): The Louisiana purchase! The Stars and Stripes burst in the breeze, unfurled in glory!

IV. CARAVAN

(At cue, over B-flat chord, speak with great excitement): It was March 10th, 1804.

This fantastic negotiation opened up a tremendous domain to the young, eager Nation for exploration, conquest, and expansion.

President Thomas Jefferson authorized the memorable Lewis and Clark expedition. Bold pioneers plunged into the dangerous wilderness that spread to the West, 2,000 miles past the frowning rockies, and beyond—Beyond to the Blue Pacific!

V. THE OLD CATHEDRAL

(At cue): On the west bank of the Mississippi River, near the gateway arch still stands the old cathedral, which was erected almost 150 years ago.

It was October 26th, 1834 when Bishop Joseph Rosati consecrated the cathedral in a solemn ceremony.

(At cue): Suddenly, in the year of 1849 tragedy struck! A plague of cholera claimed four thousand victims!

(At cue): The faithful gathered at the cathedral to pray for their dead.

(Agnus Dei . . . sung).

Gong!

At the height of the plague the city suffered another calamity. A ship caught fire and ignited other ships along the riverfront. The floating holocaust turned the city into a raging inferno!

(At cue): The invocation of the crowds must have been heard by their patron saint, in whose honor the city was named. Perhaps he looked down and seeing his people suffering invoked the queen of heaven's intercession.

(At cue): Suddenly, dark clouds were pierced by jagged fingers of lightning and a deluge poured.

(At cue): A hymn of thankfulness to the immaculate heart of Mary rises like fragrant incense to the compassionate skies.

VI. THE WORLD'S FAIR

(Meet Me In St. Louis).

(Cold cue): St. Louis gained global reknown with its unforgettable World's Fair in 1904.

As we continue on on the cavalcade of the history of St. Louis, composer D'Artego has arranged two favorite melodies from the pen of the father of the blues, W. C. Handy .... "St. Louis Blues", and F. A. Mill's ... "Meet Me In St. Louis".

VII. IMMORTALS OF ST. LOUIS

St. Louis is proud of its history and also of many of its citizens.

This musical segment honors *Charles Lindbergh, . . . the world champions, the Cardinals,* . . . and its cultural places of interest: *the Municipal Opera . . . the Busch Stadium,* . . . the immortals of St. Louis!

IX. NIGHTFALL. THE ARCH AND THE RIVER

There stands the gateway arch in all its glory, silhouetted against the everchanging sunset afterglow. The red sun has slipped over the distant horizon in the west . . . twilight falls and the downtown lights go on.

As the city lapses into serenity, over the riverfront hang the yellow lamps of night; they glimmer and shimmer on the river's glossy surface. In the deepening dusk the arch becomes a black phantasmagoric rainbow, caressed by the billowy clouds drifting by.

The dusky darkness lends magic to the scene, a breath-taking ethereal beauty. The arch seems to rise from the river itself, becoming an eternal part of it; its form nebulously reflected on the moving waters.

In the enveloping night, a yellow moon rises and the first stars begin to appear, blinking in the blue of evening.

Slowly the moon floods the heavens with a ghostly light, and the stars become jeweled fingers of the night.

Familiar forms are discernible against the vari-colored panorama, mellow reminders of the city's past. Framed by the arch is the solemn facade of the old courthouse;to the left of the arch the pointed steeple of the old cathedral.

There flows the Mississippi River, majestic father of the waters . . . and there is the arch, proud monument and symbol of the city's greatness.

Now it has become a symbol of the future of this metropolis, giving St. Louisians new inspiration and spirit.

This is our arch . . . our rainbow . . . our bridge to a future that we shall build as strongly as we have built the arch itself!

Here . . . . in the heartland of America!

BROTHER OF COMPOSER IS OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER OF GATEWAY ARCH

Mr. Speaker, I also submit at this point a press release issued on August 15 by the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis on the concert in Washington this week, reporting on the manner in which the brilliant and artistic photographs taken of the Saarinen Arch at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial by Maestro D'Artega's brother, Robert F. Artega, official photographer of the arch during the 4 years of its construction, inspired the composer to write "Gateway to the West."

As the sponsor of the legislation in the 83d Congress which first authorized Federal appropriations for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, and as the sponsor of later legislation to permit Federal appropriations for the construction of the arch, I am indeed proud of this great project, and want to congratulate Robert F. Artega for the imaginative and remarkable photographs he has made of this soaring and impressive structure which dominates the skyline of my city.

All Members of Congress have received brochures of Mr. Artega's fine photographs, and many have told me or written me how delighted they were to receive them.

The press release referred to is as follows:

[News from the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis, Aug. 15, 1966]

"Gateway to the West," Maestro Alphonso D'Artega's musical tribute to St. Louis and the Gateway Arch will be presented in Washington, D.C., August 23 by the U.S. Army band.

Arrangements to present the work were made last June by the composer and his brother, Robert F. Arteaga of St. Louis who played a recording for Lt. Col. Samuel Loboda, the director of the U.S. Army band.

This will mark the second public performance of the "Gateway to the West" composition; it was given its world premier at the St. Louis benefit concert in May. The work was written by Maestro D'Artega in Rome on the inspiration of Gateway Arch photographs sent to him by his brother, who was the official Arch photographer during its 4 years of construction.

D'Artega is a former St. Louisan, now living in Rome where he composes music and conducts the Rome Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. His Gateway Arch composition is a 50-minute musical cavalcade on the 200-year history of St. Louis. He was urged to present it at the St. Louis benefit and then again in Washington by his brother, who has worked tirelessly on his own to promote the Arch and the new Gateway spirit.

Photographer Robert Arteaga has recently produced a memorial brochure of Arch construction pictures and both the brochure and the recording are available as souvenir items. In his June trip to Washington, Robert Arteaga presented copies of his Arch publication to every member of the United States Senate and Congress. Copies were given to Missouri Senators and representatives at a special Capitol luncheon.

Arteaga is hopeful that the brochure and the August 23 concert will serve to encourage legislative support for funds to complete the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

Hemisphere Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, Newsday of Long Island reports favorably on President Johnson's proposal for the economic integration of Latin America.

The newspaper itself has long recommended the concept set forth by the President on the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress.

Failure to pool resources of the 19 Latin American nations, the President said in effect, would result in stagnation, inefficiency, and waste.

Whatever its shortcomings, Newsday says in an editorial, the Alliance for Progress has had an impressive effect in the field of taxes, exports, education, highway construction, and farm production.

But, as the President pointed out, the population of Latin America is steadily rising. And, as Newsday states, American help, self-help, and outside capital represent the future for Latin Americans.

This is an editorial which may interest many of my fellow Members, and for their convenience I place it at this point in the RECORD:

A HEMISPHERE COMMON MARKET

President Johnson, celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress, has come out four-square for a Latin American common market that will pool the resources and abilities of 19 nations and, in due course, enroll the United States and Canada as members.

This newspaper has for 16 years recommended such a concept. The editor and publisher of Newsday, in a speech at Columbia University in 1963, said:

"In the interest of all the countries of this hemisphere, including of course Canada, a common market is long overdue and should be negotiated now. The whole Western Hemisphere should be welded into a viable economic unit, within which each nation would produce what was suited to its natural resources."

The President said, on Wednesday:

"Nineteen fertilizer industries, 19 steel complexes, 19 different systems of tariffs—these would signify only stagnation and inefficiency and in many instances pure waste. We are ready, therefore, to work in close cooperation toward an integrated Latin America."

The Alliance for Progress in a 10-year project for the uplifting of Latin America that costs the United States $1 billion a year. That is a mere $5 per capita, and well worth it. Whatver its shortcomings, the program has already had an impressive effect. Tax structures have in most countries been modernized to produce more revenues. Exports are up. Vast improvements have been made in broadening education to include the teeming poor, in the construction of highways, and in the improvement of agricultural production.

Much more, of course, remains to be done, for population is threatening to outstrip progress. As the President pointed out, the present combined population of the Western Hemisphere is 465,000,000. By the year 2000 it is expected to reach a billion, with two thirds of it in aLtin America. To match this growth, extreme effort is essential. That effort must include every inducement to bring private capital in as the prime source of progress. Private capital must be encouraged to invest in Latin America, and must feel safe in so doing.

The only alternative, and it cannot work, is slave labor. Fidel Castro uses slave labor in Cuba, with disastrous results all of us know. American help, self-help, and outside capital—these represent the future for Latin America. And with them, the concept of the common market for the entire Western Hemisphere.

Where Angels Fear To Tread

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ED REINECKE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 25, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, under previous permission to extend my remarks I wish to comment that the recent hearings before the Senate subcommittee concerning problems of our Nation's great cities caused much consternation in Los Angeles.

The method of questioning—the demands for minute details, such as population figures of minority races for the 5 years past indicated a lack of knowledge on the part of the questioner as to the proper method of administering a city.

The mark of a good administrator is the ability to delegate responsibility to others, and to know instantly how and where to get the details he needs.

Any good administrator knows he cannot, and should not, try to carry this information in his head.

I joined with the populace of the Los Angeles area in protesting the derogatory comments made during the hearing about the City of Angels. For this reason I am pleased to call my colleagues' attention to the following editorial from the Christian Science Monitor, which appeared on Friday, August 26, 1966:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 26, 1966]

MAYOR YORTY AND THE SENATORS

The attack by Senators Ribicoff and Kennedy upon Mayor Yorty and the City of Los Angeles smacks too much of politics. To blame either the city or its mayor for not having done more to solve Los Angeles' social problems, above all with the Negro, might be justified were it made by a man from Mars. But given the vast unsolved social problems of the states of Connecticut and New York, Senators from these areas would be well advised not to draw attention to inaction or lack of progress.

One need think only of the magnitude of the problems facing New York's Harlem and the social implications of the recent scandals of teen-age drinking and drunken driving in Connecticut's Fairfield County to perceive the desirability of restraint on the part of all American officials when commenting on other areas.

Serious disservice to progress is done by politicians who continually rush into word and print on almost every conceivable subject, if they believe that this will forward their political ambitions. Such tactics do succeed in keeping the politician's name before the public. But they also succeed in spreading a vast amount of confusion and a great deal more heat than light.

No one would suggest that Los Angeles has done all in its power to solve its social problems. It needs to do much more. It will doubtless do more spontaneously or be forced to do more in the immediate future. It has its full share of indifference to the most pressing social problems of the day.

Yet, despite the rioting at Watts, it should not be forgotten that a higher proportion of Negroes in Los Angeles have been able to live amid pleasant surroundings than is the case in almost any of the populous Eastern states.

The solution of America's social and racial problems is, in all likelihood, the single greatest challenge which it has ever faced. There are no easy and quick answers. Nor has any one area done sufficiently well to enable it or its representatives to condemn any other region. We doubt if the Negroes' cause in Los Angeles was significantly advanced by the Ribicoff-Kennedy attack. Such attacks often have the opposite effect.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

Polish Freedom Fighter, General Bor-Komorowski, Passes Away

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, August 24, the freedom-loving people of Poland lost a great champion of their cause. The military career, the courageous heart, and the desire to bring freedom to Poland came to an end on a hunting trip in England.

Gen. Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski won his greatest military acclaim as the leader of the Polish underground forces which battled the overrunning German hordes in Warsaw in 1944. In that historic battle he was captured by the Germans, but was able to escape from them and, in the following year, was appointed commander in chief of the Polish military forces.

Today, every freedom-loving Pole mourns the passing away of this heroic man. His memory will continue to be an inspiration to the Polish people and others who are the oppressed victims of Communist aggression.

We pay our last respects to him and hope that his efforts will triumph to restore freedom and justice to Poland, as well as to the other captive nations who have a fervent desire to have their own free governments—governments of their own choice.

Mr. Speaker, I include an excellent article from the New York Times of Friday, August 26, 1966, which brings out some of the little-known facts on the life and actions of General Bor-Komorowski.

The article follows:

GENERAL BOR, LEADER OF 1944 WARSAW REVOLT, DIES—CAVALRY MAN WHO HEADED UNDERGROUND ARMY WAS 71—ILL-FATED BATTLE AGAINST NAZIS TRIGGERED EAST-WEST DISPUTE

LONDON, August 25.—Gen. Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski, central figure in one of the most desperate and tragic episodes of World War II, the ill-fated Polish uprising in Warsaw against the Nazis in August of 1944, died yesterday at the age of 71. He collapsed while hunting rabbits at Blechley, about 45 miles northwest of London.

In October of 1944, the general, whose real name was Komorowski but who was familiarly known by his nom de guerre, Bor, surrendered to the Germans and was sent to the notorious Cap Colditz Castle prison. He was released to the United States forces in May of 1945.

A year later he came to England, where he was joined by his wife and two sons. They survive him.

In 1947 General Bor was briefly Premier of the anti-Communist Polish Government in Exile. In recent years he lived quietly in Wembley, a suburb of London, where he did work for the Polish Welfare Association, a group that helps Polish émigrés. He and his wife augmented their income by selling handicrafts.

SIXTY-THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING

On Aug. 1, 1944, less than 16 months after the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, a lean, tall gray-eyed cavalry man with distinctive Roman nose and a small under-the-nose-mustache led a combined military and civilian force against a mighty German Army in Warsaw. The 63-day battle that followed was one of the epic struggles of World War II, a David and Goliath contest in which an insufficiently armed conglomeration of Polish patriots almost liberated their capital.

It was, moreover, a battle that General Bor said could have been won, had a Soviet army, across the Vistula River and only a few miles from the city, intervened in time or had the Soviet high command supplied the fighting men with arms, food and medicines.

Instead, the Warsaw insurrectionists were obliged to fend for themselves until Soviet military help, when it finally came into play, was too late to be effective.

The result was that vast stretches of the city were reduced to rubble. And of 40,000 members of the Polish Home Army that fought in Warsaw, 15,000 were slain. Of a population of a million, nearly 250,000 were killed or wounded. In the unequal struggle the Nazi army of about four seasoned divisions lost 10,000 killed; 9,000 were wounded and 7,000 were listed as missing. Much of the combat was hand-to-hand.

EAST-WEST CONTROVERSY

At the time of the uprising, Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski was little known outside of Poland. But during the battle and afterward, he became a figure of international controversy whose motives and conduct were matters of acerbic contention between Britain and the United States on the one hand and the Soviet Government on the other.

London and Washington accused Moscow of, in effect, deliberately, withholding support from General Bor because the general was identified with the anti-Communist Polish Government in Exile in London. It was charged that the Soviet aim was to eliminate this regime in favor of a pro-Soviet government.

Moscow asserted that the uprising had been poorly conceived; under-armed and premature, that it had not been coordinated with the Red Army near the city and that General Bor was "an adventurer."

Long after the war, there was some concession by Poland's Communist Government that Stalinist power politics had much to do with the Soviet attitude in 1944. In 1956 Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz told Parliament that members of the Home Army had been discriminated against for the role in the uprising and announced that they were to be given pensions and honors.

RUSSIANS URGED REVOLT

However, while the uprising was in progress, it (and General Bor) received praise or condemnation along ideological lines.

The insurrection had its genesis in the Red Army advances on the plains of eastern Poland in the spring and early summer of 1944. As elements of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovky's forces battered their way toward Warsaw, Soviet broadcasting stations began to call for a general revolt against the Germans.

On July 29, as Soviet patrols approached the Vistula, Moscow radio appealed to the people of Warsaw to join the battle against the Germans. Two days later Soviet guns were clearly audible in Warsaw; the Russian forces were about 10 miles away.

Earlier, the Polish Government in London had decided that an uprising was feasible. The timing was left to General Bor. He, believing that the Russians would shortly cross the Vistula, set the revolt for 5 P.M. on Aug. 1.

"At exactly 5 o'clock," he wrote in "The Secretary Army," his account on the battle, "thousands of windows flashed as they were flung open. From all sides a hail of bullets struck passing Germans, riddling their buildings and their marching formations. In the twinkling of an eye, the remaining civilians disappeared from the streets. From the entrances of houses our men streamed out and rushed to the attack.

"In 15 minutes an entire city of a million inhabitants was engulfed in the fight. Every kind of traffic ceased. As a big commuications center where roads from north, south, east and west converged, in the immediate rear of the German front, Warsaw ceased to exist. The battle for the city was on."

SOVIET DRIVE BOGGED DOWN

Shortly after the combat began, the Soviet guns across the Vistula fell silent.

The Russians contended then and afterward that they had not been informed of General Bor's plans. The general insisted that he had sent liaison men to Marshal Rokossosky, but that they had not returned. In any event, the Soviet offensive, which up to that time had appeared insurmountable, bogged down.

Still for the first two or three days General Bor and his troops and armed civilians seemed to have the upper hand. The Polish flag flew over the city. German arms caches were captured. German forces were unsettled as nightmare battles were fought in the sewers, which also served as communications trenches.

On the fourth day, the Germans were able to regroup their forces. A street-by-street, house-by-house struggle began.

Informed of the adverse turn of events by the Polish regime in London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill telegraphed Marshal Josef Stalin that the British would air-drop military aid to the insurgents. He also relayed their plea for Soviet aid. Stalin's reply disparaged the revolt. The Home Army, he said, "consists of a few detachments which they incorrectly call divisions."

"I cannot imagine," Stalin went on, "how such detachments can capture Warsaw, for the defense of which the Germans have produced four tank divisions."

Nonetheless, British planes flew there from Italian bases. At this point, the Russians refused to permit these planes to land behind Red Army lines, necessitating hazardous and uncertain round-trip flights.

ROOSEVELT JOINED IN PLEA

On Aug. 16 Stalin messaged Churchill that he had ordered the Red Army to drop arms "intensively" to the Warsaw fighters, but he added that "I am convinced that the Warsaw action represents a reckless and terrible adventure which is costing the population large sacrifices."

"The Soviet command," he continued, "has come to the conclusion that it must dissociate itself from the Warsaw adventure."

Later in August President Franklin D. Roosevelt joined Churchill in an appeal to Stalin, urging him in the name of "world opinion" to parachute supplies to General Bor's forces. Stalin's response was to berate "the group of criminals" leading the revolt and to assert that it would be "unprofitable" for the Red Army to go to the direct aid of the Poles.

Churchill was outraged and sought to get Roosevelt to join in another protest to Stalin, but the President demurred.

In September, the Red Army did begin to drop arms and supplies to the beleaguered Poles, but, according to General Bor, the Russians omitted to attach parachutes so that the supplies were shattered when they struck the ground.

While Salin was rebuffing Churchill and Roosevelt he was negotiating with the London Polish regime for a political settlement with pro-Soviet Poles in the so-called Lublin Committee. This circumstance, according to Churchill, explained Stalin's unwillingness to help General Bor, who was anti-Communist as well as anti-German.

GOVERNED BY CALCULATION

"In Triumph and Tragedy," the sixth volume of "The Second World War," Churchill wrote:

". . . We were dealing with men in the Kremlin who were governed by calculation and not by emotion. They did not mean to let the spirit of Poland rise again at Warsaw. Their plans were based on the Lublin Committee. That was the only Poland they cared about."

General Bor held a similar opinion. Fifteen years after the uprising he said:

"The Russians did what they did coldly and deliberately for political purposes. They wanted to destroy the old leadership in Poland in order to replace it with one of their own choosing."

In the middle of September, after the London Poles had arrived at an accommodation of sorts with Stalin, the Soviet Army across the Vistula came to life. Shells began to fall on the Germans in Warsaw and Soviet planes appeared in the sky. On Sept. 15, Soviet forces occupied the suburb of Praga. But appeals from General Bor for further advances were ignored.

In the evening of Oct. 2, General Bor was obliged to surrender and to order a halt to Home Army and civilian fighting. When the Soviet forces entered the city three months later they found little but rubble and unburied dead.

A SOLDIER FOR 26 YEARS

For General Bor it was the end of a 26-year career as a soldier. He was born near Lwow, the son of a farmer, and as a student in Warsaw in 1918 he joined the Polish underground that revolted against the Germans.

The same year he enlisted in the Polish cavalry, and he rose through the ranks. He studied tactics at the Ecole de Guerre in Paris and in 1926 became a lieutenant colonel.

In the years before World War II, he also bred horses at his estate at Lwow. He was an outstanding equestrian and won a number of trophies in international competitions.

At the outbreak of World War II General Bor commanded a cavalry brigade. With the Polish defeat he joined the underground army. He was appointed deputy to the commander in chief and in June, 1943, became commander. He chose for his nom de guerre the name "Bor," the Polish word for "forest," because his headquarters was so often the woods.

Living precariously and with a German price on his head, General Bor moved about Poland organizing elements of the Home Army. He was dressed in mufti to escape detection, and he was passed surreptiously from one underground group to another as he created a resistance network against the day when it could harass the enemy. As a leader, he was noted for his sangfroid and for his sense of organization.

After the war he paid a visit to the United States, where he was lionized by organizations of Americans of Polish descent. He received the Fordham University Medal of Honor and he was received at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York.

NATO in Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

NATO IN CRISIS: TOO MUCH SUCCESS?

(By Ray McHugh)

PARIS.—Can success spoil NATO?

A month's tour of Western Europe indicates the answer is "yes, unless. . ."

From Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander, on down, wrinkles of worry are growing deeper. A military organization that has been painstakingly forged into a model of international cooperation has suddenly developed major cracks. More threaten.

"The need is the same," insists Lemnitzer. "The military situation that confronts us is unchanged. The Soviets still have 22 divisions in East Germany and the quality and nuclear potential of the Soviet army is improving steadily."

But the situation in Lemnitzer's own command is shifting rapidly and the political climate in Western Europe is changing.

France has withdrawn her forces and has ordered NATO units out of France. Even Lemnitzer's Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) and the NATO council are preparing to pull up stakes and move to Belgium.

Britain, confronted with a major economic crisis, plans to call home as many as half of its 50,000-man Army of the Rhine.

West Germany, straining to keep 13 divisions in the field, is under heavy pressure to to add one or two more.

The United States, deeply involved in Viet Nam, hears growing demands for cutbacks in its NATO forces of approximately 235,000 men.

To many Americans, Western Europe seems suddenly selfish, forgetful of her wartime and post war debts to America, willing and anxious to turn all her defense costs over to Washington and the U.S. taxpayer, and deaf to requests for Viet Nam aid.

The temptation is strong for Americans to say: "OK, we'll go home."

But the United States cannot afford to go home.

A major American withdrawal from Europe could court disaster from three quarters:

1. Russia, where a powerful Soviet army might be tempted to seek a quick "conventional" solution in Germany.

2. France where President Charles de Gaulle would be free to pursue his "Europe for the Europeans policy" that is transparently anti-American.

3. West Germany, where Europe's most powerful industrial machine would be rudderless and free to drift into the dangerous nationalism that has plagued this continent for a century.

De Gaulle's withdrawal from NATO and his pointed independence from U.S. policy is only one symptom of a general shift in Europe's attitudes.

From capitals like Paris, Geneva, Rome and Copenhagen, the Russian bear seems to be sleeping. The fear of Soviet aggression has receded. The wall that NATO built has held. Behind it Western Europe has achieved unmatched prosperity—based largely on U.S. dollars. The common market is growing stronger although old nationalistic prejudices have not disappeared.

Why then should Europe lose interest in NATO?

"It's been too successful," said one Danish editor. "It's given people and politicians the luxury of complacency."

Defense budgets are shrinking as political leaders and parliaments stress welfare programs, many of which could be branded as socialistic. The lure of trade with the Communist east has fanned the hopes of "detente," although it appears based more on wishful thinking than on hard realism.

"There's a tendency to let Uncle Sam worry about defenses," admitted one Italian conservative. "People think that your missiles buried in Nebraska and your Polaris submarines give them all the security they need.

"The changes in Russia's attitude also figure in this. The Soviets don't want a war in Europe—at least we don't think they want one. They have major economic problems at home. They have to find some way of satisfying the growing consumer demand.

"And they have the problem of China."

Western Europe is more impressed with the national rivalry between Russia and China than their ideological similarities.

All this has complicated Gen. Lemnitzer's task. The French withdrawal from NATO's integrated command leaves a gaping hole in the German defense line and robs NATO planners of vital French bases and supply and communications networks.

France will keep approximately 75,000 men in West Germany under a bilateral agreement, but Lemnitzer says "since I don't command them, I can't count on them."

Britain's expected cutback in the Army of the Rhine and the recall of several thousand American troops who have been in France add to his problems.

Officially, Lemnitzer is still committed to a "forward" defense in the event of a Russian attack, but unofficially NATO officers admit that their strategy is undergoing major reappraisals.

With France removed, NATO strategy is expected to concentrate on defense of the ports of Northern Germany and the low countries and on the natural mountain barriers of Bavaria. The maintenance of an indepth defense of central Germany will depend largely on Bonn's ability to increase its military force.

The importance of a continuing large U.S. commitment to NATO is best understood in Germany.

"There is no magic number," said a member of Bonn's parliament. "It's not so important that you have 275,000 men in Germany or 250,000 or 200,000.

"What is important is that you have a sizable force that assures all of Europe—especially Russia—that American troops will be immediately involved if there is an attack.

"If you were to recall those troops, the results would be a calamity," he said.

The Bonn government is carefully avoiding any choice between the United States and President De Gaulle.

"We want good relations with both and we want NATO," said a German general. "But if the United States withdraws, France is our only hope. We must have a nuclear force to support our army.

"I pray that such a situation does not develop. NATO would be dead. It would mean a return to old national alliances. It would be only a matter of time before someone would ignite old hatreds and Europe would be torn apart again."

Peace or Peaceful Coexistence?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD a few excerpts of an American Bar Association study on the Communist definition of "peaceful coexistence." This study is based on an in-depth analysis of more than 3,000 articles and documents of the international Communist movement. More than 90 percent of the materials used are dated after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

The study was prepared by Richard V. Allen, specialist in Sino-Soviet affairs at the school for strategic studies at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., at the request of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The study represents part of the ABA committee's efforts to provide quality programs of education on the multifaceted aspects of Communist tactics, strategy, and objectives. It is a thought-producing contribution to the dialog on this important subject.

Following are the excerpts from the study:

EXCERPTS FROM THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STUDY, "PEACE OR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE?"

(By Richard V. Allen)

COMMUNISTS IN MOSCOW AND PEKING SUPPORT WARS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

Whereas the national liberation movement only a few years ago "was no more than a potential reserve of the world socialist revolution," today it has become "a vital component part" of the entire revolutionary process. Communist support for the national liberation movement is designed to enhance the prestige of the Socialist Camp and to promote the moral and political isolation of the "imperialists." The Communists can therefore afford to support the most radical demand of extremist groups in all the underdeveloped countries without doing political damage to their own cause. The point is to be able to use these groups and to inflame rather than resolve their differences with the advanced Western countries. The Communists consider wars of national liberation to be a most appropriate vehicle for creating chaos and for eventually seizing power. Both Moscow and Peking, although engaged in bitter polemics against each other, have demonstrated by *words and deeds* that they are prepared to help various Communist Parties and pro-Communist guerrilla groups wage armed conflict against legitimate governments.

* * * * *

THE COMMUNIST DEFINITION OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

For the Communists, the meaning of "peaceful coexistence" is quite different (from our meaning). It is not a description of what is or what should be in the conduct of international affairs; rather, it is a subtle and complex strategic doctrine designed to serve the cause of the worldwide Communist movement in its prosecution of the "proletarian revolution."

The specific function of peaceful coexistence is not the establishment of a mere period of relative calm on a world-wide scale. Rather, it is to provide conditions favorable for waging a many-pronged offensive at and within the non-Communist world. Above all, it creates a degree of flexibility hitherto unknown to the Communist movement, inasmuch as it allows for harnessing and utilizing many forces for the revolutionary cause. In providing conditions favorable to the diverse forms of "struggle," peaceful coexistence acts as an accelerator of the "world revolutionary process." By not concentrating all the resources of the movement in any one direction for the support of any single objective, the Communists seek to implement the entire spectrum of techniques designed to overthrow established governments by allowing a maximum degree of "leeway" in selecting the weapons of struggle to be used at a given place and time.

THE COMMUNIST VIEW OF THE WEST

For nearly half a century Communists in and out of power have systematically presented a vicious and thoroughly distorted picture of the West in general and the United States in particular. Despite the ups and downs of international politics, through periods of "relaxation" as well as periods of tension, and even while Communist leaders wore their biggest smiles, this false view has been drummed into the citizens of Communist countries and has filled the airwaves and the printed page.

Throughout the entire Communist world this distorted picture of the West has become a component part of the party line. From an early age students are taught that the Western countries, led by the United States, are possessed by a burning hatred for the Communist system, and are doing everything in their power to depose Communist Party dictatorships and re-establish the "wretched and inhumane capitalistic system." All the mass media of communication are harnessed for the purpose of getting the basic message across, and any attempt to present a more balanced view is immediately suppressed. "Hatred of the enemy" is an attitude to be cultivated, not eliminated. When Western countries express their desire for peace, the Communist Party apparatus denounces any such expression as a move to "deceive" the people.

Home Buyer, Builder Sharing Sobs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, interest rates in the Nation have reached the highest level in 40 years under the Johnson-Humphrey administration.

Among the victims of this so-called Great Society prosperity are American families desirous of buying homes, and the homebuilding industry itself.

Mr. Robert Corya, the perceptive and informed business editor of the Indianapolis News discusses the situation in the following article:

[From the Indianapolis News, Aug. 15, 1966]

HOME BUYER, BUILDER SHARING SOBS

(By Robert Corya, Business Editor)

If a man in the mortgage or house-building business begins unraveling his troubles, pal, don't whip out a violin. He might come unstrung.

What these people, and the home buyer, and the builder, and the banker and savings and loan people need right now is understanding.

"What do you mean I can't borrow $5,000 for a new house?" asks an exasperated man who last year would have pulled the deal off in a breeze.

His problem reflects the generally sad mortgage picture around the country. It is worse in some sectors than in others. Indianapolis appears to be pressed, but not hard-pressed.

The government is about ready to toss $3.7 billion into the housing market by allowing the Federal National Mortgage Association to use the money to buy up home mortgages held by lending companies and thereby make that much more money available for home loans. But the $3.7 billion is considered by many to be far inadequate.

A lot of industrial expansion, a lot of industrial improvements, a booming apartment building industry, more public spending, all have drained away money from financial houses that would ordinarily go for mortgage lending. Spendable income is going into the stock market, bonds, certificates of deposit, higher taxes—away from the housing market.

Many investors are turning to corporate bonds because of the cost of the bookkeeping of them is considerably less than processing a home mortgage. And the yield and liquidity (ability to sell them faster) is attractive at this time.

Charles W. Robertston, vice-president in charge of the mortgage loan department of Indiana National Bank, puts it this way: There is just so much money available. People are spending more so their savings are down at the banks and the savings and loans. These accounts provide considerable amounts of money for home lending, under normal conditions. Investors, like insurance companies, banks and savings and loans, are watching more carefully where they spend their depleted reserves of money.

Many industrial firms, because of tax advantages, allowed for expansions, are borrowing funds at this time for this purpose and for improvements. This drains off mortgage lending funds. And insurance companies, normally involved extensively in residential lending, are turning to industrial lending. What is left is going to the housing market and this isn't nearly enough.

Apartment owners, on the other hand, view the mortgage money shortage as a sort of blessing. Because home buyers cannot always get loans, the effect is to raise the occupancy rate in many apartment units.

"TIGHT MONEY" MEANS SHORTAGE

The phrase "tight money" simply means there is a shortage of money available to borrow and to lend. The home buyer, and consequently the home builders are feeling this pinch most. Robertson of INB says a borrower who may have qualified for a loan last year at 5¼ per cent interest on the mortgage now has to pay 6½ to 6¾ per cent. Builders, some of the larger ones, anyway, therefore are now concentrating on apartment projects.

Some builders are urging that homeowners get a break from the government by having a higher tax deduction for interest paid on house mortgages. It currently is $1,000 and many home buyers pay considerably more in interest a year than this.

Robertson said some of the interest rate problems can be laid in the lap of realtors. He said they were writing mortgages last year at 5¼ per cent. While this made it easier to sell houses it was driving investors from residential to non-residential fields for better interest rates. Now, Robertson says, these investors have committed their money to the larger nonresidential loans.

Savings and loan companies have felt the "tight money" problems perhaps more than other lending institutions. A chief source of income for them is residential mortgages. When people take their money from the S & Ls to put it in higher yield areas such as bonds or financial houses offering higher interest, it means the S & Ls have that much less money to lend for mortgages.

Controls for Interest Rates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most discussed topics of the day is the increase in interest rates. An editorial which appeared in the August 27 issue of the Evening Star contains some sound thinking with respect to the underlying cause of recent increases.

The editorial follows:

Controls for Interest Rates

The latest raise in prime lending rates by major commercial banks has elicited a noisy response in Washington. Treasury Secretary Fowler exhorts the banks to refuse loans to borrowers more often. In other words, send them down the street to the competition. Senators Gore of Tennessee and Long of Louisiana urge presidential action to force lower rates. The President himself hints at controls and Republicans are demanding that Chairman Patman of the Joint Economic Committee hold hearings on the inflation problem.

The arguments follow the same kind of reasoning that led Representative Reuss of Wisconsin last month to suggest the administration set "guidelines" on interest rates. The emphasis is on government control, a response that is automatic to many people these days.

What these gentlemen seem to overlook is that high rates do not occur by accident. The money market, like any other free market, responds to supply and demand.

When money is plentiful and borrowers scarce, the rates fall of their own accord. Conversely, when demand exceeds the supply, pressure is created for a price increase. The Federal Reserve's recent increase in bank reserve requirements, by taking money out of circulation could drive rates even higher.

And when you get a situation like the past year, when the administration has piled one new federal spending program on top of another, overstraining an economy already roaring along near full capacity, the effects inevitably will spread into banking. Industries add plants and machinery to meet orders, and must borrow to do so. When their requests for loans presses upon the supply of available cash, the price of money is bound to rise.

If the administration and lawmakers are serious about cutting interest rates, there is a very obvious course open to them: Lower government spending and defer some of these Great Society programs until the economy is back at a less feverish level. Imposing controls on interest at this point would be like tying down the safety valve on the boiler and ignoring the fire under it.

War in Vietnam Means Soap and Dolls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the House a most perceptive report on the war in Vietnam. It was written by Ferdinand Mendenhall, publisher of the Van Nuys News, a paper in my district.

Mr. Mendenhall has had a long and illustrious career in the U.S. Naval Reserve, presently holding the rank of captain. No doubt a contributing factor to his success was a tour of duty in the U.S. Marine Corps before he joined the Navy and served in combat during World War II.

He visited Vietnam in late 1965 and again in the summer of 1966. It is my privilege to commend Captain Mendenhall for his service to his country and to insert, at this point in the Record, his article from the California Publisher:

War in Vietnam Means Soap and Dolls—Civic Action Program Moves Into High Gear

(Editor's Note.—Ferdinand Mendenhall, CNPA Executive Committee and Board member, has just returned from Vietnam where he completed a tour of duty with the Navy and the Marine Corps as a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve. His specific task was that of checking the Pacific Fleet's giant supply operations, and the Civic Action program being carried on by the Marines, Army, and Air Force in Vietnam. He also participated directly in combat operations against the Viet Cong. He has written the accompanying report of his observations of the war area at the special request of California Publisher.)

(By Capt. Ferdinand Mendenhall, U.S. Naval *Reserve*)

In the clustered and dank little villages which dot South Vietnam from the 17th Parallel (demilitarized zone) south through Hue and Da Nang to below Chu Lai, diminutive natives quietly queue up week in and week out to be treated by U.S. Marine Corps doctors.

These lines of natives have a special meaning to any observer of the present-day situation in war-torn Vietnam. They mean that each and every one of the South Vietnamese villages has the special protection and comfort of the United States. In each village is billeted a squad of Marines. They are there to discourage Viet Cong infiltration and terrorism, to counsel with the village chief on civil matters, to aid in the construction and repair of housing and bridges, and to provide medical treatment to one and all.

LIFE IS SHORT

In this far-off land, life expectancy at present is only 42 years and infant mortality hovers near the 50 per cent mark. Prior to the mass entry of the United States into the beleaguered little country with its 15.3 million population, there was only one doctor for each 22,500 persons. Now, through American agencies, thousands of bars of soap are available to the villagers for the first time in history. The Marines and other U.S. troops are teaching the South Vietnamese how to use the soap after convincing them that many of their skin ailments can be cured and averted altogether by such cleanliness.

While the Marines are busy with this "people-to-people" program in the country's upper area, crews of U.S. Air Force planes fly into such remote interior places as Dalat. There they deliver crates of toys from the United States to the children of the mountainous Montagnard tribe. As the little girls hug the dolls, it is not hard to realize that this is the first time they have ever even seen a manufactured toy.

In all of these "programs," the U.S. Army participates and works closely with personnel of the South Vietnamese Army. Together they carry out the practical meaning of friendship and assistance.

TRUE U.S. ASSISTANCE

Perhaps it is more exciting to tell about combat patrols I made with the Marines or about a jet strike I was on. But I remember best the three-year-old Vietnamese boy who was "adopted" by a Marine squad. The boy's mother died and his father reportedly was fighting with the Viet Cong. The battle-toughened Marines took the youngster to another village family so that he could be cared for. Every day the Marines leave clothing, food and even money for the boy. The "fathers" in the Marine squad are pretty proud of their little "son."

WAR'S MANY FACES

It is true that South Vietnam is fighting for its life against a brutal campaign of terror and armed attack inspired, directed, supplied and controlled by the Communist regime in Hanoi. This flagrant aggression has been going on for years in an undercover manner. More recently, the pace has quickened with armed conflict the major part of the campaign. The threat became so acute it was necessary for the free nations of the world to assist the South Vietmanese in their efforts to stave off the Communist intent to overthrow and dominate.

This is the picture of present-day Vietnam. It is the ugly picture of war. Of savage infantry engagements in muddy rice paddies. Of slashing air strikes from the sky. The excitement and color of this face of war naturally get the call in competition with other stories for public consumption.

However, the natives learning to use soap, the children hugging their dolls and the Marines helping reconstruct a village road are equally important. They are just as important as the fighting on the front.

That was the reason I left for this tour of duty with the U.S. Naval Reserve. Prior to my departure, Gen. Wallace M. Greene Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps told me: "This great Civic Action program to convince the South Vietnamese we are their friends, with no ulterior motives, but only with the desire to strengthen their material lot and to bulwark their sense of freedom and dignity, is just as important as firing bullets up front. If we win the battles but fail to win the people, we have failed to win the objective for which we have committed ourselves. And it is of optimum importance that our American public be made aware of this Civic Action program if the people are to realize the nature and scope of this commitment."

UNSUNG WAR HEROES

Rear Adm. William P. Mack, Chief of Information for the Navy, repeated the general's viewpoint and added: "It is also most important that the American public know of the great energy and devotion to the task being displayed by all officers and men of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in making possible prosecution of the Vietnamese conflict by an assured 'pipeline' of the countless tons of supplies necessary to be moved to the fighting zone. These are the tireless, unsung men of any war, but who deserve praise and hearty support of their fellow Americans just as much as the combatant crews or men on the line."

So my mission in Vietnam was more concerned with toys and soap than bullets and grenades.

But as my small party made its way through Vietnam, there is no doubt that enemy gunsights were frequently trained on me. And there is no doubt in my mind that just as frequently I actually talked with disguised Viet Cong—through my interpreter, of course—in many villages and farming settlements.

I was assigned a Marine sharpshooter to ride "shotgun" on these trips, plus another jeep carrying two riflemen which followed a short distance to the rear. I was always well-armed myself. Fortunately, our party was always too small to cause an enemy force to tip its hand.

SOME COMBAT ACTION

I was able to take time away from my specific mission to check also on the fighting portion of the war. While I was aboard the U.S. *Kitty Hawk* prior to entering Vietnam I participated in a jet strike against the Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta. I was also able to make an amphibious patrol with a Marine contingent into VC territory. I made flights in armed helicopters over enemy areas and in this fashion visited the top of Hill 225 south of the Marines' Phu Bai enclave where a platoon of Leathernecks maintains a lookout post.

But I saw first-hand that the tremendous task of moving supplies on the part of the Navy is as important and as impressive as the heavy carrier strike activity carrying on the fight up front.

And the daily work on the part of U.S. troops with the South Vietnamese people and their living problems is as essential as ambushes and counter-attacks.

A FEELING OF SATISFACTION

I gained a great feeling of satisfaction and hope from "covering" the conflict on this basis. I was able to see the humanistic theme shining strongly through the frustration and mental drizzle of trading shots with a determined and vicious enemy.

While in Saigon, I also had time to fly over to Bangkok, Thailand, by way of Cambodia, to get a view of our Joint U.S. Military Assistance Command activities in "Anna and the King of Siam" country. In this case, we are "pre-convincing" the outlying areas of Thailand that the way of free nations far outstrips the Communist life, working essentially along the pattern of the Civic Action program underway in Vietnam. The only different is that the actual program participants who visit the villages are Thai medics and artisans. Thus, the United States in Thailand is able to keep clear of the initial "suspicion" factor as nearly as possible.

A BACKWARD LOOK

So how does a man feel about the Vietnamese situation after having flown, walked and jeeped his way from one end of the country to the other As I made the tour of duty (and wrote this article) officially wearing a military hat, no opinions or editorial comment are offered. However, let my feelings be expressed in this way:

It was just after break of dawn on the day of my final mission to be flown before leaving Vietnam. We were standing by our Air Force plane on the apron at Tan Son Nuit Airport near Saigon, ready, willing and able to carry out our mission. Down the apron a short distance, ambulance helicopters were coming in from the hills and paddies a few miles away. They were delivering stretchers of wounded men to the airport.

A little further on, a truck was backed up to a giant cargo plane. Our men were tenderly and quietly transferring aluminum caskets into the plane for the long last journey home of American soldiers.

As I watched the medics and Red Cross personnel move the wounded men—soldiers willing but no longer ready and able to carry on—and the row of caskets—soldiers who would never again be ready, able and willing—I knew the ugly and raw mental cloud which war extends over the human mind.

I couldn't help but mutter aloud as I boarded the plane for my mission: "Here is the cycle—the story of war—we are trading bodies for bodies."

A SILVER LINING

But as I write this, another scene drifts across my mind and focuses into sharp detail. I was at Dalat in the mountains. The wind was whipping across the little airfield and buffeting the sentries who formed a protective ring against the always-expected Viet Cong attack. The crew was unloading a huge box of sparkling new toys packed and sent by an Air Force officers' wives club in Florida. The women of the mountain tribe were standing nearby. The mothers had their babies strapped to their chests and backs. Other small children strained forward from their mothers' hands as they saw the toys.

Finally the toys were disturbed.

And it didn't matter that the dark-skinned little girls looked with love at flaxen-haired dolls with white faces and pink cheeks. Or that the little boys had mechanical toys of which they had no comprehension.

I saw before me the universal innocence and joy of children. It was a thrill to behold! Here, then, was the silver lining of the war in Vietnam. A chance to bring forth joy and trust, to triumph over the dirt and death and sorrow of battle.

I turned my back momentarily from the children with their toys. I felt a lump rise in my throat and tears slide down my cheeks. I'll admit I cried.

And I wasn't ashamed.

Would you have been?

Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I supported House Report No. 1869, the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. I was pleased to support H.R. 14810 in its original form and was opposed to reducing the amount of the capital grant authorization and to limiting it to 1 year only. The report under consideration extended the capital grant authority at an annual rate of $150 million a year for 2 years.

House Report No. 1869 will continue and expand the urban mass transportation programs begun under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 for 2 more years. In that bill, Congress, for the first time, provided for Federal grants to State and local bodies to help in purchasing the capital facilities necessary for urban mass transportation. This program has more than proved its value. Many urban mass transportation companies and systems, both public and private, have been given a new lease on life, but many more are in serious difficulty and face bankruptcy. It is my sincere conviction that this program must continue.

I am strongly in favor of the other provisions of the report which remain the same as those of H.R. 14810 as passed by this body on August 16. Thus, section 3 of the report would authorize increased grant funds to finance research, development, and demonstration projects. Such increases are justified by the growing number of communities willing to concentrate planning resources on the problems of modern urban transportation and the increased transit problems of the cities.

Section 4 of the report directs the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Commerce to cooperate in thorough research into new systems of urban transportation. Such initiative is long overdue, and the joint effort of the two Departments superbly characterizes the spirit of this legislation—that urban transit must be fully integrated into the metropolitan complex through comprehensive planning. A 5-year research program is planned which will look into alternatives to the inadequate urban mass transportation systems deteriorating daily under constant overloading. I was most happy to support this attempt to coordinate research and development of new modes of urban transportation.

The fifth section of the report further carries through the purpose of this legislation by authorizing grants, up to two-thirds of cost, to localities preparing surveys and research on comprehensive planning of urban transportation systems.

Finally I would like to announce I supported the provisions which originated in the other body and were included in the report under consideration. A new section 10 has been proposed to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 which would authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to public bodies to provide up to 100 graduate level fellowships per year in mass transportation studies. The new section 11 would authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to public or private institutions of higher learning to assist research programs, and management and research personnel training programs, in urban mass transportation, with the amount of such grants being limited to $5 million per year. Finally a new provision, section 15 of the report under consideration, directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to reallocate sums not used in any fiscal year within the present 12½-percent limitation, and authorizes the Secretary to make grants—without regard to such limitation—up to a total of $12,500,000 in States where more than two-thirds of the maximum grants permitted under the 12½-percent rule has been obligated. This provision will liberalize the allocation of grants and allow areas with especially acute problems to receive more funds.

The urban mass transportation program under the 1964 act has more than proved its worth in the 2 years of its existence. More and more States, cities, towns, and other local public bodies have been turning to it for assistance in meeting their mass transportation problems. In many cases the situation has become so acute that only the assistance provided by the act has enabled local authorities to avoid a complete and total breakdown of transit service. This situation has not changed although much progress has been made under the present program.

The rate at which applications for transit aid are being received has grown to an annual level of $200 million. House Report No. 1869 merely continues the existing program for 2 years with the same annual authorization of $150 million. Surely this is a minimum operating level if this program is to continue to benefit our people as it has shown it can. This report will continue a program which is already contributing in an important way to the solution of a problem, and it will improve that program in modest but significant respects. At this time, I think that it is the best we can expect; but we cannot accept less.

We May Be Next

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, in view of the distressing incidents that followed the civil rights marches and demonstrations in the Chicago area, an editorial in a recent issue of the Record, of Hoffman Estates, Ill.—which lies in the 13th Congressional District—gives valuable advice to its readers in the event similar demonstrations should be planned for their area.

The editorial follows:

WE MAY BE NEXT

For reasons that still aren't clear to us and aren't important anyhow, we found ourselves, the other day, at a meeting of officials from a couple of communities that have been scenes, these past few weeks, of racial violence in the Chicago area.

The meeting was dull until somebody in the crowd said he'd heard that Schaumburg was high on the list for a so-called "peaceful" demonstration of "civil rights" agitators. That, we confess, made us sit up and take some notice.

How? Who? When? Why? Nobody seemed to know, but several participants agreed they'd heard the same thing.

We've tried for a week to obtain some verification from as many "civil rights" groups in the Chicago area as we could find. We got nowhere. Either we'd received misinformation or the "civil rights" leaders aren't talking.

It matters little. What does matter, however, is the reaction such a demonstration might receive if it took place in one of our two villages.

Potent examples can be drawn from recent attempts by "civil rights" leaders. Last summer, a series of demonstrations along the North Shore fizzled. There was little publicity and certainly no bad name was earned for any of the North Shore communities involved.

The reason is simple enough. The residents of the North Shore communities refused to react to the demonstrations. The agitators found empty streets and life went on as usual.

Contrast that with the recent goings-on in Gage Park. There the violent reaction of the white citizenry resulted in publicity (remember: publicity is the goal of the demonstrations) that has given Gage Park a national image it will take long to live down.

Should such a demonstration be attempted here, our advice would echo that of responsible leaders throughout the Chicagoland community: Stay in your home. Do not line up on the streets to watch the demonstrators. Do not carry placards of your own. Do not wave flags. Do not in any way react.

The choice between what happened on the North Shore and what happened in Gage Park could easily become a choice to be made by HoffSchaumers. We fondly hope they'll make it intelligently.

Significant Omissions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, all the glowing reports on the state of the economy emanating from the White House do not offset one iota the ruinous inflation that is tearing the wage and salary earners' paychecks to shreds.

Government statistics indicate that the cost of living is far outstripping any pay increases that are occurring.

The Richmond, Ind., Palladium-Item had some appropriate comments on this recently, and I have unanimous consent to bring this to the attention of Congress. The editorial follows:

[From the Palladium-Item and Sun-Telegram, Aug. 7, 1966]

SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS

Reporters were called in by President Johnson's cabinet members and given a glowing picture of the domestic scene.

There was the usual array of charts designed to show that things were looking up: national output of goods and services, industrial production, business investment, per capita income, employment other than on farms, pay for all employes, farm income, profits after taxes, and dividends. All these were reported in tip-top shape.

Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council on Economic Advisers, said:

"In all cases the economic gains have been spectacularly larger in the past two and a half years than in the previous decade."

That, of course, would be the period during which President Johnson has been at the helm of the government.

Conspicuous by its absence was any mention of the decrease in the dollar's purchasing power, high taxes, the prospect of even higher taxes, and steadily climbing prices of virtually every commodity which the average household must have.

President Johnson's cabinet members are kicking these problems under the rug. With a congressional election just around the corner it is easy to see why.

United States Failing To Sway Europe on Viet Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

SPECIAL REPORT: UNITED STATES FAILING TO SWAY EUROPE ON VIET POLICY

(By Ray McHugh, Copley News Service)

PARIS—The realization that the United States does "mean business" in South Viet Nam is finally coming to Western Europe.

It is only reluctantly that Europeans accept the fact that President Johnson and not Sen. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT directs U.S. foreign policy.

But realization is not agreement.

In a month of conversations in most capitals of Western Europe, an American feels a sense of frustration. The story behind the U.S. commitment in Viet Nam has simply not been sold.

Three countries are notable exceptions—West Germany, Greece and Spain.

The West Germans, particularly the West Berliners, express a high degree of comprehension and appreciation for the American investment in Southeast Asia. They interpret the decision to fight a little-understood war in far-off Asia as new evidence that Washington lives up to its international commitments. And Germans know that they live only by Washington's commitment to defend them.

In Greece, support for the U.S. policy is based on personal experience. Premier Stefanos Stefanopoulos reminded a Copley News Service reporter that Greece fought off a similar Communist agression that began with the end of World War II, did not end officially until 1952 and still threatens to explode again.

"We know the situation in Viet Nam," said the premier. "We have borders with three Communist countries."

In Spain, support of the U.S. effort rests on traditional anti-communism.

Stung by three generations of ostracism that followed their 1936–39 civil war, proud Spaniards complain that they are not credited for beating back a Communist plot in the 1930s to clamp a massive Red pincers on Europe.

Spain is now considering a plan to send a large army medical contingent to support allied troops in South Viet Nam.

But in other parts of Western Europe—in Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium—there is little sympathy for American policy.

George Brown, No. 2 man in Britain's Labor government, admits that London walks a tightrope, trying to maintain its special relationship with Washington, but at the same time trying to appease a vociferous left wing that denounces the Viet Nam war, expresses sympathy for Red China and which would like to end the British defense commitment east of Suez and in Germany.

British officials plead that their monetary problems and their status as co-chairman of the defunct Geneva Conference make direct assistance in Viet Nam impossible. But the inescapable conclusion is that Britain finds these convenient excuses. If they did not exist, others would be found.

French opposition to American policy is more complex. Part of it can be traced to President Charles de Gaulle's determination to set a separate course for France. Pro-Gaullist Frenchmen say the president has set a goal of bringing both China and Russia into detente with the West. Viet Nam is a "nuisance" war, they say—one that makes De Gaulle's task more difficult.

"And it is a war you cannot win," is a statement repeated constantly to Americans in Paris.

But underneath all this French opposition is an unspoken worry that America might win in Viet Nam.

"Many Frenchmen don't even realize it," said one American official, "but they want us to lose. They were driven out of Viet Nam. If we stay and win, it will be another blow to their pride."

It might also be a blow to French finances. It's no secret in Paris that France would like to see a neutral Viet Nam in which France could reestablish her economic links of colonial times.

The prospect of an American-dominated Southeast Asian economy is not a happy one in France.

In Italy the worry about Viet Nam centers on domestic politics.

"There is no question but that the war has become a major issue for the Italian Communist Party," said U.S. Ambassador Frederick Reinhardt. "They've seized on it as 'proof' that we are aggressive."

The Communist Party in Italy, which controls more than 30 per cent of the vote, is the best organized political unit in the country—some say it's the only real political organization.

Faced with this bloc and with the prospect that rival Socialist groups may merge, the pro-U.S. Christian Democrats have fallen almost silent on Viet Nam. The best the Rome government can muster is a statement that it "understands" the U.S. position.

In neutral Switzerland, prominent editors and businessmen express deep misgivings about the American policy and an alarming lack of appreciation for its basic direction.

Rene Payo, aging editor of the respected Journal de Geneve, tries to draw a parallel between Viet Nam and Algeria.

"You are defending colonialism," he said. "You have your feet stuck in mud."

Asked if Switzerland had any answer to the war that would prevent the Communist takeover of South Viet Nam, Payo only shrugs.

Conversations with a broad range of European editors demonstrated that the United States has not mustered an effective propaganda campaign to explain in detail its position. The fact that U.S. columnists highly critical of the war get wide circulation in Europe adds to the confusion.

Editors are much better acquainted with the statements of FULBRIGHT, Sen. WAYNE MORSE, Sen. MIKE MANSFIELD, and Sen. ROBERT KENNEDY than with the statements of President Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Sen. EVERETT DIRKSEN or Sen. RICHARD RUSSELL.

So are their readers.

One American ambassador cited these factors in Europe's attitude:

1. A general belief that the Russian threat has receded and a fear that Viet Nam might revive it.

2. A selfish concern that U.S. attention and wealth might be diverted to Asia instead of Europe.

3. An attitude of isolation and remoteness from the war.

"I've heard more than one official dismiss Viet Nam as a war 7,000 miles away that was of little direct importance to Europe," said the ambassador.

The phrase recalled British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's reference to Czechoslovakia as "a little country 700 miles away" when he returned from the infamous Munich conference of 1938.

The way the world has shrunk in the last 30 years, Viet Nam could be just as vital to Europe tomorrow as Czechoslovakia proved to be in 1939. But countries enjoying record prosperity which have finally begun to forget World War II don't like to think about it.

They would much prefer to "let Uncle Sam do it."

The Center for Urban Education in the Heart of Manhattan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the heart of my district, at 33 West 42d Street, New York City, is located the Center for Urban Education which, among other things, publishes the Urban Review.

The Center for Urban Education is an independent nonprofit corporation formed in 1965 under an absolute charter from the New York State Board of Regents. The fundamental objective of the center is to contribute strategic knowledge and resources to the strengthening, improvement, and reconstruction of educational services of all kinds at all levels within urban society.

The Center for Urban Education was born of an innovation in Federal, State, and local planning in cooperation with the university community. This year, for the first time, U.S. Office of Education funding was authorized for the establishment of multidisciplinary, multifunctional organizations in the research and development tradition. These funds—and funds from five foundations—have made it possible for the center to bring to bear on the problems and possibilities of urban education a wide variety of resources and talents. These are drawn from eight major universities and colleges in the metropolitan area, the Board of Education of New York City, and the New York State Department of Education.

The member institutions are: Bank Street College of Education, Columbia University, Fordham University, New York Medical College, New York University, Teachers College of Columbia University, the City University of New York, and Yeshiva University.

In addition, the center has informal ties with several suburban school systems, other institutions of higher learning, and public and private organizations serving the needs of special problems in education. This is not a static confederation, for an underlying principle of the center is that it will always welcome affiliation, formal or informal, with groups or individuals committed to the same broad goals of educational response of a changing urban society. The basic purpose of the center is to conduct research, development and demonstration in the whole range of issues common to education in large urban areas, and to offer a resource for the implementation of new practices. Currently the center is working on problems in curriculum innovation, teacher training, education of the handicapped, school administration, cognitive development, de facto segregation, and vocational education.

The Urban Review is published monthly by the center's liaison office, David Outerbridge, director. Its purpose is to disseminate information about new developments and ideas across the whole spectrum of urban education, with special emphasis on the activities of the center. All unsigned articles appearing in its pages are written by the staff of the liaison office. All signed articles, whether written by members of the center staff or by others, reflect the opinions of their authors, which are not necessarily shared by the center or its member institutions. No individual issue of the Urban Review attempts to report the entire range of the center's activities. Letters, inquiries, and manuscripts are welcomed and should be addressed to its editor.

The first issue of the Urban Review, of which Nelson Aldrich is editor, appeared in May 1966, and monthly since then.

In the first issue, it was stated:

> The magazine represents a new effort toward achieving better communication between the educational practitioner, policymaker, and scholar. Quite apart from the school systems themselves and the countless public and private agencies operationally involved in the educational process, government, industry and the mass media are today also deeply committed to the task of improving the quality of instruction at all levels and of all kinds. A necessary concomitant of this task is research, but all to often the policy-maker and the practitioner are cut off from the scholar's findings by the language in which he formulates them, and too often, also, the scholar is cut off from the others' experience by its resistance to formulation.
>
> The Urban Review intends to promote a free and frank dialogue between these diverse groups. In this it mirrors the organization that sponsors it.
>
> The Urban Review will reflect these and other concerns. "Education," wrote Henry Adams, "must fit the complex conditions of a new society always accelerating its movement, and its fitness could be known only from success." Society today, no less than in 1900, is still complex, still accelerating, and an imperative of education is still to keep pace, if not to lead. To stress movement is often to evade the question of aims. We do not intend to evade this question. By providing a forum in which academic and practitioner, teacher and school administrator, may participate in a constructive and critical dialogue, the Urban Review sets out deliberately to enrich the definition and further the achievements of the aims of education.

I am pleased to see the Center of Urban Education in operation and to welcome its new publication and to commend it to my colleagues.

Catholic Schools Are Integrated

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, an irresponsible charge has been made that Catholic parochial schools are segregated schools and a haven for racists who wish to escape New York City's integrated public school system.

This allegation is simply not true. I commend to the attention of our colleagues the statement of the Right Reverend Monsignor George A. Kelly, secretary for education of the archdiocese of New York, made at a public meeting of New York City's Board of Education on August 17, 1966. Monsignor Kelly's recital of the facts makes it incumbent upon those making these ridiculous charges to retract their statements.

Monsignor Kelly's remarks follow:

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS ARE INTEGRATED

(Statement of the Right Reverend Monsignor George A. Kelly, secretary for education, archdiocese of New York, public meeting, board of education, August 17, 1966)

"While the subject of Public Law 89–10 is children, in particular disadvantaged children," at least that is what the President's National Advisory Council tells us, it increasingly appears that meeting the special educational needs of educationally deprived children for some minds must be delayed or avoided in order to satisfy points of view which have dubious legality and which are often prejudicial not only to children, but even to truth.

Take for example the allegation that Catholic schools are segregated schools, that enrollment in the Catholic schools of New York City has grown at the expense of the balanced racial proportion in the public schools, that Catholic schools are the refuge for white racists.

Aryeh Neier, Executive Director of the New York Civil Liberties Union made the front page of the New York Times last week with this bold charge: "It is no secret that one of the reasons that the enrollment of the non-public schools has been rising is that increasingly the non-public schools are seen as a refuge from the growing proportion of Negroes and Puerto Rican children in the public schools." Your own Assistant Superintendent in charge of Integration, Jacob Landers, alludes to the same explanation on page six of your booklet, "Improvising Ethnic distribution of New York City Pupils."

Should they be true, these are serious charges. Should they be false, this is slander. When I first heard them I shrugged my shoulders indifferently, convinced that this was just misinformation. When last April at a similar Board meeting, Monsignor Raymond Rigney of the New York Archdiocese and Monsignor Eugene Molloy of Brooklyn discounted the charges, I felt that perhaps now the matter was laid to rest. But I was wrong.

Every Catholic Educator I know considers the integration of children a desirable and a necessary objective for his school system. Across the country, the record of Catholic schools on this matter is quite good.

Catholic schools, which have helped assimilate millions of immigrants and foreign born for more than a century, were among the first schools of the nation to open their doors on an equal basis to Negro and white children alike. And, if in the United States there is a flight from the inner city to the suburbs, for a variety of reasons, most of which have nothing to do with education, then the Catholic school system which is heavily rooted in the city must suffer in much the same manner that the public school system suffers in its effort to provide similar education for larger and larger numbers of poor children.

And I must respectfully remind the Board of Education that when we talk about the school system of the Catholic diocese of New York and Brooklyn, we are talking about a real school system with almost 400,000 children perhaps one of the five largest school systems in the United States, public or non-public.

But let us go to the charges. And since we are talking about the application of Public Law 89–10, I will confine my remarks to elementary school children, and, while I will draw on data culled from the office of the New York Superintendent which supervises schools in Manhattan, Bronx and Staten Island, Monsignor Molloy assures me that comparable data are available from the Superintendent of schools of the Brooklyn diocese.

First question. Have the parochial schools in New York increased their enrollment?

Answer. No. In 1956 there were 105,490 children attending Catholic schools in New York: in 1966 there are 105,695 children attending Catholic schools in Manhattan, Bronx, and Staten Island. If a bridge had not been thrown over the Narrows, there would only be 94,000 children in these schools today. Since the 6,000 deficit in that 10 year period for Manhattan and the Bronx was made up only by a 6,000 increase on Staten Island, due to children coming from a very Catholic Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, which had been radically affected by the erection of that bridge.

Second question. As the middle class Catholic children leave the city for the suburbs their parents think so much of, who takes their seats in those schools?

Answer. Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and members of other minority groups, mostly Spanish Catholics.

Before I develop that answer in detail, let us make one passing observation which is quite germane to this discussion. No one should be surprised to see large numbers of Spanish children in the Catholic schools of New York and Brooklyn; for, while these people do not have a tradition of Spanish Catholic schools in their homelands, they do come from a Catholic culture and in due course begin to accept as the Italians, Irish and Germans before them did, the American Catholic institution of parochial schools. But, it must be kept in mind that of the 1,200,000 Negroes in New York City, less than 100,000 (about 8 percent) are Catholic and when we find 17,500 such Negro children attending Catholic elementary schools in these two dioceses, we have ample reason to know that the Negro Catholic rates the parish school rather highly, as do many non-Catholic Negro parents. Twenty percent of the Negro children in parochial schools are non-Catholic. There is no question in our minds that did we have the money to buy property to build or expand schools in or around so-called ghetto areas, we would receive a warm response from many more non-Catholic Negro parents.

Let us look at the parish schools of Manhattan and the Bronx where 1,000,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans live and which daily teach 91,000 children. 31.5 percent of those children belong to minority groups. In Manhattan 50 percent of all children attending parochial schools are Negro, Puerto Rican or others of Spanish origin. This is hardly to be described as segregation.

We have 133 schools in these two Boroughs. I have only discovered 22 of these Catholic schools without Negroes, and of these 22 schools, nine were specifically erected to educate Italian, Polish, and German children. Only five of these 133 schools lack Spanish enrollment, and here again two of the parish schools involved are Italian in composition. Let me now make a point which the critics of Catholic schools never make: The very existence of the parochial school has helped to make or to keep many neighborhoods integrated.

Since not even the most hopeful civil rights leaders expect to find integrated elementary schools in Riverdale or Belle Harbor, let us now look at districts where hopefully one might find a mixed ethnic composition in both public and parochial schools.

The Ethnic composition of the parish schools in the following areas of Manhattan and the Bronx are as follows:

Manhattan

[In percent]

	Spanish	Negro	White	Other
Lower East Side	24.9	2.8	66.8	5.4
Upper East Side	9.2	1.6	86.2	2.9
East Harlem	54.6	15.2	29.3	.7
Harlem	15.6	82.8	1.3	.3
Lower West Side	33.0	1.9	63.5	1.3
Upper West Side	57.7	9.0	29.1	4.2
Washington Heights	36.8	6.2	55.6	1.4

Bronx

[In percent]

	Spanish	Negro	White	Other
South Bronx	57.1	10.3	31.7	0.8
Concourse	6.7	2.5	90.4	.4
Central Bronx (Tremont)	36.4	13.1	49.9	.5
East Bronx	14.4	3.7	80.8	1.1
North East Bronx I	1.4	.3	98.1	.1
North East Bronx II	5.5	5.1	89.2	.1
West Bronx (Riverdale)	2.3	1.0	96.3	.4

Only in six of these fourteen areas, white children make up a predominate body of Catholic school enrollment. As a matter of fact, only in two districts can one find so called "lily white" catholic schools.

Let us approach this problem of integration as the Board of Education has, one in evaluating the public school system's efforts. An "X" school was defined as one with 90 percent of a minority group enrollment. A "Y" school is one with 90 percent white population.

A "mid-range" school is that school whose population composition lies between two extremes. On this basis the City Superintendent of schools was happy to report this year that 50.4 percent of the public schools of New York City are "mid-range," and only 49.6 percent can be found in the "X or Y" categories.

I have applied the same standards to the 133 parish schools I mentioned and this is what I found.

	Manhattan and the Bronx		Manhattan only		The Bronx only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Midrange	74	55.6	49	70	25	40
X	5	44.4	5	21	0	60
Y	54		16		38	
Total	133	------	70	------	63	------

This would suggest, it seems to me, that the parochial schools compare quite favorably to the public school in matters of integration with all the differences between the two systems understood and accepted.

You might be interested in knowing that of the seven Catholic schools in Harlem, four would qualify as "mid-range" schools and not as "X" schools as the "X" schools you might expect.

We leaders of Catholic education, while proud of our achievements, are also aware of our shortcomings. Ours is the difficult task under trying circumstances to keep abreast of the times and to meet peoples needs not only as we see them but as they feel those needs. Whatever our inability or lack of opportunity or resources to educate all the poor, there is no arguing the fact that we try.

And within these limits, the little Negro, Puerto Rican, or Cuban child finds a warm home in the Catholic school, where integration is a live reality, not just a dead word, where he is not penalized, where is is not patronized.

And, within these limits, the Catholic school achieves. Last month, for example, an official of the State arranged a meeting in my office to discuss our education of Puerto Rican youngsters. He was deploring the crucial failure to upgrade their education to such a level that an academic high school diploma became as normal for those children as for any others.

He turned to the principal of a large Catholic girls high school and said: "What is your enrollment?" She answered: "3200." He countered: "How many Puerto Rican girls?" She startled him with: "1600." Then the key question: "How many of the Puerto Rican girls will receive an academic school diploma this year?" And to his amazement the answer was: "more than 300." He then turned to me and said: "How about the boys? Do the Puerto Rican boys in your high schools go on to college?" I did not know this answer, but walked across the room to a telephone, called the principal of our largest boys high school and asked him what proportion of his Puerto Rican graduates would go on to college in the fall. Without a moment's delay the answer was 80 percent.

What the Catholic school did for my immigrant forebears, the Catholic school will continues to do for those who take our places. We do have our shortcomings, but the only word for some of the charges labeled against us is "slander."

Through U.S. Aid, Nationalist China Poses Threat to Peking

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial which appeared in the August 22, 1966, issue of the San Antonio Express. The editorial follows:

THROUGH U.S. AID, NATIONALIST CHINA POSES THREAT TO PEKING

In Nationalist China, the United States has a stellar example of the accomplishments to be derived from the military aid program. The U.S. has spent $2.5 billion over the years on the Nationalist military forces and, in return, now has a strong ally that ties up an estimated one million Communist Chinese troops.

The confident Nationalists are firm in the belief they can withstand any attack from the mainland on their Formosa base. Conversely, the Communists are believed to fear attack by the Nationalists and this threat prompts Peking to commit troops to the Chinese shoreline opposite the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

The pro-American force of Chinese with its American-trained officers corps is a versatile body—an army of 400,000 men, 85,000 in its air force, 60,000 in its navy, with militia and reserves of about 1,000,000 men.

Formidable to the point they cannot be ignored, the Nationalists must be considered by Peking in relation to any moves by Communist China in the Vietnamese theater. If the U.S. had not armed and offered continuing support to the Nationalists for the past two years, the situation would be quite different. There would be no such threat to Communist China's eastern flank.

Thus the experiment amounts to money well spent. The investment in Formosa is paying off for the U.S. and the free world.

Who Speaks for the People?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, once again editorial comment has been made on my proposed bill, H.R. 7179, to establish a Department of Consumers. The article in question appeared in the August 25 issue of the Record, published in Bergen County, N.J., and I am taking the liberty of including it at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Government Operations has recently held hearings on the bill—on August 15 and 16—here in Washington. These hearings supplement those held previously on April 19 here in Washington, and on April 29 in New York City.

In my opinion, there is a crying need for effective representation of the economic interests of the consumer at the Federal level; and I feel that a Cabinet-level Department to coordinate the administration of consumer services, which are now spread throughout numerous Federal offices and agencies, would bring to the embattled consumer some measure of relief, and the recognition he so richly deserves.

The editorial follows:

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE PEOPLE?

A subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee is conducting hearings in Washington on a bill to establish a new department of consumer affairs. The department would represent the consumer in the formulation of Government policy, appear on his behalf before courts and regulatory agencies when appropriate, conduct an annual consumers' conference to obtain information and suggestions, and receive, evaluate, and disseminate data on consumer goods. Similar legislation, also bills establishing an independent consumer agency, have been pending in Congress for the last 7 years, but have never gotten anywhere. No Administration has endorsed such a proposal.

The other day Paul Rand Dixon, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, appeared at the hearings and denounced the pending measure. The proposed department, he said, would duplicate the work of his agency. Further, he declared, the laws governing consumer protection are complicated and a new department might have trouble applying them. If better consumer protection is needed, Congress should give the F.T.C. more money, he said.

This prompted the subcommittee to ask why the Commission had not moved on its own initiative to investigate recent increases in bread and milk prices. The agency has undertaken such a study but only at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, whose department lacks statutory authority to conduct broad economic inquiries.

Mr. Dixon's reply was disingenuous. The Commission hadn't thought it should get involved because it knew two congressional committees had launched price examinations of their own and the Commission didn't want to interfere with these, he said. Further, he added, the Commission doesn't have staff enough to look into every price increase.

This is the kind of slick bureaucratic reasoning that prompted the consumer affairs department proposal in the first place. If any further evidence had been needed that the consumer needs special representation in Washington, Mr. Dixon has supplied it. The job of consumers' advocate does not require formation of a separate Cabinet-level department. A new, semi-independent agency would fill the role better. Whatever form it takes, it's clear now that some official entity is essential if the consumer is to receive the sort of recognition in Washington that farmers, meat packers, automobile manufacturers, supermarket chains, and physicians have long been accorded because they demanded it.

Who Shall Drink?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post of August 26, 1966, entitled "Who Shall Drink?"

WHO SHALL DRINK?

The uproar on Capitol Hill about raising the minimum age for drinking beer in the District from 18 to 21 is unfortunate for two reasons. First, a relatively minor local problem hardly warrants such extravagance. Second, the debate has diverted the attention of the Senate District Committee and the public from a sensible and constructive proposal to improve the District's beverage control laws.

As passed by the House, the Revised Alcoholic Beverage Control Act would give the District Commissioners considerable discretion in establishing drinking and liquor purchase regulations. The problem presented by restaurants near residential areas which have suddenly become rock-and-roll clubs, thereby stirring Georgetown's wrath, would be met by an amendment to the code offered by the Commissioners this week.

They would establish a new class of ABC license—a cabaret license. Such licenses would go to establishments whose primary business is entertainment. Licensees would be restricted to heavily commercial zones, thus bringing more activity at night into the prematurely quiet downtown area. Entertainment would not be prohibited at present class C restaurants, but the ABC Board would rigidly enforce the provision of the code requiring such establishments to do a majority of their business in food sales. Thus the rock-and-roll clubs near residential areas would have the choice of changing their policy or their location.

The Commissioners' bill represents years of serious study of the District's drinking laws. The bill introduced by Senator SCOTT, which undertakes to eliminate noise and disturbance in residential areas (particularly his own area of Georgetown) by raising the legal drinking age three years, is an unfortunate shoot-from-the-hip effort.

Such an attempt at prohibition would not be likely to work; in fact, District officials fear it would be widely violated. Nor would it, as its supporters claim, standardize drinking laws in Maryland, Virginia and the District. Virginia sells 3.2 beer to youths between 18 and 21, and youngsters would only have to cross Key Bridge to obtain it. Senator SCOTT's proposal is particularly objectionable because it would penalize all young people here for the sins of a few. The way to cope with those sins is through police work, not a sweeping change in the law.

Fight Pollution: Drive To Save Lake Erie Gains Momentum

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, in a recent letter to the editor of the Buffalo Evening News, Mr. Donald E. Saville of New Freeman Road, Orchard Park, N.Y., cited the grossly polluted condition of western New York streams, lakes, and rivers and declared:

> Our local, state and national politicians are all giving a lot of lip and lung service, but what's being done? Are there any investigations to determine who are the offenders? Are there any laws in effect to prevent further contamination?
>
> I get the feeling some politicos feel that public indignation will do the trick in making available large sums of public funds. This should not be necessary.
>
> How bad will it have to get? What a legacy for our children!
>
> What plans and action are now in force to correct these conditions? Let's not wait for Albany or Washington. By then, it will be too late.
>
> If it is this bad this year, what will it be like next year? As I see it, if there are any intelligent plans in this area to correct our polluted waters, they are being kept a secret.

For the benefit of Mr. Saville and the many other residents of the district I represent, I should like to list six major steps taken by the Congress, the executive branch, the people of New York and myself in the past 2 years to attack the acute problem of water pollution.

1. SEAT ON HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

In my initial bid for Congress in 1964, I pledged that, if elected, I would act to stop the uncontrolled pollution of Lake Erie. Immediately after my election, I sought to discover how I might redeem this pledge. I learned that the laws relating to water pollution are written in the House Public Works Committee. With the aid of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH], a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I was assigned to this important committee.

2. STRONGER ANTIPOLLUTION LEGISLATION

Study soon disclosed that stronger legislation was needed. Fortunately, such stronger legislation had been introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK] and others. In my first speech in the House, I joined them in introducing this legislation—the Water Quality Act of 1965. Excellent as this proposed legislation was, I believed that more funds were needed in it for the construction of pollution abating sewage treatment plants. And I sponsored an amendment adding $100 million to it. My amendment, which was adopted, also provides that where a State, such as my own State of New York, provides 30 percent of the cost of a sewage plant, the Federal ceiling can be raised to a full 30 percent of the total cost. Another key provision of the 1965 Water Quality Act is the requirement that States must establish water quality standards for interstate bodies of water. This assures States that their own antipollution efforts will not be undone by the laxity of other States sharing the water.

3. STRICT ENFORCEMENT

With stronger legislation moving toward enactment, I joined forces with the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY] in requesting the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to inaugurate Federal enforcement procedures for all of Lake Erie. Michigan had already begun to move on this. Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania joined in. Finally, somewhat reluctantly, New York agreed to participate. And on June 22, 1966, all the States agreed to a deadline of January 1, 1970, for completion of construction of needed pollution control facilities by both industries and municipalities.

At the June conference, Federal Enforcement Chief Murray Stein expressed confidence that Lake Erie can be cleaned up in 4 to 5 years. He said:

> I am confident that . . . an active program, if carried out, will do the job and stop pollution of Lake Erie. . . .

4. MORE MONEY

While estimates vary as to the cost of this tremendous undertaking, most experts agree that it will cost about $20 billion to save Lake Erie. That is $20 billion to be spent by Federal, State, and local governments and private industries for pollution abatement facilities. New Yorkers, taking the lead in necessary action by the States, last fall voted 4 to 1 in favor of a $1 billion bond issue to cover New York's share of the war on pollution. Congress now is completing action on a sharply increased, multibillion dollar program to provide Federal funds to get this huge job done. A key section of the new legislation—and one which I fought for—provides for Federal reimbursement to States like New York which choose to prefinance the Federal Government's 30 percent share of pollution abatement plants. Another key section provides that the Federal share can rise to 50 percent if the facility is part of a federally approved basinwide plan.

5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Since Lake Erie is an international body of water, the coordinated efforts of both the United States and Canada are necessary to a successful drive to end pollution. Consequently, in communications with the executive branch, I have stressed this need. And President Johnson, sharply aware of the problems, has accelerated this process both in meetings with Prime Minister Pearson and through the International Joint Commission—the binational body set up by a 1909 treaty signed by the two nations.

6. PRESIDENTIAL INVOLVEMENT

Congress in 1965 upgraded the water pollution control function by creating the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. President Johnson this year acted wisely, in my view, in shifting the new Administration from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Department of the Interior.

Interior Secretary Udall, a dedicated conservationist for many years, is better able than Secretary Gardner—burdened as he is with a myriad of health, education, and welfare duties—to give a major share of his attention to this vital task of fighting pollution.

While he has spoken of the problem of the pollution of Lake Erie and is clearly aware of the acute emergency created by its grossly polluted state, I felt that it would help if President Johnson could actually view the situation at first hand. So last month—while on a visit to the White House—I invited him to come to Buffalo for this purpose. He accepted my invitation and on August 19, Mrs. Johnson, a number of members of the New York delegation and I joined the President on the flight to Buffalo. To a large and enthusiastic throng of 65,000 western New Yorkers gathered under a cloudless sky in Buffalo's Niagara Square, he pledged the all-out efforts of his administration in the drive to save Lake Erie.

Later, aboard the Coast Guard cutter *Ojibwa*, he got a firsthand look at the lake and the incredibly polluted Buffalo River. His resolve to end this terrible state of affairs was clearly strengthened as he peered down into a bucket of black sludge taken from the Buffalo River.

So Mr. Speaker, I think that you and Mr. Saville, the Members of the House and Senate, and all the people of New York's 39th Congressional District will agree that we do have a program, we are moving, we are providing more funds, we have dedicated and qualified personnel directing the effort, we have the enforcement machinery in action—in short—we are moving swiftly to end the pollution of Lake Erie.

I will never be satisfied with the pace until the job is done. So let us get on with it and save Lake Erie for ourselves, our children, and our children's children.

Employment-Unemployment Paradox

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, one of the real problems confronting our country today is the lack of skilled workers.

At the very same time that this country is experiencing extensive unemployment, we find an acute labor shortage. One of the most penetrating and thoughtful observations together with constructive suggestions concerning the remedy of this paradox was recently suggested by the Asbury Park Press, and I believe it is worthy of the attention of all governmental agencies and particularly the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the article follows:

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT PARADOX MUST BE FACED FOR ALL TO BENEFIT

Writing in the Press business page recently Sylvia Porter cited official figures to illustrate that despite extensive unemployment there is an acute labor shortage. The statistical analysis shows that while approximately four per cent of the potential work force is unemployed, four per cent of the available jobs remain unfilled.

There is nothing new in these figures except that they bear an official *imprimatur*. These columns have often pointed out that "help wanted" advertisements in this and other newspapers indicate an abundance of job opportunities for those who are both willing to work and endowed with the required skills. Thus the paradox of widespread unemployment in the face of a labor shortage requires a solution of two problems.

The first is to determine the extent of genuine unemployment as contrasted with the number of persons who claim to be unemployed while they refuse to accept employment at reasonable terms. In this latter category falls the classic example of a woman who chose to work only two days a week to earn "pin money." When her employer suggested that she work on Tuesday and Saturday rather than on Tuesday and Thursday because there was greater need for her service on Saturday, she resigned and collected unemployment insurance. She was technically unemployed according to official definition, but her plight need not provoke national concern. Such concern should be directed toward the heads of families who while able and willing to work cannot find a job from which to support their families. It is only this latter group that indicate the size of the idle labor force.

The second problem is to mesh these idle and yet willing workers to the available jobs. As Miss Porter suggests, there is an urgent need here for an official job vacancies index, so that the worker and the available job can be identified and brought together. After this step must come a training program to supply the worker with the skills required by the job that seeks him and that he needs. If there has been an effort in this direction, it has been at the best a hit-and-miss program that cannot reach its goals because they have not been adequately defined. Under a better directed plan government and industry together could readily integrate a million workers with jobs in which their services are needed.

There are, of course, other complications. The monopoly of exclusive unions over many fields of employment obviously closes jobs to many workers. And there is an unfortunate disposition to rate job opportunities on the basis of status, with workers being encouraged to seek only so-called white collar positions while shying from work that is within their capabilities but is broadly termed manual labor. The fact that a good craftsman exercises as much skill and cerebral effort as most white collar workers is ignored by those who insist that there is more prestige, status, or something in a white collar assignment. And this prejudice accounts for no small part of the imbalance in the labor market.

Eliminating this imbalance and placing willing workers in productive jobs is the most challenging problem that confronts this country. The war on poverty, the battle against inflation that stems from inadequate production, and countless other campaigns against want and suffering would be won once the nation's work force is gainfully employed in jobs that are now vacant. Therein lies the basic cure for most of the economic and social evils that plague us. This employment-unemployment paradox deserves far more attention than it receives, for it promises a permanent remedy rather than the temporary relief afforded by shot-in-the-arm programs that cost billions and avail next to nothing.

Disclosures of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, it seems that some new, startling, and often shocking facts come to light almost every day. Last week a few of the ones that came to my attention are as follows:

CASE I

Socialized medicine. In Great Britain, according to the Chicago Tribune, a Dr. Walter Ashford, single and 23, decided to improve his $30 a week take-home pay under the Government's socialized medical system. He quit the program and doubled his income by going to work as a butcher.

CASE II

Preferential treatment. The construction firm founded by M. H. McCloskey, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, received a $12.6 million Government contract to construct the superstructure of the Philadelphia Mint.

After the bids were opened in secret, the McCloskey firm was permitted to change its bid.

This is the same firm that built the $100 million Rayburn Office Building of the House of Representatives where no bids were taken as far as I can find out.

CASE III

Inflation. The National Industrial Conference Board reports that a family man with wife and two children, who earned $5,000 a year in 1939, must now earn $13,234 to provide his family with the same purchasing power.

CASE IV

Social security. The Tax Foundation study shows that by the time a 21-year-old entering the work force today retires at 65, his total old-age taxes collected by the Federal Government will exceed the benefits he will live to draw by more than $12,000.

CASE V

Clevelands riots. A grand jury's report identifies leaders of the Jomo Freedom Kenyatta House of Cleveland—a rioters' headquarters—as those who advocated rifle clubs and gave instructions in the use of Molotov cocktails.

CASE VI

National Teachers Corps. According to the Chicago Tribune of August 15, 1966, teachers in the National Teachers Corps may be paid up to 40 percent higher salaries than regular teachers in city public schools for doing the same work.

CASE VII

Checks from Uncle Sam. Nearly one out of three adults is receiving a monthly check from Uncle Sam. Checks are made out for 34 million individuals, according to the Treasury Department's disbursing office. By 1970 the number of people drawing allowances of some kind will near 40 million, official forecasts indicate.

CASE VIII

British building U.S. Navy ships. Among the objections of the Shipbuilders Council of America for award of two U.S. Navy contracts to foreign shipbuilders is that the foreign yards build ships for Russia. With Russia supervisory personnel on the premises, the situation could develop whereby U.S. design and classified equipment features would be exposed to Russian technicians.

Another Triumph for the Hawthorne Caballeros

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of justifiable pride that I take this opportunity to inform my colleagues that the Hawthorne Caballeros have again won the American Legion National Championship. This sterling band is sponsored by Post 199 of the American Legion in Hawthorne, N.J., which is in the congressional district which I have the honor to represent.

The Hawthorne Caballeros have now won the national championship for the 11th time, and seven of their victories in the past have been consecutive.

I also want to mention that the very excellent Hawthorne Muchachos which are sponsored by the same post, have competed in their fourth national competition. Their color guard were New Jersey State champion and have also won a national championship in the past. I had the honor and pleasure of arranging for the Muchachos to play a few numbers in front of the Capitol, and it was a great pleasure for me to listen to my constituents perform at that historic site.

I want to congratulate the officers of Post 199, and especially the leaders who accompanied these two fine aggregations to Washington. They have indeed performed a valuable service.

Reply on Auto Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, too much of what we have read and heard here in Washington about automobile safety has been based on emotion rather than fact.

In the August 15 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Paul Hayes, its auto editor, tries to bring some light on this important subject when calls attention to a recent decision made by Judge Jefferson, sitting on the California Superior Court bench at Los Angeles. Judge Jefferson stated that—

> It is the court's conclusion that the Corvair automobile of 1960 through 1963 variety is not defectively designed nor a defective product; that no negligence was involved in the manufactuer's adoption of the Corvair design; that the Corvair matches a standard of safety which does not create any unreasonable risk of harm to an average driver.

This fitting and effective response by this newspaper article to the damaging testimony by a self-appointed safety expert without technical training should receive as broad recognition and circulation as have the accusations made against the automobile industry. The newspaper article by Mr. Hayes follows:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 15, 1966]

AFTER JUDGE'S RULING IT IS NADER'S TURN TO APOLOGIZE TO GM

(By Paul R. Hayes)

Ralph Nader and Bernard S. Jefferson have one thing in common: both have written about the 1960-through-1963 Corvair. Nader is a young Washington lawyer who doesn't work at it, at least not publicly. He became a best-selling author with the sensationalized "Unsafe at Any Speed" and overnight a self-appointed safety expert without technical training whose principal echo chamber earlier this year was Senate subcommittee hearings on highway safety.

Jefferson is a judge sitting on the California Superior Court bench at Los Angeles. What he has written about the Corvair won't become a best-seller except at General Motors' headquarters and at Chevrolet dealerships.

Nader's 346 pages contained a few allegations about a few specific cars and a long discourse on the organization, membership and financing of various automobile clubs, private, State and Federal highway safety groups—all designed to prove the author's thesis that there is a conspiracy with Detroit to perpetuate genocide on the highways.

Nader indicted the Corvair in his 41-page opening chapter which he entitled "The Sporty Corvair—the One-Car Accident." Eight pages were devoted to detailing a suit against General Motors by a driver who lost an arm when a Corvair crashed in California.

GM's insurance company settled the suit for $70,000—probably GM's first mistake in view of later developments—after three days of testimony during which it was brought out that an apprentice mechanic had improperly inflated the tires.

Nader dismissed with one three-line sentence a favorable judgment for GM in two other suits which had been settled when he sat down at his typewriter. These, at San Jose, Calif., and St. Petersburg, Florida, took several months and recorded volumes of testimony.

The first suit was handled by a California law firm headed by David M. Harney who also represents many of the plaintiffs in the now more than 130 contests seeking a total of about $40 million. Many of these suits were initiated after Nader's book went on sale.

The ire of Nader and other critics of the Corvair has had to do with the independent rear suspension system which, ironically, won several engineering-design awards from technical automotive publications when it first appeared in 1960.

Nader said the design had an inherent rear wheel "tuck-under-and-collapse" potential under severe cornering. As proof he exhibited a drawing showing the rear wheels at a 38-degree angle to the horizontal line of the body. This was an exaggeration since the diagram omitted the shock absorbers normally connected to each end of the swing axles that automatically inhibit wheel movement to 12 degrees.

The hearings in Washington, Nader's book and the lawsuits have made things unhealthy this year for the Corvair although the rear suspension system was redesigned for 1965.

Altogether more than 1.6 million Corvairs have been sold since its introduction but sales have sagged from a high of 317,000 in 1961 to less than 64,000 so far this year.

There have been rumors the car would be dropped from the Chevrolet line but E. M. Estes, in charge of the division, has stated it will be continued through 1967. It also is doubtful if the car will be discontinued after that although there is a possibility the number of models may be reduced.

At General Motors there is a feeling that the Corvair has passed over the roughest part of its road. Instead of shuddering at Nader's single chapter, GM people now point to Judge Jefferson and what they view as an important victory in their fight to defend the only American-made car with a rear engine.

Two weeks ago Jefferson turned out 70 typewritten pages on the Corvair. These were written after 15 weeks of trial in a suit that sought $1.7 million damages on the grounds that a Corvair involved in an accident fatal to a teenage driver was poorly designed and had bad handling characteristics.

Jefferson's authorship was based on 9599 pages of testimony from 43 witnesses including race drivers, engineers, police and highway authorities. There were films of Corvair track tests, engineering studies comparing the Corvair favorably and even superior to other cars of its size and weight in the area of roadability, visits to the death site and other courtroom exhibits—even one that duplicated the false impression created by the drawing in Nader's book.

Jefferson also noted that, although the accident occurred in 1960 and the owner of the Corvair had driven it 4000–6000 miles himself without difficulty in controlling the car, the suit was not filed by the father of the deceased "until upon reading and studying certain materials, such as Ralph Nader's book, 'Unsafe at Any Speed,' and getting the opinions of others, formed the opinion and came to the conclusion that the automobile was dangerous and defective for the average driver. No such opinion resulted from his own experience of driving the Corvair for four months."

After a voluminous review of the development, engineering design and handling characteristics of the Corvair, Jefferson wrote:

"It is the court's conclusion that the Corvair automobile of the 1960 through 1963 variety is not defectively designed nor a defective product; that no negligence was involved in the manufacturer's adoption of the Corvair design; that the Corvair matches a standard of safety which does not create any unreasonable risk of harm to an average driver; that the cause of the May 16, 1960, accident and death of Don Wells Lyford was due solely to the actions of the said deceased and not to any design or handling characteristic of the Corvair automobile."

Harney, who also was counsel for the plaintiff in this case, has indicated an appeal will not be taken.

Last April Nader got even more headlines than his book and subcommittee testimony when it was disclosed that GM had initiated an investigation of his personal life by a private detective agency. That inept blunder by the world's biggest corporation led to a public apology from GM President James Roche which Nader graciously accepted.

Perhaps the time has come for Nader to read what Judge Jefferson has written about the Corvair only after months of expert testimony. It would be equally fitting and gracious for the author to apologize to General Motors.

Battle for the Dunes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial which appeared in the New York Times on August 24, 1966, is representative of the extensiveness of national interest relative to the establishment of an Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The effect of this legislation would not be confined to the benefit of a single State but would be a service to the recreational needs of our entire country.

BATTLE FOR THE DUNES

The battle to save the rare and beautiful dunes of the Great Lakes has not yet been won. After first suffering an upset defeat, conservationists in the House Interior Committee under the leadership of Representative JOHN SAYLOR, Pennsylvania Republican, rallied their forces and retrieved the bill to establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan. Final action by the House at this session seems likely but is not certain.

A bill to establish a similar national lakeshore to protect the Indiana Dunes is in greater difficulty. This measure has been before Congress for several years and has twice passed the Senate. The House Interior Committee reported it to the floor last month but only after deleting two critically important sections of land—Burns Bog, which has scientific importance, and West Beach, which has high recreational value. West Beach is essential to the whole plan because its mile-long stretch of sand would take care of the needs of thousands of swimmers and sunbathers from the Chicago metropolitan area. If it is not available for intensive recreational use, there will be severe pressure to level the dune into a routine beach. Congress has a duty to the national interest to protect them.

Satellite System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Frank Stanton, president of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee on August 23, and testified relative to the Ford Foundation's proposal to establish a satellite system.

His testimony follows:

STATEMENT BY FRANK STANTON, PRESIDENT, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS, SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE, AUGUST 23, 1966

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, for this opportunity to comment upon the Ford Foundation's proposal of a not-for-profit, non-governmental communications satellite system for intercity radio and television distribution.

The main features of the proposed service, as I understand them, are to provide educational television with a means, free of charge, of distributing informational, instructional, and cultural material on a nationwide basis, to provide commercial broadcasters with a financially more economical and technically more effective distribution system, and to use the monies accruing from the provision of this latter service to help to pay for the programming and operating costs of noncommercial television.

CBS, of course, would welcome any service that could provide it and its affiliates—and through them the American people—with a better distribution system at less cost than is now available and at costs reasonably comparable to those which another entity would charge for a similar service. We would also welcome any sound approach to the very difficult and very pressing problem of insuring greater and more stable financial support to educational television. Any proposal that seeks to achieve both these objectives necessarily engages our most attentive interest.

At the same time, the two lines of inquiry that the Chairman of this Subcommittee suggested, in his opening comments at the hearing of August 10, 1966, are threshold issues: whether the proposed service squares with the free enterprise system and whether it is the best way to benefit educational television. I would like to address myself broadly to these two considerations. I am aware that there are technical, legal, and economic aspects of the proposal that require far more study and appraisal than we have had time to make, and I will not attempt to comment on these at this time. I will rather confine myself to some general observations on the broad principles and general objectives of the proposal.

CBS's stake in the free enterprise system is obvious and needs no exposition from me before this Subcommittee. We also have a very real stake in educational television. We believe that it is an essential supplement to commercial television and, further that it should be an effective competitor. We have backed this concern for a strong and viable educational television service with contributions in cash, equipment, and technical advice and assistance.

With regard to the impact of the Ford Foundation proposal, it seems to us that one of the virtues of our economic system as it has evolved in this country is that it opens doors rather than closes them and that it has been shaped by practical and workable objectives rather than by absolute dogmas. Moreover, in our competitive system commercial enterprise has been able to work in tandem with non-commercial institutions, including governmental and non-profit entities, to accomplish the great ends that we have had as a people—particularly when they have involved questions of exceptional complexity or unusual dimensions. We have done this successfully under the pressures of war, under the stresses of depression, and under the promises of scientific discoveries too vast to be left to any single sector in our society. Whether or not the novel aspects of the Ford Foundation proposal would put a strain on this interplay of free competitive enterprise, government actions, and private efforts in the strengthening of noncommercial television seems to me to rest upon the way in which it is carried out and the final form that it takes.

A central problem, of course, is illustrated by the questions of the comparative efficiency of the single-purpose satellite system proposed by the Ford Foundation and that of the multi-purpose system proposed by Comsat, and by the comparative technical advantages of the Ford Foundation's proposed 750 direct reception ground stations and those of Comsat's proposed 108 stations used in combination with terrestrial circuits. I gather that there are serious questions as to the technical constraints that may limit the choice of receiving locations.

At CBS we do not now have the answer to those questions. But we would be opposed to our being permanently or rigidly locked in with any system, inhibiting our use later, at our option, of more effective and more economical developments. We owe it now—and will always owe it—to our audiences, to our talent, to our customers, and to our shareholders, to utilize the best possible distribution system for our broadcasts. It would be a serious impairment of the stimulative functioning of the competitive system in broadcasting if the networks were deprived of the free choice of suppliers of a distribution system and were restricted by statute, administrative regulation, or any other device to the use of a single system, however socially desirable the by-product of that service.

The inducement offered the networks by the Ford Foundation proposal is, of course, that it would offer better service than now available and at considerable saving. We do not now know this to be a fact. But even if we did, we would urge safeguards to prevent the escalation of rates for purposes unrelated to costs of transmission service and to assure the continued superiority of the proposed system of our freedom to meet our responsibility to find such superiority in some other supplier. Anyone responsible for the operation of a television network—or for that matter the Congress or the Federal Communications Commission—would want to be very sure of the reliability and performance of an untried system before cutting loose from an existing system of known performance characteristics.

The Chairman's query at the August 10 hearing, as to whether the Ford Foundation proposal "is a way to bring about a full development of educational television," seems to me also to admit of no categorical answer. As long as it is, in the Chairman's phrase, "a way" to the strengthening of educational television and does not bring about a relaxation of all other efforts and become "the way," the proposal seems to me a promising innovation.

The prospects of educational television are, I think, limitless, and the resources with which it has confronted these prospects have, in comparison to its opportunities, been paltry. None of us can be content to see it limp along in the future as it has done in the past, and we must take a long and searching look at any responsible proposal that seeks by any sound means to alleviate its financial problem. But any approach, however imaginative it is and however stable it seems, ought not to rule out or diminish the multiple sources of support that have kept this nation's total educational complex free and vigorous.

No single factor in the constantly expanding role of education in American life seems to me to have been more important than its pluralistic character: the variey of impulses that have launched our educational institutions, the variety of purposes that they have served, and the variety of orientations—religious and secular, disciplinary and occupational, theoretical and practical, public and private—that have been their mainsprings. It is essential that this pluralistic character be carried over into educational television.

Certainly such pluralism in educational television is ultimately dependent upon a variety of sources of support, just as it has been, from our colonial beginnings, in other areas of both institution and non-institutional education in America. For that reason alone, if a solution of all the legal, technical, and economic problems implicit in the Ford Foundation proposal culminates in the establishment of a new source of support for educational television careful consideration should be given to the creation of built-in conditions of dispensing its funds so as to stimulate rather than curtail other sources of support—for example the matching principle that has successfully broadened the base of financial support for such other educational and cultural ventures as colleges and universities, museums and performing arts centers. Philanthropic and educational institutions, state and local governments, voluntary associations, and corporate and individual donors—all these should increase their support of educational television, and should regard it as a continuing responsibility just as they do in the case of our colleges, hospitals, museums, churches, and other institutions dedicated to the service of our people.

I press the urgency of this not only because I believe that even the additional funds anticipated by the Ford Foundation proposal would be inadequate for the unparalleled opportunity facing educational television I press it also because a variety of support leads to a variety of controls, a variety of substance, and a variety of functions.

We are living in times of massive social problems and opportunities. Some of them necessarily involve action on a scale for which we have no precedent of sufficiently close applicability to serve as a guideline. But we have never been reluctant as a people to enlarge or modify old concepts, or to devise new instruments, or to experiment with innovative approaches to get things done that need to be done. The progress of educational television has been painfully slow and disturbingly uneven. The plight of the world and the promise of this nation both call for a harder-headed, more systematic, and more stable way of advancing its effectiveness, of realizing its great capacities, and of invigorating its growth.

The Ford Foundation's proposal may prove, if the apparent problems are ironed out and the indispensable safeguards are evolved, a giant step forward. But we must be as certain as we can that it is a right step and that we are not lulled into accepting it as the only step.

CBS joins its expression to those of others that you have heard, of the urgent need that the FCC or the Congress close no doors to the possibilities of strengthening educational television to which the era of satellite communications may give rise; that the Ford Foundation proposal, or any other that may derive from it, be carefully and searchingly appraised; that Senator Magnuson's proposal for considering the extension and possible expansion of the Educational Television Facilities Act of 1962 be fully considered during the opening session of the next Congress; and that all these be weighed against the conclusions of the forthcoming report of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television.

The implications of the Ford Foundation proposal go far beyond the question of establishing a limited-purpose domestic satellite system. The innovative aspects of the proposal and any workable way of putting it into effect touch sensitively upon many areas of public policy. One example of such innovative aspects, I suggest, is the proposition that an entity, solely because of the beneficent purposes to which it puts its profits, should be granted a monopoly franchise in preference to a normal business entity, and should be allowed to charge premium rates. It seems clear to me that the whole complex of problems and opportunities evoked by the proposal calls for exploration, study, and action at the Congressional level, and that in its resolution of the issues arising out of the Ford Foundation proposal, the Federal Communications Commission—no matter what its legal authority—should act under the direct guidance of the Congress.

CBS, meanwhile, reiterates the fundamentals of its long-standing position on educational television: one, that it should be not only additive to commercial television but competitive with it; two, that the function of educational television should be multiple, ranging from an instructional tool at all levels of institutional education to an open portal for new cultural experiences by all our people; three, that a pluralistic character is essential to any educational television servcie that accords with the values and hopes of the American people; and, finally, that essential ingredients in that pluralism are a variety of sources of support. As CBS would look with misgiving at any suggestion impeding these objectives, we would look affirmatively and with real interest at any proposal that advances them.

DuBois Club Is Still Operating

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, Communist infiltration of American college campuses and use of tax-paid university facilities by extremist leftwing groups are of concern to the people of Indiana as well as many other States.

The Indianapolis News reporter, Antoni E. Gollan, recently described the situation at one of the schools in our State, and his story was followed by a timely editorial.

The articles follow:

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) News, Aug. 15, 1966]

USES IU FACILITIES: DUBOIS CLUB IS STILL OPERATING

(By Antoni E. Gollan)

A bunch of DuBois are whooping it up on the I.U. campus.

Despite moves by the university to decertify the group as a campus institution, the W.E.B. DuBois Club continues to function and, according to its own spokesmen, to use university facilities.

Bloomington members of the national organization described by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover as the youth arm of the Communist party have issued a stream of literature boldly denying their alleged "non-existence."

I.U. President Elvis Stahr Jr., in a letter to the Indiana American Legion convention held here, recently claimed the I. U. chapter of the DuBois Clubs "is not presently operating on the campus; its activities ceased at the close of the second semester."

The DuBoisers have pumped out a steady drumfire of literature to prove otherwise. The club has been operating on the Bloomington campus all summer, held an open organizational meeting on campus, recruited new members, and plans to bring young Communist spokesman Bettina Aptheker to the university for a speaking engagement in the fall.

The DuBois Club boasts of using university facilities. Says one member:

"Being apparitions, 'non-existent' and so forth, we find it easy to gain access to university printing facilities. All of the mimeographed material was run off on university machines in university offices—by full-time employees of the university."

"We distributed all literature during regular changes of classes and at noon hours in full view of university administrators. Perhaps they couldn't see us because we were 'non-existent'—but no one has ever tried to prevent us from operating."

Bettina Aptheker is scheduled to speak on campus in September. She is the daughter of Communist party theoretician Herbert Aptheker, who spoke on the I.U. campus earlier this year, was a leader in the "free speech" disturbances on the University of California Berkeley campus, and has announced she is a member of the Communist party. Recently she was named to the CP's newly selected national committee.

"In the future," says one DuBois Club statement, "our plans include further non-existence. If you see us, you are having a hallucination. A ghost, Bettina Aptheker, will visit here soon, but if you should happen to see her, remember she is not real."

Along with locally produced mimeographed sheets, the group has distributed on campus official DuBois Clubs literature from the organization's Midwest and national headquarters this summer. Club spokesmen estimate distributions have averaged about 3,700 of each piece.

Though university director of student activities Thomas C. Schreck denies the DuBois Club is allowed to use university facilities, the group held a "general and regular" meeting in the union building July 20.

Officers elected at the meeting were: President, David Coles, a senior, general secretary, graduate student Gregor Preston; vice-presidents, graduate students Jim Snellson and Tom Burroughs, and treasurer, graduate student Bruce Klein.

Among resolutions passed at the July 20 meeting was one voicing the DuBois Club's support of and participation in the anti-Viet Nam demonstration on the I.U. campus two weeks ago, at which national DuBois Clubs president Franklin Alexander was the featured speaker. Another called for the right of all university employes to go on strike.

The group claims it now has "about" 22 members. One long-time member says eight students have joined recently as a result of the organization's activities on campus this summer, and that DuBois members at other schools are being encouraged to transfer to Indiana University this year.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) News, Aug. 16, 1966]

THE DUBOIS CONTROVERSY

As revealed in The News yesterday, the W.E.B. DuBois Club is continuing its activities on the Indiana University campus, and continuing, according to its own testimony, to use university facilities.

This development runs counter to several assurances from school spokesmen that the club was no longer in operation there. Indeed, the DuBois Clubbers are having a good deal of fun advertising themselves as very active "non-existents."

It is obvious the university cannot by decree magic the DuBois Club out of existence, nor should it wish to do so. And the steps taken by the university to remove school sanction from the club's activities are commendable.

It seems apparent, however, that the main problem about the DuBois Club operation at I.U. persists—namely, the use by this organization, whose parent group has been identified by the FBI as the youth arm of the Communist party, of school facilities provided by the Hoosier taxpayer.

This was precisely the issue which led to the original outcry over the DuBois Club and which was at stake in the question of university certification of the group as a recognized campus institution. Now it appears that, even without certification, the employment of I.U. facilities—not to mention activity—by the club continues.

All in all, the subject requires further looking into. Apparently the DuBois Clubbers and the administration have different versions of what the group is doing down in Bloomington. The university version ought to be the right one, and we trust the administration will take proper steps to make sure it becomes that.

Israel in Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, no nation has made a larger contribution to Africa than Israel in the measure of means and ability. It has been an investment in the future, when the good will of the peoples and the governments of the new nations of Africa well may be a vital factor in wearing down the centuries-old enmity of the Arabs.

I am extending my remarks to include the following article in the July-August 1966, number of Jewish Frontier:

ISRAEL IN AFRICA

(By Moshe Bar-Natan)

Israel's widespread and variegated projects of co-operation with the developing African states, on which attention has been focused afresh by Prime Minister Eshkol's triumphal tour of seven of them, provide a striking vindication of a fundamental tenet of Zionist teaching. Mr. Eshkol recalled, during his tour, the extraordinary passage in Herzl's *Altneuland* which seems to foretell this aspect of Israel's activities. Herzl describes his hero, Professor Steineck, as working for the development of Africa in his laboratory in the reborn Jewish state, by trying to discover a cure for malaria.

"There is another problem of the misfortune of peoples which still awaits solution," Steineck says, "and only a Jew is capable of delving deep enough into its roots. That is the problem of the Negroes. . . . I am not ashamed to say, even though I may be ridiculed, that now that I have witnessed the return of the Jews I want to assist in the return of the Negroes. That is why I am engaged on the development of Africa. All men must have a home. Only then will people be more congenial to each other, only then will people love one another and understand one another better."

The realization of the hope expressed in the last sentence is still far, far ahead, but today Herzl's hope is being realized by Israel's co-cooperation in the progress of the Black Continent and its peoples who have assumed the privileges, responsibilities and burdens of independence.

However, it is not only a matter of a flash of prophetic insight by the founder of Zionism coming true two generations later. Something much more fundamental is involved. There have always been those who have advocated a universalist outlook as an antithesis to Zionism. There were the exponents of the "Jewish mission," who saw the Jews as standard-bearers of monotheism and Jewish ethics among the nations of the world, and regarded the idea of concentrating on their own salvation as a betrayal of the mission imposed upon them by Divine Providence in scattering them all over the globe. There were the anti-Zionist socialists, from the Bund to the Communist Party, who condemned Zionism for diverting the energies of the Jewish masses from the duty of playing their part in the achievement of socialism.

Zionists, on the other hand, always believed that only by attaining national freedom first could the Jewish people make a true contribution to the welfare of humanity. This belief was common to all schools of Zionism: it was held by Herzl, as we have just seen; it was a central tenet in Ahad Ha'am's philosophy; it was a particularly important element in the teachings of Syrkin, Borochov and their successors in the Socialist Zionist movement.

It is surely extraordinary that in the second decade of Israel's renewed independencè, when the State is still wrestling with difficult problems of security, economic advancement and social tensions, it should already have begun to make a contribution—albeit a modest one—to the solution of one of the most crucial of present-day world problems. Some seven hundred Israeli experts are working abroad in fifty-five developing countries, advising on methods of tackling economic and social questions. In 1965, over 2,100 trainees from 80 countries came to Israel to take part in over 90 courses and seminars—African States accounting for some 450 of the experts and 1,200 of the trainees. The foremost leaders of Africa have visited Israel to see her progress for themselves and discuss methods of co-operation. Wherever Mr. Eshkol went during his recent tour, he was met by friends whose acquaintance he had already made at home, and found Israelis playing a valuable part in the progress of his host countries.

This little country on the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean, whose language and modern history are quite unfamiliar to Africans, enjoys a prestige of which much greater and more powerful states might well be proud. The Abidjan daily *Fraternité-Matin* expressed the general view when it wrote: "In African eyes, Israel symbolizes vitality and will, heroism and toil. In the eyes of citizens of the Ivory Coast, furthermore, Israel symbolizes national service and conquest of the desert."

Similar attitudes have been expressed by those smaller Asian countries with which Israel cooperates and, in recent years, with a growing number of Latin-American States. Mr. Hayim Gvati, the Israeli Minister of Agriculture, was "almost disconcerted by the immense regard shown for Israel" in each of the eight Latin-American countries he visited recently. Out of 800 persons who have gone out from Latin America on fellowships abroad to study agriculture in the past few years, no less than 317 went to Israel.

How was it done? What is the secret of this great network of friendship and cooperation, spanning vast distances and great differences in culture and background, which has been established by a small country grappling with many problems of its own? Certain advantages are due to the very fact that Israel is young, small and struggling. While aid from a great Power involves problems of orientation and the danger that independence may be compromised, Israel's assistance can be accepted without fear of hidden strings. (At the same time, it must be said, to the credit of the countries that have agreed to co-operate with Israel, that in many cases they have had to withstand Arab pressure, overt or implied.) Beside, its very smallness makes the lessons of Israel's experience easier to apply than the methods used in large and highly developed countries.

But a most important point is that Israel has been enabled to help others by dedicating herself, first and foremost, to the task of meeting her own needs. In the course of working out her own national salvation, she has made it possible for others, similarly situated, to follow in her footsteps. In her efforts to integrate immigrants from a hundred different countries, she has worked out methods that can be applied to the task of building a new nation out of a score of different tribes. Her basic patterns of land settlement, though used in the conquest of the desert, have been found suitable in conquering the jungle. The organization of her labor and cooperative movement has given the new countries hints on how to establish trade unions and cooperatives.

Her citizen army, with its Gadna Youth Corps and Nahal agricultural pioneering units, has not only provided the developing countries with a model for the establishment of national service units, but has given them a glimpse of how the armed forces can be, not a military elite, but an integral part of the people and an instrument for national development.

A timely interview in Maariv, the evening newspaper, with Colonel Nahman Carni, who is in charge of the Foreign Aid and Relations Division of Israel's Defense Ministry, gives some examples. According to Colonel Carni, one-third of the defense effort of the African countries is now devoted to development projects—largely through Israeli influence. Israeli officers go out, at the request of these countries, to advise them on how to set up national service units. As he points out, "The combination of fighter and tiller of the soil has developed in our country in the course of generations. We are familiar with it, we know it in every detail, we believe in it, so we are able to impart it to others." The Israeli officers "see no contradiction between a first-class officer and good commander and a man who works for the eradication of illiteracy, for development, education, road-building and the clearance of jungles." For instance, the leader of the Nahal team on the Ivory Coast, Lt.-Col. Yaakov Eigis, is an officer in the reserves and at the same time one of the Ministry of Agriculture's training staff.

Most of the African countries' Chiefs of Staff, Ministers of Defense and Ministers of Youth and Sport have visited Israel to study her methods on the spot. The Israeli experts first make a thorough study of local conditions and work out the methods to be used in agreement with the local leaders. An essential principle is to train Africans to take charge of the projects once the Israelis have gone, and many of them come to Israel for rapid courses. The greatest triumph for an Israeli team is to be able to come back home and leave the host country to carry on with the job.

An Israeli engineer was asked by President Houphuet-Boigny how it was possible for a small country like Israel to help others. The engineer replied: "Mr. President, you remember that we visited two seas—Lake Kinneret, the sea of life, and the Dead Sea, the sea of death? Both are fed from one source, the River Jordan. What is the difference between them? The Dead Sea swallows the waters of the Jordan and they remain with it. That is the sea of death. The Kinneret receives the waters of the Jordan but it passes them on. We, the Israelis, are like the Kinneret. We receive, but we also give."

Is all this aid given for purely unselfish reasons? The idealistic desire to see Israel making a contribution to the solution of the burning problem of the underprivileged part of the world was undoubtedly one of the motives that inspired David Ben-Gurion and Golda Meir, under whom these activities were started, and still moves their successors, Levi Eshkol and Abba Eban. But the advantages, actual and potential, are obvious. Israel is sorely in need of friends on the international scene. The United Nations decision that gave international sanction to her rebirth was made possible only by the widespread support won by the Zionist movement, and independent Israel has constantly to run the gauntlet of vicious attack by her Arab neighbors.

The adhesion to the world organization of dozens of new countries, which have no Jewish communities to explain Israel's problems, might well have provided willing allies for the Arabs, who spare no pains to present her as a catspaw of white imperialism. Diplomats alone, however persuasive, could hardly have succeeded in counteracting the propaganda of her enemies. It was necessary to give the new states a practical demonstration of Israel's true character—and this is what the co-operation program has done.

Leaders of the developing countries—from Presidents and Premiers down to senior officials, engineers and agriculturists, came to learn and saw for themselves what the people of Israel have accomplished and what they are really like. In the Israelis who worked in their own countries they could see examples of straightforward, hard-working, unpretentious men who did not behave like representatives of the white master race, but went out to the villages and the jungles, lived simply, and worked side by side with the Africans.

Israel did not impose any conditions for her aid. She made no objections when her new friends established and fostered relations with the Arabs—even, in some cases, setting their hands to hostile resolutions or communiqués at Afro-Asian conferences or luring official visits to Arab capitals. The Israeli press—especially that of the Opposition—often showed impatience on such occasions, but the Government wisely preserved its equanimity, exercised tact in making its attitude known through diplomatic channels, and refrained from the slightest hint of a threat that Israeli aid might be curtailed or withdrawn in retaliation for steps that did not meet with its approval.

Israel has also rigidly abstained from any intervention in the internal affairs of the countries with which she co-operates. The development of self-government in the new states has been uneven and tempestuous. Untried leaders have been faced with gigantic political, social and economic problems, and it is not for the white man, who has by no means an unbroken record of success to his credit, to cast a stone at them.

Her ultimate hope, of course, is that the African states that have learned to know and admire Israel will, one day, be able to use their influence to damp down Arab hostility and prepare the way for peace. It will take a long time, and in the meantime her enemies are not idle: they can be relied upon to do their utmost to blacken Israel's name and misrepresent her as an instrument of neo-colonialism. To such charges, the best answer is the work her people are doing. Perhaps, in the long run, even the Arabs will begin to understand the advantages which they, too, could draw from co-operation with Israel instead of boycott, blockade and preparations for war.

Republican Initiatives for Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, at this fifth anniversary of the Alliance for Progress, it is timely to review the past accomplishments of the Alliance and to reappraise the direction and the emphasis of future programs. Our colleague, Congressman F. BRADFORD MORSE, writing in the August 1966 issue of Washington World, comments on Republican initiatives for Latin America. His remarks follow:

REPUBLICAN INITIATIVES FOR LATIN AMERICA

(By F. BRADFORD MORSE)

Our relations with Latin America are crucial to our security and the growth and prosperity of the world. If we cannot order our relations with our neighbors in a spirit of mutual confidence and cooperation, we cannot be optimistic about our ability to get along with the rest of the world.

There are a number of positive factors that should contribute to productive relations between North and South America. We are inextricably linked by ties of geography, history, economics, and political thought. If we cannot build a decent Hemisphere order on these foundations, how much more difficult it will be to conduct effective relations with nations in other parts of the world where there are no common bonds.

We make our first mistake in lumping Latin America with Asia and Africa in discussing the "emerging nations." As Dr. Arturo Morales-Carrion of the OAS has pointed out, "Historically Latin America has been around for quite a while." And during that historical period a number of obstacles have developed to block the progress we might otherwise expect in our relations.

To a significant extent these obstacles are cultural in origin. The temperament and governmental experience brought from the Iberian Peninsula to South and Central America were quite different from the Anglo-Saxon heritage which formed the core of our own governmental structure.

The feudal patriarchy and strong central authority introduced by the Spanish and Portuguese carried over in the governments of the independent nations of Latin America, just as British traditions of representative local self-government became institutionalized in the United States. It is not hard to understand how these differences have inhibited close communications between the United States and Latin America.

In addition, the unfortunate legacies of Big Stick diplomacy and economic exploitation of Latin American natural resources by North American business in years past have left a deep-seated mistrust of United States motives.

To compound the obstacles, the United States virtually ignored the political and social changes taking place in Latin America until a mob in Caracas and an earthquake in Chile awoke us to our national interest and humanitarian concern for the future of the Hemisphere. We must take care that our present preoccupation in Asia not have the same result.

President Eisenhower in 1960 obtained from the Congress a $500 million authorization for a Hemisphere development program (in addition to a special fund of $100 million for Chilean earthquake relief). President Kennedy expanded this effort in the Alliance for Progress and pledged a major U.S. share in the estimated $20 billion needed for Latin American development over a 10-year period. These actions and subsequent reaffirmations of U.S. intent have firmly engaged us in the Latin American development process.

The question remains whether even these commitments are adequate. It is my own judgment that they are not. We still need a quantum jump in our allocation of time, talent, and resources to the development process now underway.

In 1961 President Kennedy pledged about one billion dollars annually to the Alliance for Progress. The funds are channeled through our own aid program, the food for peace program, and international organizations including the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, and the International Board for Reconstruction and Development. According to AID figures, we seem to be meeting our pledge. In fiscal year 1966, U.S. estimated economic and military assistance totalled $1.2 billion, while the contributions of the international organizations representing the funds of other nations brought the total considerably higher. The figure for U.S. private net direct investment is not yet available for fiscal 1966, but it probably approached $500 million.

It is clear that all of this capital is having some positive effect. Growth rates in the Alliance have taken a marked, though uneven, turn for the better, exceeding, on the aggregate for the past 2 years, the 2.5% target. Latin American tax collections increased by 26 percent between 1960 and 1964, schools, roads, and hospitals have been built.

Still the end is not in sight and officials of AID and the IADB have publicly voiced their disappointment in the slow rate of progress in land reform, agricultural modernization, housing, education, and the competition between economic and population growth. The gap between the available capital and the estimated capital that could be absorbed effectively will continue to widen as human and economic resources are strengthened.

Clearly we must take the long view. Development does not happen overnight. But it is important that those who support the Alliance, and I count myself among them, as well as Alliance critics, ask the hard questions about efforts to date. Are we doing enough? Are we doing it right?

Recently, Senator ERNEST GRUENING of Alaska published a study of U.S. foreign aid in Chile in "an effort to explore the causes of the gap between good intentions and poor achievements." The weaknesses he cited and the recommendations he made did not question the utility or desirability of aid, but rather its administration by host country officials, the ability of the host country to match its efficiency with its expectations, and its willingness to be frank with its people about the time and sacrifice required for effective development.

These are not new problems. Aid officials have frequently noted the lack of well-formulated projects. Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs and U.S. Coordinator of the Alliance Lincoln Gordon told the House Foreign Affairs Committee last spring that "public administration in general is not very advanced in Latin America." And Wendell Gordon, in his informed book on "The Political Economy of Latin America," has observed, "there is a strong suspicion that economic development does not reliably result from foreign aid programs set up as charity."

All of these criticisms and disappointments reflect what I believe has been an over-emphasis on the economic side of development. We have tended to make the naive assumption that more roads, better schools, and a greater infusion of capital would do the job. We have overlooked the fact that capital must be accompanied by a technological input that will increase the efficiency of the host economy and the productivity of the individuals involved, not only in their economic capacities, but in their social and political roles as well.

We must learn that perhaps even more important than the development of economic and natural resources is the development of human resources. This has been the principal failure of our policy.

REPUBLICAN RECOMMENDATIONS

On March 15, 1966, twenty-five Republican Members of Congress issued a paper entitled "New Direction and New Emphasis in Foreign Aid." While we did not concern ourselves solely with Latin America, our recommendations are certainly applicable. Our emphasis was on the benefits that must flow to people from the development process as well as the participation of people in their own progress.

Our group included four Republican Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and all three Republican Members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Basic to our discussion was an essential commitment to the principle of foreign assistance. But we argued that more attention must be given to the growth of popular participation in government and to the ability of government to administer the development process.

What does this mean? It means awakening people to the opportunities and possibilities of mutual cooperation, encouraging the decentralization of government functions, recruiting governmental officials from remote rural areas, and helping to bring the millions of Latin American campesinos, now outside the political and economic life of their countries, into the decisionmaking process.

It means expanded and improved programs of training for public administrators. In November 1965, the House Republican Task Force on Latin America urged U. S. support for an Inter-American Civil Service Academy. This was endorsed by the Republican paper and still demands serious attention.

It means engaging the people of the U. S. in Latin American development. We have made a start through the Partners of the Alliance; my own state of Massachusetts has a promising relationship with the Department of Antioquia, Colombia. Labor, farm groups, civic organizations, business associations, and universities can play a bigger role. These groups can help transfer to Latin America the advantages of self-help cooperation which has been such a constructive force in our own history.

The House version of this year's foreign aid authorization bill contains an important new provision designed to fill this gap of imagination in our foreign aid program. Titled "Utilization of Democratic Institutions in Development," the provision directs AID to place emphasis on "assuring maximum participation on the part of the people of the developing countries, through the encouragement of democratic private and local governmental institutions."

If this provision is retained in the final enactment, AID will have the authority—indeed, the mandate—to help develop the human resources that are esential if we are to bridge the gap between intention and achivement.

SELF HELP

AID will not be moving into completely uncharted territory. The International Development Foundation, a small organization with headquarters in New York, has been working in the area of leadership training for the past few years in Chile, Peru, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic. IDF attempts to find the natural leaders among the peasants and urban slum-dwellers in Latin America and develops training programs desinged to instill a sense of ability to effect change and a spirit of coperation with others in the achievement of common development goals. Their impressive example should be heeded by AID.

The consequences of our failure to move our aid program in the direction of civic development are two-fold. On the one hand, we may be sending capital to Latin America that will be counter-productive because it cannot be absorbed effectively by the present structure. On the other hand, persistent failure to achieve success weakens support here at home for the entire aid effort.

The root cause may have been the naive assumption on the part of many Democrats that more money was the key to improved Hemisphere relations. Now disillusioned, they seek retreat, instead of reform. It is the responsible Republican position to continue to insist on reform.

CONCLUSION

No suggestions for improvement in United States-Latin American relations can be definitive or conclusive. We are dealing with a revolutionary, not a static, situation. New groups are clamoring for power and the old problems grow more acute.

Progress is being made, but it is not clear even that we are keeping up, much less making a significant dent. Many Latin American problems do not appear, to the casual reader, to be dramatic or exciting. U.S. press coverage of the Hemisphere is fair at best.

We cannot forget that in Latin America, as elsewhere in the world, there are real people struggling against the forces that have hindered their progress for centuries. They are our neighbors and their future is inevitably linked with our own.

Massive problems demand imaginative attention and effective solution. And time is running out.

Barley Growers Face New "Pay Cut"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the South Dakota barley growers face a new "pay cut" under a little-noticed action in the Department of Agriculture.

Some 7 million bushels of barley were grown in South Dakota last year and the average supported price was 96 cents per bushel.

The Secretary of Agriculture has now decreed that the support payment will be removed next year and that unlimited production will be permitted.

In addition, the Secretary has not yet announced what the support loan level will be, which means that barley growers will be in a similar situation to the Nation's wheatgrowers who are faced with uncertainty about a possible glutting of the market from unlimited production.

The Secretary should realize the gravity of this action and alter his decision, to reestablish an equitable support price to allow farmers and ranchers to get back some of their skyrocketing production costs.

The American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I salute the American Legion during its national convention here in Washington.

It has been my honor to serve in the American Legion since World War II. I cherish and treasure my membership in this great organization devoted and dedicated to God and country.

The American Legion has cooperated closely with our great Committee on Veterans' Affairs in passing this year the new GI bill of rights. I thank the American Legion for its splendid cooperation in helping to pass the new GI bill of rights by a unanimous vote. I thank the American Legion for its support of the new pension legislation currently under consideration by the Subcommittee on Compensation and Pensions of which it is my honor to be chairman. I thank the American Legion for its support of our successful efforts to save the VA hospital program last year. I thank the American Legion's distinguished and able national commander, Eldon James, and his splendid staff for their support of our entire veterans program. I thank the American Legion for supporting General Westmoreland and our men in Vietnam and for opposing the draft card burners, the peaceniks, the beatniks, and demonstrators who are undermining the cause of freedom in southeast Asia. I commend and thank the American Legion for its support of law and order. I thank the American Legion for advocating every year a strong national defense, since it was first granted a charter by Congress almost 50 years ago.

I challenge anyone to show me an organization that has done more for the welfare of all of our people and of our entire Nation than the American Legion.

There is none.

In whatever field of service one may choose, the American Legion is in the forefront.

Consider for a moment the veterans' legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress since the American Legion was chartered by an act of Congress on September 16, 1919; the American Legion has been in the thick of every legislative battle for the improvement of conditions for disabled veterans and their dependents.

As recently as 47 years ago there was no Veterans' Administration. The American Legion led the fight for creation of this agency. It has been the watchdog of its operations. It has been its most constructive critic. There are few who do not recognize that the establishment and improvement of VA have resulted in a much more efficient and much more economical administration of veterans benefits enacted by Congress.

After World War I there was no hospital and medical program for disabled veterans. The American Legion fought to make this program the finest of its kind in the world today.

I am confident that future historians will someday credit Congress with writing one of the most beneficial, constructive, far-sighted laws in the history of America or any other nation when it enacted the GI bill of rights in June 1944. The American Legion was the architect of this legislation.

Going beyond the field of legislation into the area of direct service to the Nation and to our people, we come to the American Legion's programs of veterans rehabilitation, child welfare, national security, and Americanism.

Veterans rehabilitation to the American Legion means more than sponsoring and supporting legislation of needed benefit for veterans. It means helping veterans obtain these available benefits which they need and to which they are entitled.

Each year the American Legion spends millions of dollars on the National, State, and local level processing veterans' claims, helping sick and disabled veterans obtain the hospital and medical care they need, assisting veterans with insurance, disability, housing, education, and other matters, and doing the other things which must be done before a veteran can receive authorized benefits.

Nearly a million dollars are spent by the Legion each year to operate its national rehabilitation service alone. In addition, there are more than 1,100 accredited Legion representatives in VA regional offices, hospitals, clinics, and other installations throughout the country; a service officer in each of the American Legion's more than 17,000 posts is ready and willing to help any veteran with any problem he may have.

Let me emphasize that this service is available to any veteran, regardless of whether he is a member of the American Legion or even eligible for membership in the Legion.

The American Legion, through its veterans' rehabilitation program, has contributed to the Heart Fund, a great amount for NP research, and additional funds for other medical purposes. It has made available to the Government the advice and services of its expert medical, insurance, and claims advisory personnel.

These are but a few of the positive ways in which the American Legion is serving others without recourse to the Federal Government or any other agency, which means, or course, that this is being done with Legion dues and contributions, not Federal or State funds.

In the field of child welfare, the American Legion has during the past 41 years spent more than $175 million to provide direct aid for children in need.

The money spent by the Legion has bought everything from food, clothes, and shelter to iron lungs, prosthetic appliances, and miracle drugs. But the story of this child-welfare program cannot be told in terms of money alone. It must be told, too, in terms of the hundreds of thousands of hours devoted to the care of children each year by the more than 50,000 trained workers in this field in the American Legion and its auxiliary. And it must be told in terms of the children made healthy, the families kept together, and the constructive, farsighted child laws on the statute books today because of the determination and support of the American Legion.

The American Legion's record in the field of national security demonstrates foresight and understanding. It is only necessary to review the history of our Nation since World War I to realize that up until very recently, the American Legion was one of the few organizations in the country which steadfastly opposed our lack of military preparedness.

Is there anyone today who would question that the American Legion has been interested only in the welfare and security of our country in urging a strong program of military preparedness? Is there anyone who would question that such American Legion sponsored and supported laws as the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Federal Civil Defense Act, the various National Security Acts, and other defense measures are in the best interests of our country?

Individual Legionnaires have given freely of their time and effort to serve on Selective Service boards, with civil defense units, and other defense agencies.

Americanism is one of the American Legion's most important and most comprehensive programs. If it is a treasury-raiding program, it is only because the American Legion drains its own treasury to finance such magnificent activities as Boys State and Boys Nation, the annual, nationwide oratorical contest, the sponsorship of Boy Scout troops, and American Legion junior baseball.

Each year the American Legion spends approximately $1 million to teach young men of America about the functions of their State and Federal Governments through Boys State and Boys Nation. Some 20,000 boys participate in these programs annually.

The oratorical contest gives more than 350,000 high school boys each year an opportunity to learn about our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Essays are written on these precious documents by the contestants. Many youngsters, who otherwise could not have gone to college, have had a college education because of the scholarships they won in the American Legion's oratorical contest. And every participant has gained a greater understanding and appreciation of those documents that are the foundation of our democratic form of government.

Currently, more than 175,000 future leaders of our Nation are members of the 4,128 Boy Scout Troops sponsored by the American Legion. Since the Legion began sponsoring these troops, more than 1 million Boy Scouts have benefited from the wonderful moral and physical training which scouting gave them.

If baseball is America's national pastime, then the American Legion is one of the cornerstones of the country through its unequaled junior baseball program.

This largest organized, teenage activity in the Nation started in Milbank, S. Dak., in 1925. It became a national program in 1926. During the past 40 years, at least 30 million boys have played American Legion junior baseball.

Nearly 20,000 league teams take part annually in this program. More than 1 million boys play American Legion junior baseball each year. In addition to the 20,000 teams playing in league competition, other teams are sponsored by Legion posts to give more boys a chance to play junior baseball. This accounts for the total of 1 million boys.

American Legion junior baseball has been the proving grounds for the major and minor leagues. Since World War II it has given the major leagues 60 percent of their players. Last year alone more than 364 players on the 16 major league teams were graduates of American Legion junior baseball.

But this is an incidental benefit of the program. The real value of American Legion junior baseball and the reason the Legion spends upward of $1,200,000 each year on this activity is that it teaches young Americans the importance of teamwork and of sportsmanship as one of the cornerstones of good citizenship.

These are but some of the unpublicized, unselfish, day-to-day programs of the American Legion.

They do not rate headlines. But they do prove that the American Legion is one of the greatest forces for good our Nation has ever known.

The American Legion fights hard for what it believes in. But it fights fairly. And win, lose or draw, it continues to carry out its many programs of service for God and country.

If every organization which comes before the Congress in support of or opposition to one bill or another were doing as much, you and I could rest easy about the future security and welfare of our Nation.

The Right To Dissent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the deportment of many of the witnesses that appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee last week is being viewed with a growing disgust throughout the Nation, as is evidenced by the following editorial from the Johnson City, Tenn., Press-Chronicle:

"TRAITORS" IS THE WORD

The right to dissent is guaranteed by the Constitution, but treason is being committed in our day in the name of dissent.

Thus assorted malcontents, screaming about their "rights," are presuming to impede activities of the armed services by blocking troop trains, tearing up draft cards and spitting on their country's flag.

Within the past few days, we have seen this ilk in riotous action as it disrupted orderly procedure of a committee of Congress.

At the height of the disorder, Chairman EDWIN MILLS of the House Un-American Activities Committee castigated those whose despicable conduct makes mockery of their citizenship. Referring to demonstrations against the armed forces, he said: "In my humble opinion, people who do these things fall short of loyalty to the United States. Let's call them what they are—yellow-bellied cowards."

The chairman should have used a stronger word—"traitors." No lesser term adequately portrays the rabble that now pours contempt on the country and its institutions. Traitors they are, and they should be dealt with as traitors.

If our laws in this regard are not now adequate, they should be strengthened. Those who live under the protection of this country owe it at least a modicum of loyalty. If they cannot give that modicum, let them depart forthwith to Moscow, Peking, Hanoi or some other communist paradise of their choosing.

A-Power Costs Decreasing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated previously I intended to do, I am continuing to submit articles and other information concerning the rapid strides in nuclear power development, particularly in the New England area. I am presenting these in the interest of keeping the membership informed as completely as possible on pertinent electric power matters before the House is called upon to consider a request for additional funds for the Dickey-Lincoln School hydroelectric project in Maine.

It seems quite clear to me that, especially in view of the extensive nuclear power program progressing in New England, it will take a considerable amount of additional information to try to justify Dickey-Lincoln before we can reasonably be expected to pass judgment on more Federal funds for this project. In that regard, please consider the following:

THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

Summary of remarks of William Webster, Chairman and Chief Executive of New England Electric System and President of Yankee Atomic Electric Company, before the Workshop on Nuclear Power, 19th annual conference of Financial Analysts Federation, New York Hilton Hotel, May 22, 1966:

Nuclear plants are now completely competitive with fossil fuel plants in most areas of the United States. They have many more points of similarity to conventional plants than they do differences. Nucelar plants to be procured in the 1970-80 decade may be expected to have slightly higher capital and over-all fixed operating costs than will fossil plants but these will be more than offset by their very much lower fuel costs.

Nuclear plants are proving reliable, dependable, easy to handle, and are increasingly gaining acceptance as the "good neighbors" that they are.

In the decade 1970 to 1980, a large portion of the over 250-million kilowatts of new capacity will be nuclear. And by 1980, over 100-million kilowatts of nuclear power will be in operation.

Fast breeders should be both economically and technically feasible around 1980. This probability makes it possible that advanced converters, despite their attractiveness, may be caught in a squeeze between water reactors and the lower cost fast breeders.

Three facts should be recognized in connection with costs.

1. Unit costs of power from all types of thermal plants improve with increases in size, and the growing advantage that nuclear plants seem to have now will be accentuated for larger plant sizes.

2. An individual nuclear plant may be expected to improve its costs for a period of 5 to 10 years after start-up.

3. It seems probabl that, over a period of 10 to 15 years, successive generations of nuclear plants will be able to produce power at lower and lower costs.

In projecting expected power costs we can best think of several separate classifications:

1. For plants presently under construction (examples are Connecticut Yankee, Jersey Central's Oyster Creek Plant, Millstone), it seems that over-all power costs between 4.5 and 4.0 mills may be anticipated.

2. For plants that will be brought into service by 1975, it seems certain that costs around 4.0 mills will be attained and this figure will probably range down toward 3.5 mills.

3. For plants that will be in operation in the 1980–1990 period, it is generally anticipated that fast breeders or advanced converters may be expected to bring about costs below 3.5 mills for power at 90% use factor. A range of expected power costs between 3.0 and 3.5 mills is indicated by various studies.

Three other points were emphasized:

1. Attitudes toward nuclear power come in cycles of enthusiasm and discouragement. We are now in a strong "up" position and must be prepared for a following period of mild disenchantment.

2. The utility business particularly involves the carrying of base load and of peak demands of relatively shorter duration. Nuclear plants, with their extremely low fuel costs, fit admirably with pumped storage plants; and it is believed that the broad pattern of the future will be additions of these two types of power producers.

3. The recent huge order program of nuclear plants (15 or more in the last twelve months and a score of others under consideration) insures the thrust of nuclear power generation and removes the risk that a few individual instances of difficulty might slow it unduly.

[From the New York Times, July 8, 1966]

Growth Is Swift in Atom Power

The growth of nuclear power in the United States in outstripping even optimistic predictions, Glen T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said yesterday.

Mr. Seaborg told a National Association of Manufacturers' Conference on Industrial Science and Technology in Washington that, by 1980, reactor-produced fissionable plutonium "will be produced over the face of the globe sufficient for the potential production of a substantial amount of the world's electrical power, or alternatively sufficient for tens of nuclear weapons a day."

He said that in the United States, latest analysis indicate that by 1971 there will be more than 10 million kilowatts of installed nuclear generating capacity and up to 110 million by 1980.

Present facilities will be sufficient to meet the market demand through much of the 1970's, the A.E.C. chairman said. He added that during the latter part of the decade it would probably be necessary to begin construction of new uranium enrichment facilities.

[From the Boston Globe, June 9, 1966]

M.I.T. Expert: A-Plants To Cut New England Power Costs

(By Donald White)

MANCHESTER, VT.—Nuclear generating plants could solve the problem of New England's high cost of electricity by 1973, an M.I.T. expert said here today.

Dr. Manson Benedict told the mid-year gathering of the New England Council that construction of 11 large, efficient generating stations planned by New England power companies will cut costs by an average of two mills per kilowatt hour.

Average cost in New England currently is six mills.

About half the power generated by the 11 new stations will be nuclear, said Dr. Benedict who is head of M.I.T.'s Department of Nuclear Engineering.

"The cost of generating electricity in some of these nuclear plants will be around four mills a kilowatt hour. This will be lower than in any other New England power station and will be as low as the best coal-burning plants anywhere in the United States."

The M.I.T. man said New England has a splendid opportunity to improve its economy without the air pollution or ugliness that so often attends industrial development.

He warned his audience of 400 civic and business leaders to guard against over-zealous opposition to nuclear power which has developed in parts of the U.S.

Water-cooled reactors such as Yankee Atomic have operated for more than eight years without a single serious exposure to radiation to either operating personnel or general public, he noted.

Benedict predicted that all base-load power stations built in New England after 1973 will probably be nuclear. The reductions in electric rates "which these new plants will make possible will result in greater use of electricity in the home and industry."

He suggested power companies and public utility commissions establish conditions under which large industrial users of electricity, taking full output of adjacent nuclear plants, could be given wholesale electric rates as little over four mills as possible.

"This would attract electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries to New England in the same way that low cost electricity has at Niagara Falls and in the Tennessee Valley."

Another suggestion was that state planing commissions and industrial groups work together to make best use of waterfront sites, keeping the majority in their natural state while utilizing some for power plants and other industrial development.

Marine Corps Reserve Stamp

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster General Larry O'Brien delivered an outstanding address this morning at the Iwo Jima Memorial. Mr. O'Brien's speech was splendidly delivered and well received. I commend Postmaster General O'Brien's timely, much appreciated and superb address to the attention of the Congress and to the people of our country:

Address by Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien at the First Day Ceremony for the Marine Corps Reserve Stamp, Iwo Jima Memorial, Arlington, Va., August 29, 1966

I always find the dedication of a new postage stamp to be a significant moment, for stamps play a number of important roles in our free society. They are silent sentries that make our mail inviolate. They are inexpensive messengers that have the power to move communications many thousands of miles. They are diplomats whose credentials are honored by all civilized men. Occasionally, the stamp is something more, a reflection of what it is that makes us, as a people and as a nation, different from others, that special ingredient that enriches our lives and makes us what we are.

This morning we issue a stamp that captures a significant element in our national heritage. For though the Marine Corps Reserve is a half-century old, the spirit of the Marine Corps Reserve is the same that transformed citizens into soldiers during the dark days of our struggle for independence.

I would like to read to you a list of names, a list that is typically American in its diversity: Agerholm, Cafferata, Boyington, De Blanc, Gomez, Kraus, La Belle, O'Brien, Van Winkle, Vittori, Witek. . . . These names, sons of many lands, descendants of immigrants all, united here in their fierce commitment to freedom, are taken from the list of the citizen-soldiers of the Marine Corps Reserve who have received the Congressional Medal of Honor. These are but a few of the 59 Reserve Marines who have scaled the heights of courage and strength for ship, shipmate, and country ". . . at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty."

Also, I think it is particularly fitting that this ceremony be held here at the foot of this shrine of American courage, for in the single battle of Iwo Jima Marine Corps reservists reaped nearly half their total of Congressional Medals. They carved on the face of that volcanic island a record that will live as long as valor.

These men, and the hundreds of thousands of their comrades who fought America's battles, have made the reputation of the Marine Corps Reserve a noble one.

The sound of their bayonets being fixed signalled the pre-dawn moments before the attack at Bealleau Wood, the Aisne, St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne. And all Americans should know that the glory of Marine "devil dogs" on the Western Front was paid for in pain and death—for almost one-third of all Marines in France were casualties.

Their battle flags were in the van at the landing beaches at Guadalcanal, where the long march to Tokyo began, and at other crucial points along the way, points whose names stir our memories--Saipan, Okinawa, Bougainville, Tarawa, Iwo Jima. The flash of their guns reflected from the snows of bitterly contested Korean valleys, and the record of their courage against superior numbers of Chinese Communists at Sudong is as well known in Peking as it is at Camp Lejune.

And always the Marine Corps Reserve has commanded the air. The legend of their flying exploits begins in 1918 over the grey trenches of the Western Front and extends to this very moment, when all Americans can feel more secure because of the thousands of men in Marine Corps air units.

Today the role of the Marine Corps Reserve, always important to our defense, takes on added significance from the nature of modern war.

No longer can we expect long lead time between enemy aggression and our response.

Today, hordes of men, the "seas of bayonets" that once composed the irresistible force, fade before the technology of modern war: the missile, the giant transport plane, the prepositioned supplies, ordnance and transport, helicopters, battlefield communication via satellite and, above all, trained, ready men.

No longer can a raw recruit be given a quick course in close order drill, the manual of arms, a trip to the rifle pits, and a day's exercise in the art of close combat, and be expected to fight today's war.

We are now in a new dimension of warfare.

Today, when the instuments of war are characterized by quantum increases in power and speed, quality is infinitely more important than quantity—and this presents to America both advantage and challenge.

It offers us an advantage because though we form but a small segment of the world's population, our technology is capable of producing in enormous supply the complex instruments of modern war.

It poses a challenge because the desire for peace comes "naturally" to Americans, but the search for security in a partly hostile and wholly changing world compels great effort if we wish to survive.

In the world in which we live we have no choice but to maintain a military force capable of rapid response over great distances under many different combat conditions. Willingness to support such a capability, willingness, indeed, to "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship," to support progress in our military posture, is the price of survival.

And since our nation is a democracy, a government of and by, as well as for, the people, our paramount interest rests in the safekeeping of every citizen.

That is why this Golden Anniversary celebration is so important. During 50 years, the men of the Marine Corps Reserve have shown that they understand the duty of a citizen in a self-governing nation, that they understand the elemental fact of identity between national and self-interest.

Today we are physically equiped to meet any enemy—and one of our most potent weapons is the readiness of our reserve force. Certainly, the ability of the 4th Division/Wing Team to mobilize and deploy swiftly has enabled us to place much more strength on the line in Vietnam.

But are we mentally prepared? The Orient, from where the major threat to world stability arises today, stresses the value of patience. Patience is a most valued and effective weapon. The Hanoi regime fully expects that our resolve will be ground away by the pressure of time. Hanoi sees in dissent over our policy in Vietnam direct evidence that we are *not* mentally prepared. As the result of some dissenting voices here at home, Hanoi sees us as a nation of affluent summer soldiers and sunshine patriots, a land of contented consumers.

Well, I wish only that these misguided souls could have been in Des Moines, Iowa, recently to hear the President deliver a great speech that was clearly directed at Hanoi and Peking.

"As we meet here on the prairies, in the fertile black land of the great freedom-loving State of Iowa," the President said, "I want to remind you that in Hanoi, men who believe that they have more patience in the bank than we do, are watching and listening. They read our polls, even Iowa polls. They listen to our debates, even my speeches. They watch the results of our elections in every congressional district in the land. They see how perplexed some of our people are by the shadowy nature of guerrilla war. And they try to prey upon the compassion and the love of mothers and wives.

"They say to themselves. . . . 'If we only wait long enough. . . .'

And the President went on:

"I am confident as I speak to you tonight that they in their hearts know that General Westmoreland is succeeding in Vietnam and they cannot defeat him there. But they do look to Washington and to America to create enough dissidence in this country to defeat him here.

"How I do wish that I could talk to those men tonight," the President said. "I would like to say to them, 'It is easy to misread the polls. It is easy to misunderstand the meaning of a debate in a democratic society where we encourage difference of opinion and dissidence, and discussion. It is easy to misjudge the true nature of a diverse nation. It is easy to mistake our differences for weaknesses.'

"I would like to say this to those people yonder who seek to conquer by aggression:

" 'The American people, when they understand what is at stake, have never in their long and proud history run from their duty. And the American people will not run tonight.'

"I would say to them, if they are listening, that the American people have never left an ally in a fight. And we do not intend to abandon South Vietnam now."

To the President's words, I can only add that if these leaders in Hanoi would look at the record of the citizen-soldier of the United States Marine Corps Reserve, they would know that we have the winning combination of patience plus the ability to do a tough job quickly, effectively, honorably—and victoriously.

The men of the Marine Corps Reserve are Americans, drawn from the best of our country. Their qualities are American qualities. They reflect those powerful constructive forces that make us what we are; the same forces that carved this unique and brilliant country from a wilderness.

These men are Americans all: in their drive to preserve freedom, their fight to fulfill our commitments. They are totally American, in showing through action that we are a nation that keeps its word to friend and foe alike.

I am certain that the new generation of Americans now in the jungles of Southeast Asia will make the Communist Vietnamese understand that fact! And today, in issuing this stamp, we express the deep and sincere thanks of a grateful nation.

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It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

Appendix

Senator Winston Prouty: A Profile in Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the August issue of School Boards, as part of its series of articles on persons instrumental in forging educational policies, carries a profile of the distinguished ranking minority member of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Senator Winston Prouty of Vermont. Senator Prouty has been in the forefront in the enactment of legislation and programs for education of the handicapped, expansion of NDEA, education in the industrial arts, and other programs for both elementary and secondary schools and for the Nation's colleges and universities. He is a fitting successor to Justin Morrill of Vermont, author of the land-grant college program, whose Senate seat he now fills and is building a record which should make Vermont as fond of him as of his eminent predecessor.

I ask unanimous consent that the article may be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PROFILES IN EDUCATION

Senator Winston L. Prouty, a Vermont Republican, is the ranking member of his party on the Education Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

He is a friendly and constructive opponent of Administration proposals in the field of education. When the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was before the Senate last year, for example, Prouty offered the amendment to the ESEA that provides Title I and Title III aid for children with handicapped conditions.

"This specific exclusion (in the Administration's bill) troubled all members of the Subcommittee," he said when the bill was debated. "If an educationally deprived child is a child who is unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered him by the educational system, how can a handicapped child not be included in that definition? Are we to say that a healthy child from a socially disturbed home is educationally deprived, but not a child with muscular dystrophy from a normal home?"

He also attempted, without success, to raise the limit on family income in Title I from $2,000 to $3,000 per year. This year, the Administration proposed the same change for the 1968 fiscal year.

In the current Congressional session, Senator Prouty supported a more liberal Library Services and Construction Act than was proposed by the Administration, and he "heartily opposed" the reductions in the school milk and lunch programs that were recommended by the Administration.

"I find it difficult to understand how an Administration which supposedly understands the relationship between poverty and low educational attainment can make such a proposal," he told the Senate.

In 1964, Prouty sponsored the amendment to the NDEA that extended partial forgiveness of student loans to teachers in private schools. When the Higher Education Act was considered by the Senate last year, his amendment was adopted to extend loan forgiveness at the rate of 15 per cent per year to NDEA borrowers teaching in schools eligible for Title I aid under the ESEA.

Thus these teachers may qualify for 100-percent forgiveness of their NDEA student loans by seven years of teaching in a public or private school serving significant numbers of children from low-income families.

Prouty was also responsible for amending the Higher Education Act to make private school teachers eligible for fellowship aid.

The Senator was born in 1906 in Newport, Vermont. He is a graduate of Lafayette College and was a businessman before entering public life. He was mayor of Newport from 1938 to 1941 and was then elected to the State legislature.

After service in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1951 through 1958, he was elected and re-elected to the Senate. In addition to his position on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Senator Prouty is also the ranking Republican member of the Health, Education and Public Welfare Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia and the Subcommittee on Employment Manpower.

"Mr. President, living as we do in a time of rapid scientific technological innovation, it is often difficult for us to keep up with the changes going on about us," Prouty said in a recent speech to the Senate.

"Man has made more progress in this generation than in all the previous years of his existence on earth combined. And it is upon our educational institutions, more than any other, that we depend to help us adjust to these changes and to cope with the many persistent problems which accompany them."

Judge Wade McCree: Good Judicial Appointment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson recently announced the appointment of one of my most respected constituents, the Honorable Wade H. McCree, Jr., to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth District, which includes the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The vibrant reception of this appointment, only partially evidenced by comments of our Detroit dailies which I ask to include in the Record at a later point, justly honors Judge McCree but also commends our President for his recognition of the gifted abilities and the exceptional fitness for this office of this distinguished gentleman.

Born in Des Moines, Iowa, Judge McCree is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and received his LL. B. from Harvard. Four years in military service from 1942 to 1946, when he was discharged with the rank of captain, delayed the beginning of his private practice. The time was made up, however, in the swift recognition by Michigan citizens of the outstanding caliber, talents, and work of this gentleman.

In 1952, former Gov. G. Mennen Williams appointed him commissioner of Michigan's Workmen's Compensation Commission. He served in this post until 1954, when he was again selected by former Gov. G. Mennen Williams to fill out a Wayne County circuit court vacancy. He was subsequently elected to this office and served on the county bench until 1961. In 1961, our late President John F. Kennedy appointed him U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Michigan. Now, President Lyndon Johnson has given his recognition of exceptional public service through this pending promotion. That recognition includes the observation, I am sure, that Judge McCree's meteoric career achievements have not come from a restricted and relentless self-interest. He is a "Man of the Year" every year, his counsel and involvement sought in virtually every significant community endeavor and interest.

It is predictable, Mr. Speaker, that the presence of Judge Wade McCree on the U.S. Court of Appeals will enhance its highest qualities and provide the additional experience for service on an even higher level.

For the people of the 13th Congressional District of Michigan and for our entire community, I want to express our deep pride and honor in counting this distinguished and esteemed gentleman a friend and neighbor and devoted public servant. We claim him our contribution and a great contribution to the Nation and its welfare.

The articles follow:

[From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 17, 1966]

GOOD JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT

Wade H. McCree has the rare interweaving of intellectual strengths and human compassion that should adorn the title, judge.

While walking to work from Lafayette Park, a conversation with him may glide easily to a fine point in a habeas corpus application, the previous night's band concert or James Michener's latest book.

Those along his route know the judge. Merchants wave. Drivers offer rides which he invariably turns down. There's a brief, friendly chat as he picks up his New York Times at the Gratiot newsstand.

The time the walk is made to and from the Federal Building hasn't changed during the summer. The Federal Court continues to work a full day, unlike the many state courts which adopt shortened "summer hours."

When Judge McCree voices regret in leaving the U.S. District Court, it's more than a courteous nod to his colleagues. Under Chief Judge Theodore Levin, the court has become a model of enlightened jurisprudence. It has pioneered the broad use of appearance bonds, pre-sentence conferences among judges, the blind draw in assigning cases, the elimination of the need for court commissioners and the wide use of indeterminate sentences. The small backlog of cases on the federal docket also should serve as a model.

Judge McCree has been a natural choice for a wide range of voluntary legal, educational, civil rights and citizen activities. But he perhaps takes greatest satisfaction from a program, started himself; which provides scholarships for inner city high school graduates otherwise unable to afford college.

In naming Judge McCree to the Sixth District Court of Appeals, President Johnson has chosen a man who, through his knowledge and service to the law and to people, is richly qualified.

McCree Moves Up

"Nice guys finish last," a baseball chap once said, and there are numerous other bits of folk-wisdom to support the notion that diligence, character, courage and other like virtues count for little in this harsh world.

Elevation of Federal Judge Wade H. McCree to the U.S. Court of Appeals refutes such dismal counsel. McCree is a walking demonstration of all the things a gentleman and a good judge should be, including, on rare and nonjudicial occasions, the capacity of making small, human mistakes.

He is living proof, too, that the appointive method can produce a good judiciary. He got his start in quasi-judicial work with an appointment by then Gov. Williams to the Workmen's Compensation Commission; he first became a Wayne County circuit judge, too, by appointment from Williams.

President Kennedy named McCree a Federal district judge here in 1961, after seven years on the county bench, and in the five years since, as before, he has justified the confidence placed in him.

There can be no doubt that he will perform fully as well in this new assignment, a court second only to the U.S. Supreme Court in jurisdiction. The U.S. Senate, which must pass on the appointment, will find no dearth of testimony to that effect from his fellow-Detroiters.

A Supreme Court Type

(By Judd Arnett)

The promotion to the U.S. Court of Appeals couldn't have happened to a nicer guy—Judge Wade H. McCree.

Likewise, it couldn't have happened to anyone more qualified by training, by desire, by hard work, by love of the majesty of the law and the dignity of the bench.

During his career, Wade McCree has been a "lawyer's lawyer" and a "judge's judge," and here is a hope for the future—that someday he will be named to the United States Supreme Court, where he would be eminently qualified to serve with distinction and honor.

Conservatives Misled on Grand Canyon Dams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, many conservatives in the country are receiving a form letter from Mr. Barry Goldwater which raises the false issue of flooding the Grand Canyon, and then slides around the question of what damage will actually be done to the canyon.

Mr. Goldwater also brings in the 1,000 Hualapi Indians, which are charging the people of the United States over $30 million to build the dam. Surely we can find some way of helping impoverished tribes that does not damage the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Speaker, Bureau of Reclamation calculations prove that these dams are not needed for the projects now included in H.R. 4671. No one yet knows whether the dams will even be needed for the augmentation Mr. Goldwater mentions. Therefore, the dams should be stricken from the Colorado River Basin legislation.

I include Mr. Goldwater's letter as it appeared in the Cleveland Press and an excellent reply by Dr. Stephen Jett:

[From the Cleveland Press, Aug. 20, 1966]

Letters to the Editor—Barry Urges Building Grand Canyon Dam

It is inherent in the philosophy of the conservative to be concerned with conservation and preservation of nature and her works. It is because of this I write you.

We, in Arizona, have been falsely accused of asking Congress for a life-saving project to bring Colorado River water to the arid central valleys of Arizona which, in the words of our accusers would "inundate and flood the Grand Canyon."

Having practically lived in this canyon, photographed it, studied it and explored it for fifty years of my life, I would be the first one to object to any structure which would accomplish the above threat.

I assure you that Hualapai Dam, against which certain conservationists have raised much resentment, will not "flood," "ruin," or impair the beauty of the Grand Canyon. Hualapai Dam will be 150 miles downstream from El Tovar on the south rim of the Grand Canyon National Park where people see and know the Grand Canyon.

Close to 100 miles of the living river in Grand Canyon National Park itself would remain completely unaffected by Hualapai Dam or the lake behind it. The lake, far from impairing the beauty of the canyon, would add immeasurably to its accessibility and thus make it available to hundreds of thousands of people who would never be able to visit it under conditions as they are now.

The Hualapai Indians want the dam built so that they may become economically independent through development of the great recreation potential of the new lake on their impoverished reservation. There is little wildlife in the canyon, and what there is would not be destroyed in any event, and such geological and archeological points of interest as do exist would be more easily studied as the lake level rises when it is filled.

Revenues from the hydroelectric facilities at the dam are needed to make possible the augmentation of water supplies in the water-short Colorado River—the very lifeline of seven states in the Southwest.

If you believe what I say and would be willing to undertake a small task, I would appreciate it if you would write your congressman and urge him to support this project known as the "Lower Colorado River Basin Project" (H.R. 4671), on which many millions of people will depend by the year 1980.

Barry Goldwater.

Scottsdale, Ariz.

August 21, 1966.

Editor,
The Cleveland Press,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir: Barry Goldwater's letter to the Editor (Aug. 20) is so full of misrepresentations and errors that, as one who has devoted much study to this controversy, I feel that his letter needs to be challenged.

In his letter, Goldwater urges support of the Colorado River Basin Project and Hualapai Dam in the Grand Canyon. He accuses opponents of the proposed Grand Canyon dams of falsely contending that the dams would "inundate and flood the Grand Canyon." No one has been claiming that the reservoirs would fill the canyon from brim to brim, but the reservoirs would total 148 miles in length and would be up to 660 feet deep. If that's not inundation and flooding, I'd like to know what it is. If covering up to nearly 700 feet of canyon wouldn't "impair the beauty of the Grand Canyon," I'd like to know what would.

In the expanded form of the letter, which Goldwater is circulating to major Republican contributors, he states that the reservoirs will not be in the National Park at all. But the fact is that inundation would occur through the entire 39-mile length of Grand Canyon National Monument and will penetrate the National Park along 13 miles of its border, destroying the integrity of our National Park system. Goldwater gives a figure for the depth of the water that is nearly 200 feet too low. He also states that the reservoir wouldn't be visible from any presently developed viewpoint. This is false, since the major view accessible by car in Grand Canyon National Monument, at Toroweep Overlook, would be drastically affected by the reservoir.

Goldwater paints a picture of Hualapai reservoir as providing access to the heart of the Canyon. Aside from the fact that the Canyon's heart would be drowned, high cliffs would restrict access to the reservoir to one or two points.

Even though the Hualapai Indians have been bought off to cooperate, the Navajo Indians, who own one bank of Marble Canyon reservoir site, strongly oppose the dams. In his letter, Goldwater carefully avoids mention of the proposed Marble Canyon Dam; even he has admitted elsewhere that he'd hate to see that part of the Grand Canyon dammed.

Goldwater's contention that the rising reservoir would facilitate study of the archaeology and geology is patently ridiculous since they would, in a very short time, be entirely covered and unavailable for study.

Finally, Goldwater states that revenues from this power dam would pay for water importation into Arizona, but independent experts have shown that the ¾ billion dollar dams are likely to be economic burdens to the project.

Goldwater writes, "If you believe what I say . . . write your Congressman." If you don't believe what he says, write your Congressman anyway—fast—urging that dams not be built in the Grand Canyon.

Sincerely,

Stephen C. Jett,
Assistant Professor of Geography.

How Women Fight Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD Mr. Speaker, the growing problems of rising prices and inflation will not be solved by wishing they would go away. It is not enough for the Government to admonish housewives to be more selective in their purchasing. It is not enough for the Government to urge business and industry to reduce spending. The Government must take the initiative and demonstrate to the American people that it too is able to live within its means.

I introduce for the RECORD an article from a recent edition of Chicago's American which discusses the rising cost of food. The American article follows:

COSTS SQUEEZE WIVES' BUDGETS: HOW WOMEN FIGHT PRICES

(By Judith Holschlag)

"We just came from the grocery store," said Mrs. George Egofske. "I think I'll sit down and cry."

The Egofskes are a typical American family. They have a ranch-style home in Park Forest, where he is football coach and athletic director at Rich High school. They have six children, ranging in age from 3 to 9.

Since all the Egofskes like to eat three times a day, they also have a typical American grocery bill, it's big, and it's steadily getting bigger.

"Everything has just gone up tremendously lately," said Mr. Egofske, "Meat is especially high—everything from lunch meat to steak is more expensive. We eat hamburger and hamburger and more hamburger. It's not cheap, but it's cheaper than other things.

"Bacon is out of sight, I used to pay 59 cents a pound for it. Now if I'm lucky I can find a sale on it occasionally for 79 cents, and that's not the brand we prefer.

"We are eating much less pork in general, I used to fix pork chops once a week—now it's once a month, when they run a special on them at the grocery store.

"Chicken has gone up about 10 cents a pound, but it's still more reasonable than a lot of meat. I cook chicken quite a bit," she said.

Rising prices on everything from butter to lettuce have Mrs. Egofske and other housewives across the country up in arms.

Food prices soared by 6.2 per cent in the year through April, stayed at about that level during the next two months, and rose again in July.

The Bureau of labor statistics' consumer price index rose .4 per cent during July, to 113.3. This means it costs $11.33 to buy what cost $10 in 1959.

The department of agriculture recently reported the cost of feeding the American family had risen 5 per cent from the level a year ago. Dairy products and some fresh fruits and vegetables are especially costly because of this summer's drouth. Hot weather sent egg production down, and egg prices jumped 5.5 per cent in July.

"Eggs have gone up so much. I'm getting medium ones instead of large," said Mrs. Egofske. "There's a 12-cent difference in a dozen.

"I'm using powdered milk as much as possible, both for cooking and drinking," she said. "I sometimes mix it with regular milk, but we just can't afford all regular milk. I use about eight gallons of milk a week. I was paying 79 cents a gallon at the beginning of summer. We bought it today at the grocery store and it was 93 cents a gallon.

"There's been a big jump in the price of ice cream, too—we were paying 65 cents a gallon a couple of weeks ago, and we paid 75 cents today. That's not the best brand, either. I was talking to an ice cream salesman, and he said he expected it to go up to $1.20 a gallon. I hope not, or the kids will never taste it," she said.

Mrs. Egofske said that about one-fifth of her family's income goes for food, and she thinks the percentage is rising. "We paid $17 for the groceries we got today," she said. "The same things would have cost only $15 a couple of months ago."

Fresh fruits and vegetables, usually plentiful and inexpensive in the summer, have stayed high this year. "Lettuce is 33 cents now," said Mrs. Egofske. "I quit buying celery and carrots awhile ago because they were expensive and not very good.

"I usually do all my shopping in the same store, because it's too hard to take the children around to several places looking for bargains. Today we did go to a produce stand, but we were disappointed. The tomatoes were a little cheaper than those in the store, but they were also in pretty bad condition," she said.

Nonfood items in the grocery store have gone up in price too, said Mrs. Egofske. "I don't know why laundry soap is more expensive, but it is," she said. "Even toilet paper is higher—I was paying 32 cents, and today it was 34 cents."

Altho food price increases hit closest to home with the average family, they are also the costs most difficult to cut. People have to eat and when not just a few but most prices are going up, there is little choice for buyers.

"The customers holler a lot, but they're still buying the same things they always did," said the manager of a Chicago supermarket.

"They're yakking right now about dairy products going up. But we're still selling cheese and milk and ice cream, same as ever. People get used to eating things, they're not going to change because of a few cents difference."

Several other supermarket managers and clerks agreed. "We're selling a little more powdered milk than we used to, and our own store brands of canned goods are going faster than other brands because ours are cheaper," said a Des Plaines manager. "There's not a lot of difference in what they're buying, tho. People complain but they're eating as good as they ever did."

The bureau of labor statistics says much of the rise in the consumer price index has been caused by increased charges for nonfood items. Prices have gone up on everything from clothing to haircuts and medical services.

The Egofskes have especially noticed the increase in clothing costs. "Children's clothing is so much more expensive than it used to be," said Mrs. Egofske. "Little shirts I used to get for $2 cost $3 now. We are feeling the grocery bills more because we buy more food than clothing, but they're both higher priced."

The Egofskes are buying their home, so possible property tax increases, not rent hikes, are a source of concern. And one item that increased nationally by 5 per cent last year, doctor bills, is still a bargain as far as the Egofskes are concerned.

"We've lived in Park Forest eight years, and there's been no noticeable change in our doctor's charges," said Mrs. Egofske. "Doctors are the most reasonable people around."

Families probably will not find it much easier to balance their budgets in the near future, experts say. As the price of one commodity goes up, it tends to push up the prices of other commodities.

With business booming because of the war in Viet Nam and anti-poverty spending at home, unions feel safe in demanding bigger pay raises and striking to get them. Employers offset wage increases by raising prices of their products.

The higher prices mean a higher cost of living and more demands for pay raises to make up for it. Government efforts to slow down the spiraling effect thru tighter credit lead to higher interest rates, adding another increase to the costs of doing business.

And families like the Egofskes feel the result when they go to a supermarket or a clothing store.

PRICES GOING UP

What's next to go up in price?

Probably new cars, say experts, because of higher material costs and because of new safety features installed at government insistence. The consumer also will find himself paying more for his car because interest rates on loans have gone up.

Other consumer durable goods, such as refrigerators, are likely to go up, as a result of increased costs of materials and labor.

Clothing costs will rise, with shoes increasing $1 or $2 a pair, men's medium-priced suits up $5 or more, and children's clothing up 20 per cent.

Non-food supermarket items, such as soaps, will go down. Food items will continue to climb.

A sharply declining supply of livestock feed grains, a smaller hay crop this year, and the continuing effects of the summer's drouth are expected to mean that meat and milk will keep going up. Butter, too, will be more expensive.

L.B.J. Talks, Taxpayers Shudder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, for the past several weekends the American taxpayer has been footing the bill for a series of expensive trips around the Nation in order that the President may campaign for his embattled Democrat Members of Congress.

Maintaining the fiction that the trips are nonpolitical is the gimmick through which the President sticks the public with the bill for his high-style electioneering.

The President has proved himself a very generous big spender with everyone else's money and his solution to all of the Nation's ills, and the rest of the world, is to throw another billion or two around and maybe the problems will disappear.

Johnson ignores the fact that his roaring inflation has all but sparked the cost of living out of sight and is daily deleting the worth of the American dollar.

The President's sorry performance is not going unnoticed in the Nation's press and the Richmond, Ind., Palladium-Item has put its editorial finger on the Johnson junketeering.

In order that all Members of Congress be apprised of how the L.B.J. activity is observed in Midwestern America, the Palladium-Item editorial is included. It follows:

L.B.J. TALKS, TAXPAYERS SHUDDER

Every time President Johnson makes a speech or takes a "nonpolitical" swing through some territory where Democrat support must be strengthened, the taxpayer clutches at his wallet in alarm. He has good reason to do so.

What do you want? Have no fears. The government will provide it. That in a nut-shell is the Lyndon B. Johnson approach not only to the problems of this country, but to many of those over the world.

A week or so ago President Johnson virtually doubled the U.S. goal for a rise in Latin America's living standards. This is to be accompanied under the Alliance for Progress program for hemispheric economic growth.

The United States already has pumped some $6 billion into that organization but, as President Johnson proclaimed in his most grandiose manner, "We have only begun to meet the needs of the day."

The President didn't say how all this is to be accomplished, while fighting an undeclared war in Viet Nam, trying to eliminate poverty from the American scene, and sending other billions overseas in various forms of foreign aid. Money seems to be no problem.

The President promised 20 American republics: "Move boldly along this path (of joint action) and the United States will be at your side."

Who is to be at our side if, or when, we run out of money?

In his latest whirlwind tour through some touchy political territory in the East, which was designated "nonpolitical" so that the government could pick up the tab, President Johnson made some more sweeping promises. One was to "take the profit out of poverty."

No one will take issue with the President's observation that "it's wrong for some people to line their pockets with the tattered dollars of the poor." But what the President conveniently overlooked is that in these days of inflation, the dollars of all of us are pretty well "tattered." They are buying less and less.

If President Johnson is really serious about taking the profits out of poverty, we have a suggestion. He can start by whacking the fat salaries of the highly paid administrators of the Office of Economic Poverty.

A good percentage of the funds for that project goes toward high salaries and other administrative costs long before the money ever filters down to the level of those it is supposed to help.

That was hardly what the President meant when he pledged to "take the profit out of poverty" but it's something he could well keep in mind.

De Gaulle in Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is well for us to observe the interesting "French Go Home" reaction that General De Gaulle is receiving in Africa. I feel the editorial comment which appeared in the August 29 issue of the Sun Times is especially pertinent:

DE GAULLE IN AFRICA

It has been widely speculated that French President Charles de Gaulle would use the Cambodian stop on his present tour to step up his denunciation of U.S. policy in Viet Nam. Little attention had been paid to the first visit on his itinerary: French Somaliland, a tiny but strategic French territory threatened with absorption by neighboring Somalia, which is being aided by Russia.

Somalis who want independence did not overlook the General's visit, however. They greeted him with banners and shouts of 'French go home.' Authorities responded with force, escalating quickly to companies of Foreign Legionnaires. Riots broke out.

De Gaulle canceled a speech and at home the French public worried about his prestige. Perhaps the French also recalled the parallel with Viet Nam where De Gaulle has said foreigners should go home.

Russia Runs Pilot Class for Hanoi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson asserted in Idaho Falls August 26 that the Russians today have "a very large stake" in bringing peace to southeast Asia and thereby reducing the hazard of nuclear war.

Apparently the Russian Communists do not thus far recognize this stake and, in fact, they are conducting long-range operations against us. In this connection, by unanimous consent, I introduce in the RECORD an article about a school on the soil of Soviet Russia itself for training Vietcong pilots to shoot down our planes.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 29, 1966]

RUSSIA RUNS PILOT CLASS FOR HANOI—TRAINS NORTH TO FLY SUPERJETS, REPORTS DISCLOSE

(By Stephen E. Nordlinger)

Moscow, August 28.—The Soviet Union disclosed today that it was training North Vietnamese pilots at a Soviet airbase to fly supersonic fighters against United States aircraft.

Reports in three central newspapers said that one group of pilots had just finished a training course and returned to North Vietnam.

According to the article, another contingent is being trained. It said that veteran pilots of World War II were conducting the course.

The number in the classes was not disclosed but a photograph published in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, newspaper of the Young Communist League, showed at least 40 North Vietnamese pilots marching at the air base. They were dressed in Soviet-style uniforms.

BASE IDENTIFIED

Photographs in *Pravda*, newspaper of the Soviet Communist party, and *Red Star*, the defense ministry paper, showed the Vietnamese pilots standing beside MIG 21's, the Soviet superjet fighters.

The article said the men were being trained at the "Bataisk Military-Aviation School," which they identified merely as one of the Soviet Unions oldest air academies.

One clue to the identification was given, however, in the article in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. The paper quoted a Vietnamese lieutenant as having said in a graduation speech that Colonel Vladimir M. Komarov, a Soviet cosmonaut, had studied combat flying at the school.

Two years ago, after Komarov's space flight with two other Russians, *Pravda* disclosed that he had been graduated from the Bataisk Military-Aviation School in 1949.

NEAR SEA OF AZOV

Bataisk is a town seven miles southeast of Rostov on the Don in the south of the Soviet Union near the Sea of Azov. An airbase there is said to be used for the advanced training of Soviet fighter pilots.

The disclosure of the training program occurs at a time when several dispatches from Vietnam in the Soviet press have indicated that Vietnam intends to engage more actively in air combat with United States planes.

Most of the American planes that have been shot down thus far have been attacked by conventional antiaircraft weapons or Soviet antiaircraft missiles.

The photographs of North Vietnamese pilots beside the MIG 21's may indicate that the Soviet Union plans to send some of their supersonic fighters to North Vietnam for use against the high-speed United States planes.

SLOWER PLANES USED

The Vietnamese fighters that have engaged in battle with the United States planes have mostly been the slower MIG 17's. Several of these more vulnerable planes have been shot down.

The Soviet Union may also intend to supply North Vietnam with MIG 23's, all-weather interceptors that closely resemble the MIG 21's.

This was indicated by the article in Komsomolskaya Pravda, which said that the Vietnamese pilots trained here would be able to "fly at any altitude and in any weather."

All-Star Football Game Played in San Fernando Valley's First Regional Stadium

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. CORMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently attended a football game in my congressional district in suburban Los Angeles, which surpassed even the spectacular California New Year's Day Rose Bowl game in the fine spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm shown. The occasion was the first annual all-star football game at Birmingham Stadium—the San Fernando Valley's first regional stadium.

The community initiative and effort went into the building of this stadium should serve as an inspiration for the entire Nation.

The Birmingham Stadium story began in 1953 when the old Birmingham Paraplegic Hospital was acquired by the Board of Education for $1. The results of this purchase proved that Birmingham High School was inspired with the same never-say-die spirit as the Birmingham Hospital. For it was through the efforts of the students, parents and faculty of this school that the drive to build a badly needed valley stadium on the grounds of the old hospital was begun.

In 1961 the Birmingham High School Dad's Club organized to help the students and faculty of the school raise funds for lights for the old high school stadium. However, it was soon apparent to this far-sighted group that more was needed than new lights. A stadium large enough to hold Valley-wide events was becoming increasingly necessary as the population grew. The 60-mile round trip to East Los Angeles College for such functions was becoming more burdensome for a community equal in population to that of San Francisco and Oakland combined.

The Dads' Club soon organized the Birmingham Stadium Committee and a drive was held to raise funds for a valley regional stadium. The response to this drive is a credit to the people of the San Fernando Valley.

The Birmingham Stadium Committee had help and donations from civic groups, city and State officials, and citizens from Simi in the west part of the valley to Glendale and Burbank on the east part. Donations varied from the $25,000 from the Los Angeles Times fund to the $1 donations from a number of citizens.

Today, through the cooperative efforts of all valley residents, the stadium is a reality and it has, in addition to a 10,200 seating capacity, one of the finest lighting systems for night games, comparable to the best of any large college, an olympic-size track, electric scoreboard, and a 16-seat press box.

This is truly a valley project and the benefits will accrue to the whole community. Not only will all high schools and colleges be able to use the stadium and share the proceeds, but valley charities will also profit from having such a large area in which to hold outdoor events. The game I just attended was a charitable event held to raise money for an organization which serves the entire valley—the San Fernando Valley Association for Retarded Children.

This was, indeed, a significant game I attended at Birmingham regional stadium, for it represented the results that can be achieved when people of varied political, cultural, and economic backgrounds work together for the benefit of the entire community.

Our Goals in Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Edward W. O'Brien, of the Houston Post, on August 16 reviewed our future goals in space in an interesting and informative article citing the need for definition of our future national space effort. I commend this thoughtful article for your reading. The editorial follows:

Program Needed: Our Goals in Space

(By Edward W. O'Brien)

Washington.—If we do not know how to prevent race riots or cure cancer on our own planet, why should we spend billions to put men on the moon?

The question has often been asked and answered, but it does not die. It was the underlying doubt a few days ago among the 31 senators who voted, unsuccessfully, to make a modest reduction in the space agency's $5 billion budget for this year.

Even if the budget cut had been approved, there would have been little effect on this country's major goal to make a lunar landing by 1970. The United States is firmly committed to that objective, and with reasonable good luck will achieve it. But the size and direction of our space program after 1970 are far from decision, and the recent Senate debate was only a hint of what will transpire before the new space efforts are chartered with finality.

Already, the mighty industry-government team that has been mobilized for manned flight is tapering off. At the peak, employment was 400,000. By the end of next year, the total will be 200,000, and a year later, only 100,000. What the United States must soon determine is whether this unique assembly of brainpower and mechanical skill should be held together, or whether it should be applied elsewhere to better public advantage. If an intensive space program is to continue, what should be its goals?

In the hope of provoking calm discussion, the House Space Committee has published suggested answers by many of the best minds in and out of government. Their ideas differ on what our next set of objectives should be, but they agree the basic national decisions, whatever they are, should be reached very soon so that the present momentum will not be lost, and the technological base built at immense cost will not be dissipated.

In the House committee's report, a challenging glimpse of the future is offered in behalf of McDonnell Aircraft Corporation by David S. Lewis, the president.

For generations and centuries to come, he said, the central scientific questions facing men will be the origin and evolution of the earth, planets, sun, stars, and galaxies; the origin and evolution of life; and the understanding of the dynamic processes that shape man's terrestrial environment.

Focusing down on the next 30 or 40 years, Lewis said the United States should reach these goals—a long-duration manned earth-orbiting laboratory, manned flights past Mars and Venus, a manned laboratory based on the moon, manned laboratories in the solar system, and a manned expedition to Mars.

Lewis left no doubt he sees "one or all" of these goals as "achievable and useful." He wants the government to announce its selection of goals so that scientists and technicians can go to work and develop the needed hardware systems.

It is less than nine years since the unforgettable Saturday morning when the Russians launched Sputnik I and jolted Americans out of their complacency. Now we discuss space flights lasting for years not as a distant and precarious goal but as certain deeds if we so choose.

Indian Givers?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, there is an old phrase that has been handed down through the years. Why, I never was exactly certain because I have never found the Indian people to be what is commonly known as "Indian givers."

There is, however, a serious possibility that this great Government of ours may turn out to be an "Indian giver." When the Guam Organic Act was passed, it was passed by Congress under the agreement that we must demonstrate to the world that we mean what we say when we talk about giving underprivileged persons the right of franchise and the right to govern themselves.

Under the authority of the organic act, the voters of Guam elected a legislature. That legislature passed a right-to-work law. The Governor, appointed by the President, vetoed the bill. The legislature then passed it over his veto and the Governor certified the bill to the President to either sustain the legislature and honor the will of the legislature and the voters of Guam, or to tell the world by veto that the United States is an "Indian giver"—that we give authority and then take it away.

The world will be watching the decision of President Johnson.

The Salt Lake City Deseret News recently carried a well-considered editorial on this subject. I have asked unanimous consent to insert it at this point:

The fate of a bill to provide a Right to Work law for the territory of Guam has come into President Johnson's hands at an awkward moment.

The situation has arisen because the Guam Legislature passed the measure banning compulsory union membership throughout the territory over the veto of the governor. When any measure is passed over the veto of the territorial governor, it's up to the President to approve or disapprove it.

President Johnson and the Democratic-controlled Congress already are in trouble with organized labor for failing to repeal section 14–b of the Taft-Hartley Law allowing states to enact their own Right to Work laws if they see fit.

Moreover, with no presidential votes to be gained on Guam, it's understandable that the pressures to get the President to veto the Right to Work bill may be hard to resist.

But the politics of an issue is one thing, and its merits are often quite something else. In making up his mind about the Guam legislation, President Johnson also should weigh the following factors:

The very failure of the 14–b repealer to be pushed through Congress despite heavy Democratic majorities in both houses is a pretty good indication that most Americans aren't willing to have compulsory unionism foisted off on the country.

Indeed, public opinion polls have repeatedly shown that the vast majority of Americans favor the Right to Work principle. So do most rank-and-file union members.

In thinking that way, the citizens have made a sound judgment. Statistics from the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Commerce show that Right to Work states lead the nation in the creation of new jobs in business and industry, in wage improvement in industrial jobs, and in producing new wealth and personal income.

More important, individual citizens are quite capable of making up their own minds about whether or not they want to join a union. Well-run unions perform some useful services, and if a man chooses to join one that's fine. But there's no justice in depriving a man of his livelihood just because he is deprived of his union membership, which can happen under compulsory unionism.

If the Guam legislation is decided strictly on its merits as it should be, the conclusion is inescapable: The Right to Work bill should be allowed to become law.

Ray Goodrich Brought Stature to the Bush Leagues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the story of Ray Goodrich is not a unique one. I have no doubt it has been repeated many times over and, in spirit at least, is something of a classic for would-be heroes who were never quite able to get their light from under the proverbial basket.

Ray Goodrich was a baseball player. And I am sure there never was a more devoted, dedicated ballpayer in the history of the game, in or out of the big leagues. He played it hard and he played it exceptionally well. His personal tragedy is, perhaps, that he played it too well. His love of the game was doomed to be an unrequited love, and his association with it never brought him the glories and fulfillments that lesser men have known.

Ray played in a place seldom explored at that time by major league scouts. His skills would have earned him a place on any major league team then or now. But it was his fate to labor unknown and unfound.

The records he established will never be enshrined in the Baseball Hall of Fame, and will never make conversation for any hot-stove league outside his native Pittsfield, Mass. But there are old timers in Pittsfield who remember Ray, both as a player and later as an inspiring coach for the youngsters who followed him on the sandlots and school yards of western Massachusetts. And their memories have sparked many an exciting trip through the world of what might have been.

Recently, Ray Goodrich passed away. Death came at the untimely age of 49, providing perhaps a final irony for a man who lived life to the fullest, but for whom life fell somehow short in matching his investments.

The Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield recently published a fine tribute to Ray Goodrich. The column was written by my good friend and sports editor for the Eagle, Mr. Roger O'Gara. Appearing in the Eagle on August 18, 1966, it outlines some of the highlights of Ray's career and suggests some measure of the impact Ray has had on local competitive sports in western Massachusetts.

In a day of such fantastic bonuses and salary inducements offered to potential young stars, it is ironic indeed to recall that Ray Goodrich was a man who could have brought glory to any major league team, but whose destiny held him forever under the shade of obscurity. He brought a new and lasting stature to the bush leagues.

Under unanimous-consent procedures, I now place in the RECORD the Berkshire Eagle's final tribute to Ray Goodrich.

The article follows:

RAY GOODRICH

(By Roger O'Gara)

In the hard times summer of 1933, Pittsfield City Baseball League managers bothered by nuisance visits from 16-year-old aspirants tersely would suggest that the kids try the morning playground leagues. This company was stirctly too fast for fuzzy cheeks. This was an all-men's operation. It was, that is, until slight, shy Ray Goodrich came down from The Hill, the beloved neighborhood running for a few blocks off Onota Street. In the next 20 years, this popular fellow, gone now at 49, touched every amateur and semipro level of the sport he loved.

Apple-cheeked Ray was the darling of the thousands who wolfed their evening meals on hot summer nights to get down to the Common. Thus, we read on July 19, 1933, "Ray Goodrich earlier in the same inning knocked down Kulis' tremendous smash, and forced Knappe at second. The 16-year-old third baseman was given a great hand."

This was from a story reporting the FMTA's 4–2 win over the Polish-Americans. Ray started as a third baseman, but soon he was playing shortstop. He was the Mark Belanger of his day, ranging wide and throwing bullets to first base.

He competed in football, basketball and baseball at Pittsfield High and Coburn Academy, then sat out several years before he entered Fordham University. He captained Jack Coffey's Rams as a senior.

In the interim, he played with the best semipro teams for miles around. He was with the famed Troy's Garage team of West Stockbridge in 1935 for a time, but left to play for the Bennington (Vt.) Generals of the Northern League. He returned to Troy's in 1941. These teams six summers apart were the best the colorful Deputy Sheriff Garrett F. Troy ever had.

In 1938, Ray led the City League in batting with an average of .427 for McCaty's Jewelers. He played with many teams over the years, because he never could get enough of the sport. In the twilight of his career, he had fun playing for his friend Buck Sullivan at New Lebanon.

If out-of-the-way fields had been scouted as extensively then as now, Ray would have been a pro and a high-ranking one. For the guy had everything, spirit, ability and intelligence. His arm was exceptional. He could bring heavy wood on the ball for a short man.

He had one small chance for a pro tryout, but declined because an older friend, who also was invited, thought the site was too distant. Offers weren't what they are today. He was told that if he would travel to Durham, N.C., he would receive a shot on the minor league team there. The pay was $100 a month, take it or leave it, and get there on your own.

As he grew older, it was natural that he should go into coaching. He turned out several strong American Legion teams, but his best records were compiled at the helm of Pat Cioffi's Brass Rail Restaurant representative clubs. He piloted Brass Rail in 1949 to the All-America amateur tournament championship at Johnstown, Pa.

Brass Rail lost its first game, then had to win six straight to take the title in the double elimination competition.

Washington, D.C., was the opponent in the finals. Ray was hesitant about making a pitching choice. In a masterful stroke of logic, he finally put it up to the men who should know—the pitchers.

He polled them a half-hour before game time. One fellow thought he might like to try it. Another wasn't sure whether his arm was up to it.

At long last, he came to brash Al Goerlach. Looking Ray straight in the eye, Al said, "I'm going nine."

"That's it," said Ray. "You're my boy."

Goerlach's confident acceptance of the big assignment seemed to ignite Brass Rail. The Pittsfield team whacked Washington 15–1 for the crown.

After that, Ray played a key role in Clem Farrell's introduction of Little League to the area. He held several Little League administrative posts, and he gave freely of his time to the work.

Even in his final illness, he followed baseball closely. It has been some time since he attended a game, but he read avidly. For he always said that while he could tolerate basketball, and football, these games were only something to do before and after the baseball season.

Who's to Blame?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH HARVEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I include in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the August 30 issue of the Wall Street Journal entitled "Who's to Blame?"

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Since no one publicly professes any liking for inflation, no one wants to be blamed for it. The result is some fairly frantic buck-passing by labor leaders, Federal officials and businessmen.

When President Johnson met with the press the other day, for example, he seemed to see inflation villains almost everywhere except in his own administration. Among them were union officials: The administration is "hopeful," he said, that "we can appeal to those who set standards on wages to keep their wage increases within the reasonable bounds" of increases in productivity.

It's certainly true that wage increases put upward pressure under prices, and it would be nice if unions were always reasonable. But the mechanics' recent refusal to end the airlines strike until they got a boost considerably exceeding the one arranged by the White House should have been proof that unions won't always listen to Washington's appeals, reasonable or otherwise.

As a politician, moreover, the President surely realizes that union officials have political problems of their own. Any labor leader who tells his members that, in the national interest, they must cheerfully watch inflation nibble away at their paychecks simply isn't likely to be a labor leader very long.

In any case, the unions have Washington's word for it that they are by no means the only inflation culprits. For instance, there are the bankers, who keep pumping up bank credit by making loans to their customers. The President passed the buck to them, too; the banks, he said, should "not make loans unless the loan had demonstrable public interest."

This conjures up a rather strange banker-customer confrontation. "You're a fine fellow," says the banker, "and your credit rating is dandy. But tell me, just how will a mortgage loan on this split-level ranch house advance the general public interest?"

Bankers perhaps may be excused if they regard this sort of thing as, to put it mildly, somewhat unrealistic. It's possible that the Administration and the unions also may have their doubts, since they appear to be trying to put most of the blame for inflation on businessmen generally. Officials hope, the President said, for "self-restraint" on the part of those who manage profit-making businesses.

There is a sort of logic in this: Prices can't go up unless someone raises them. Furthermore, the unions argue, profits have risen a lot faster than wages in the years since 1960. In their view, this is proof positive that the chief inflation cause is the alleged greed of businessmen.

It will no doubt come as a surprise to some companies that profits are not supposed to get out of step with pay. In the 1950's, most of them painfully recall, profits actually fell while wages wended their way ever upward. Where were the union plaints then about the plight of the poor corporations?

Businessmen can point out that a portion of the recent profits has gone to repay investors, many of them small ones, for assuming precisely that risk—that profits won't keep pace with wages or anything else. Most of the remainder has gone back into businesses, to make them more efficient, capable of absorbing wage boosts without equivalent price increases.

Members of the general public, if they try to figure out who really is to blame for inflation, may find all this a little puzzling. They may even conclude that labor unions, bankers and businessmen are all at fault, and to some extent they would be right.

If they carry their thinking a bit farther, though, they perhaps will wonder whether prices actually could be rising so much if the supply of money for years hadn't been growing faster than the quantity of things money will buy. And neither labor unions nor businessmen nor bankers alone can create money; there the Government itself is in control.

Or, rather, the Government for a long time has appeared to be a bit out of control, inflating the money supply by living beyond its income and keeping credit ultra-easy. The Federal Reserve System, more or less against the wishes of the rest of Washington, now is tightening credit but the Administration, aided and even outdone by Congress, goes right on spending merrily away.

It's pretty easy, in sum, to figure where the buck-passing ought to stop. And unless someone there starts showing some of the restraint now being urged on everyone else, the public's buck eventually may not be worth enough to worry about.

Religious Society of Friends Appeal to the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the New York yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends—Quakers—has its meeting place at 15 Rutherford Place at the edge of my congressional district at 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.

This Quaker group comprises 72 meetings—or congregations—in New York State, northern New Jersey, and southern Connecticut, and claims a total membership of 6,795.

It is not in numbers but in friendship, graciousness, and humility that the Quakers have made their mark upon our society.

They are peacemakers who practice pacifism in a world that, unfortunately, never seems to be at peace, but they set a standard which hopefully someday will be accepted throughout the world. And so, even if we may disagree with them in any specific situation, we may trust their motives.

Currently, in the tradition of Friends, but in keeping also with the higher moral leadership of a Judeo-Christian heritage, which is "If thine enemy hunger, feed him," they have written to the President to ask his help in what they regard as an humanitarian effort.

As my colleagues ponder the question of future regulations in this field, it would be well to know that there is already legislation on the subject, and that it is not only those who oppose us, who may be subject to it.

Their letter to the President follows:

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING OF THE
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
New York, N.Y., August 22, 1966.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

MR. PRESIDENT: The New York Yearly Meeting, meeting in session July 22–29, 1966, Silver Bay, New York, has resolved to send shipments of medical relief supplies to the Red Cross Societies of North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. We have been moved to take this action out of Friends historic concern to extend humanitarian relief to all victims of war and violence irrespective of their political or religious persuasions.

In recent months individual Friends, Friends Meetings and Agencies have undertaken to open channels for the transmission of relief material to war victims in *all* parts of Vietnam. Friends have now succeeded in establishing such relief operations in South Vietnam, through the good auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

However, similar efforts to extend humanitarian relief to the suffering peoples of North Vietnam have encountered considerable difficulty. Friends seeking to mail GIFT parcels of humanitarian relief to the Red Cross Societies of North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front have experienced a wide variety of responses from local postal clerks ranging from irate rejection to routine acceptance. A visit and interview with Commerce Departmental officials in Washington, D.C., revealed that those parcels addressed to the Red Cross Society of North Vietnam had in all probability been confiscated by Postal or Customs Authorities without notification to the senders.

Despite such difficulties, some of our members have succeeded in sending token relief packages through to the North Vietnamese Red Cross Society with the assistance of Canadian Friends. Indeed, replies have now been received from the Red Cross in Hanoi and Friends in Canada verifying the existence of this channel for extending medical relief to people living in North Vietnam. No reply has yet been received from the Red Cross Society in Saigon.

These developments, coupled with the spiraling violence of the war and the ever-increasing burden of human suffering, have moved our Yearly Meeting to take corporate action in following up Friends earlier token shipments with more substantial amounts of humanitarian relief. We realize, of course, that all such shipments—token or otherwise—are in violation of existing Federal regulations and do very much regret the apparent necessity of having to choose between observing the laws of our land and remaining faithful to our religious convictions. Indeed we are hopeful that the communication of our moral dilemma in this matter may encourage you and other governmental officials to review the moral basis and authority of such restrictions on humanitarian relief, looking toward their modification.

The particular regulation in question (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 15, Chapter III, Section 371.21) is one which specifically forbids the sending of "Gift parcels addressed to an individual or to a religious, charitable or educational organization located in . . . Communist China, North Korea or the Communist-controlled area of Vietnam . . . if the President shall determine that such export makes a significant contribution to the military or economic potential of such nation or nations which would prove detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States." (50 U.S.C.A. Sec. 2023) We presume it is pursuant to this regulation that Postal Regulations have been issued forbidding the transmittal of packages to North Vietnam or the National Liberation Front without a special license from the Treasury Department. Before making further mailings, we intend to seek such a license.

Friends can appreciate the pressure under which you and other Administration officials responsible for the conduct of this war must be operating. We can understand our government's legitimate concern as to the strategic importance of the contents of any parcels sent to Vietnam by American citizens, and are quite prepared to cooperate with any reasonable procedures the government might establish for verifying the humanitarian character of these parcels.

We cannot, however, believe that humanitarian relief as such will ever prove "detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States." Indeed, we are convinced such demonstrations of humanitarian relief and regard for people in need are in the best tradition of the American and Judeo-Christian heritage.

Still, however the present administration may feel obliged to interpret and pursue the national interest, we cannot for our part permit such national restrictions to compel our estrangement from human need or intimidate us from fulfilling our responsibilities as children of God. So long as violence continues and people are brutalized, Friends will continue to make every effort to reach out, communicate and extend relief to all who suffer the tragic and inhuman consequences of war.

Today, as we act to extend relief to all the people of Vietnam, we must acknowledge the possibility that non-Communist South Vietnamese, just as Communist North Vietnamese, may use our relief in some measure to bind up the wounds of some who will join or rejoin the battle to kill, torture and terrorize their fellow man. Nevertheless, we feel bound to uphold our religious conviction historically shared with members of the medical profession the world over—that we cannot make our reverence for life conditional upon the ultimate use which he who is healed may choose to make of it.

These then, Mr. President, are several of the many dimensions of our present dilemma as responsible citizens and children of God. In sharing them with you, we have hoped that some way might be found to modify those regulations which now declare some members of the human family out of bounds to humanitarian relief. We would hope that you might take leadership in stopping the spiral of indiscriminate violence while opening channels for unrestricted relief—that the humanity of this great nation might not be lost in the heat of battle.

Our prayers are with you as you ponder such decisions.

LEE STERN,
Chairman, Peace in Vietnam Committee,
New York Yearly Meeting.

A Chariton, Iowa, Housewife Replies to the Tired American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BERT BANDSTRA
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that most of my colleagues have had occasion to read a widely reprinted editorial entitled "A Tired American Gets Angry," in which the author expresses his frustration with many of our current problems.

The editorial, however, does not offer any constructive solutions, which is the logical way to deal with problems. I do not think "A Tired American" has contributed much to public enlightenment and, very frankly, I am getting a little tired of seeing it reprinted.

I was therefore pleased that the Chariton Leader of Chariton, Iowa, decided to carry in its August 23, 1966, issue a refreshing editorial entitled "A Tired Housewife Gets Angry With a Tired American Who Is Angry and Tired of Almost Everything."

The editorial was written by Mrs. Art Krantz, a Chariton housewife who is tired of the old in spirit, tired of moaners and groaners and tired of the Tired American. I share her weariness.

As Mrs. Krantz points out, things are hardly as somber as "A Tired American" would have one believe. And I also agree with her suggestion that there are better ways to show thankfulness for being an American citizen than writing complaining, unconstructive editorials.

Mrs. Krantz is to be congratulated for writing her reply to "A Tired American," and the Chariton Leader is to be commended for publishing it. The editorial follows:

A TIRED HOUSEWIFE GETS ANGRY WITH A TIRED AMERICAN WHO IS ANGRY AND TIRED OF ALMOST EVERYTHING

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Chariton Leader last week chanced to reprint an editorial from a Luverne, Minn., newspaper which has been receiving wide publication in the American press. Titled "A Tired American Gets Angry," the editorial expresses exasperation with a long list of national ills.)

(Mrs. Art Krantz of Chariton takes exception to the Minnesotans' thoughts and has a rebuttal. We offer our editorial column to her today and suggest that perhaps Mrs. Krantz's "editorial" should enjoy the publicity and glory which has accompanied the "Angry" effort from the other side.)

I am tired, first of all, with the misuse of the phrase the "Ugly American." Has Mr. Alan C. McIntosh ever read the book? For shame. A publisher too. The ugly American has the symbol of truth among the superficial, hypocritical and mercenary leaders in Viet Nam—American, French and Vietnamese.

I am also tired of the old in spirit who are only tired because of all the troubles in the world—pickets, strikes, welfare, civil rights demonstrations, bigots, and greed. These problems are as old as time and as new as America. Why is he, a newspaperman, not moved to action, or at least compassion, by the troubled hearts and situations that lead to unrest? No, instead he writes a long, long list of gripes that unsuspecting readers wade through in hopes for some insight and guidance into the very problems he boringly enumerates. This is heresy when printed as an editorial comment. A newspaperman should be the last to throw up his hands in dismay. How dare he, in a position of leadership, imply that there is no hope.

I am tired of the moaners and groaners who see and hear nothing but the complainers here and abroad. (Maybe there is a feeling of kinship.) The Nassers and De Gaulles and other critics will ever be with us—or we might be unbearable. In spite of many serious mistakes in foreign aid and policy, more countries are successfully standing on their own now than ever dreamed of when World War II ended. There has been no World War III, though it has been a stormy twenty-five years, and communism has not prevailed.

I am tired of a man or woman in a privileged position who tells the youth of this country that long-haired boys and short-haired girls represent the new immorality and that old-fashioned virtues are associated with the crew cut and shoulder-length bob. Who is responsible for the morality of the youth? I'm afraid it is the Tired American. And if he refuses to try to understand the changes that are taking place, then the youth are on their own, with only the isms to guide them.

I am tired of the Tired American who has no patience with dissention in our government or for difference of opinion on what constitutes good literature and entertainment. Yet he applauds democracy and capitalism which respect individual rights and initiative. He should know there are strong facts in opposing the war in Viet Nam as well as favoring it. I don't care for Lenny Bruce and Norman Mailer either but an editorial into the reasons would be more enlightening to the public than another complaint.

But Mr. McIntosh has chosen to be a champion of the complainers, and there will be many to applaud him. He chooses to call to him all those who get a lump in their throats when they hear the "Star Spangled Banner" or hold back a tear when Old Glory reaches to top of the flag pole. I too get emotional about my country and its flag and music that represent it. But I don't bemoan every course this country has taken in the twentieth century. The Negro who dares to stand in the face of hatred or the Ugly American who represents our best abroad—whether in the Peace Corp or as a tourist—or the parents who strive to understand and guide their children, all are doing more to show thankfulness for being born an American citizen, in a nation under God, with mercy and justice for all, than all the Mr. McIntosh-type editorials—even if they reach one billion printings.

Crackdown on De Gaulle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KEN W. DYAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, there is a combination of great concern being manifested in our newspapers concerning the problem of French President Charles de Gaulle. I am receiving extensive correspondence on this subject.

As a veteran and with the American Legion here in Washington for their annual convention and remembering the sacrifices of our men in two World Wars, I think it is time we brought to the attention of the State Department the necessity of immediately requiring France to make payment on her debt to the United States.

I quote an editorial from the Washington Daily News of August 24, 1966:

CRACKDOWN ON DE GAULLE

(By Lyle Wilson)

A decent respect for the feelings of the American people requires that the Government of the United States speak up in response to the insufferable indignities heaped upon Americans by French President Charles de Gaulle.

The United States should speak up to Gen. de Gaulle in the language of money. That is a language all Frenchmen understand. While De Gaulle is ordering the United States and NATO off the premises, he should be reminded that France is greatly in debt to the United States in money and in blood. American casualties on French soil in two world wars surely have more than repaid the U.S. debt to France for aid against the British in the American Revolution. France aided the colonies then because England also was the enemy of France. American soldiers fought and died on French soil in two world wars because Germany also was the enemy of the United States.

Gen. de Gaulle now abuses the privilege of disagreement among allies. He ignores the claim of the common interest. This pompous man should be reminded that France is on the U.S. Treasury books for massive World War I dollar indebtedness. Unpaid interest and principal of this French debt amount now to approximately $4.7 billion.

Gen. de Gaulle's conduct, warrants reopening of debt negotiations with a demand that France pay up. France would not pay, of course. It is not likely that France would consent even to discuss the debt with representatives of the U.S. taxpayers.

But the demand for payment should be made and it should be repeated every day—in the United Nations, at presidential news conferencse and in the debate of Congress. There should be a persistent harassment of this Frenchman, who is so remarkable for his lofty disregard of American rights, American interests and American feelings.

France is not the largest World War I debtor. Great Britain's defaulted WW I debt to the United States is close to $7 billion. But the British have been loyal friends and allies even tho impoverished, all but internationally bankrupt. France, on the contrary, is rich again. French gold holdings are second only to those of the United States. France has accumulated these billions in bullion by draining away the U.S. gold reserves in Fort Knox, Ky. France accumulates vast sums in U.S. dollars in the process of international trade. American tourists leave millions of dollars in France each year. American tourists should boycott the France of Charles de Gaulle.

Foreign aid to France has been another source of dollars. From July 1, 1945, thru June 30, 1965, France received more than $9.4 billion in aid. In that same period, France exchanged U.S. dollars for $26 billion in gold siphoned out of Fort Knox. Other nations also tap U.S. gold stocks with U.S. dollars but France is by far the largest operator.

U.S. gold stocks have been reduced to $13.3 billion from $20.5 billion held when World War II ended. Foreign claims against that gold represented by foreign-held U.S. dollars amount today to $29 billion. The United States, therefore, cannot honor its gold indebtedness.

France has risen from the war's wreckage, left by a president deluded by imaginated grandeur. Persons suffering delusions of grandeur make rough payments. The United States should play rough in return.

U.S. Territorial Possessions in Danger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, in a statement to the House in the RECORD of July 12, 1966, under the title of "Puerto Rico: Goal for 'War of National Liberation,'" I stressed that the purpose of such war is not liberation but enslavement under the dictatorship of the proletariat, which means under the Communist Party. Moreover, a "war of liberation" in Puerto Rico would be a major step in the advancement of the long range plan of the international Communist revolutionary conspiracy to transform the strategic Caribbean into a Red lake; and in this program, wresting control of the Panama Canal from the United States has long been, and still is, a principal objective.

The U.S.-owned Canal Zone territory and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are not the only U.S. dependencies for the security of which we must be alert. Others include Guam and Samoa, the Virgin Islands and Guantanamo, and the Trust Territories in the Pacific.

A most illuminating newsstory on the current dangers to our dependencies by Elizabeth Churchill Brown was published in July 6, 1966, issue of the Union-Leader. The distinguished widow of the internationally famous publicist, Constantine Brown, she gives some very pertinent and most timely information supplementing and confirming that in my July 12 statement.

As regards the Canal Zone territory and the Panama Canal, I would invite the attention of the Congress, especially Members of the Senate, to the fact that officials of the Panamanian Government constantly make atrocious public charges against the United States, and have done this despite the current negotiations for new canal treaties.

Do our responsible officials ever make public replies to such charges? They do not; and by their silence have led many to believe that such Panamanian radical charges are well founded. Expressly is this true as regards other nations of the world which accept the unanswered allegations as being statements of facts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask why is it that our responsible officials have so long remained quiet in these regards? It would appear that they approve the undermining processes by which the indispensable authority of the United States over the canal enterprise is being liquidated.

Certainly, these officials know that the present is an age of propaganda more effective and universal than at any time in history. Yet they are absolutely silent and unresponsive when vile, malicious, and communistic revolutionary declarations against the United States are made by Panamanian officials in international meetings. Apparently they are willing for the world at large to form judgments based on such vicious indictments of the integrity of our Nation on vital canal questions.

Mr. Speaker, such failures to defend our national integrity subjects our responsible officials to proper and severe criticism.

The indicated news story follows:

[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, July 6, 1966]

U.S. "COLONIES" IN DANGER

(By Elizabeth Churchill Brown)

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The first perk in the revolutionary coffee pot has been heard in the United States commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The core of the budding revolution is the Castro-oriented Puerto Rican Independence Movement (MPI). During the Central American and Caribbean games recently held at San Juan the group openly bared its teeth for the first time when it cheered the 357-man athletic team from Communist Cuba while at the same time displaying banners welcoming the Cuban delegation.

The MPI accuses the United States of treating Puerto Rico as a colony, and are demanding independence for the island. Puerto Rican authorities are beginning to worry that the MPI may soon mount a campaign of violence.

Although in numbers the group is considered negligible, numbers have never counted when it comes to revolutions; 600 men led by Lenin took over Russia; Castro began with only 82.

Anti-colonialism is a long-time Communist line, and it was particularly and repeatedly emphasized in the 1960 Moscow statement of 81 parties. A random example is the following: "In the conditions of peace ful co-existence, favorable opportunities are created for developing the class struggle in capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement of people of colonial and dependent countries."

Americans smugly believe they are not a colonial empire, but the joker in the above quote is "dependent countries." Our "dependent countries are the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, several islands in the Caribbean, and the trust-territory islands in the Pacific. The latter are the Carolines and the Marshalls.

The Communists intend by either legal or illegal means to detach all of these from the United States, and Puerto Rico, as of the moment, appears to head the list. The loss of any one of them would be a threat to the United States security.

The trust-territory islands once belonged to Japan and from there was launched the Japanese attack on Peal Harbor. After hard-fought battles they were won by the United States. In 1947 they were placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations. They are now administered by the U.S. Department of Interior, and periodically inspected by UN missions.

In 1964 the UN Subcommittee on Colonialism urged the United States to take "urgent and adequate measures" to give independence to Guam. Guam is the largest of the Marianas Islands, and it happens to be the principal Pacific base of the USAF Strategic Air Command.

Another "dependent country" under UN consideration is a little-known island, Micronesia, with a few thousand inhabitants of mixed stock. It was also in 1964 when the UN Trusteeship Council issued a report which said that: "The territory is reaching the point of political breakthrough; and this makes it possible to face up to the question of the self-determination of Micronesia as a real rather than a hypothetical issue."

As for the Panama Canal Zone, a new treaty with Panama is presently being drafted in Washington brought about by the Communist-inspired revolutionary explosions there in recent years.

Communists are past masters at working their ideas, in the guise of ideals, into the minds of others. In Puerto Rico the MPI is depending on non-Communists such as students from the University of Puerto Rico called the FUPI, as well as others favoring independence, to bring down the American commonwealth. In the fall the Puerto Ricans will vote on their status—to be an independent nation, a state, or to continue as a commonwealth. It is feared that at that time the MPI will do more than bare its teeth.

It is not without significance that the second in command of the MIP, Norman Pietri Castellon, represented that group at the Tri-Continental Conference in Havana last January where plans were made for exporting insurrection both in North and Latin America. The MPI is already receiving cash and explosives from outside, and much from New York.

Colonialism has become a dirty word in America, but we had better look to our own interests in this matter.

President Lauds Couple With Five Sons in Marines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, too often we do not hear of the splendid American family, the one that makes such contributions and personal sacrifices for the well-being of all of us, and I I would therefore like to bring to the attention of my colleagues Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hoffman, 92 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, N.J., who have five sons serving in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have received letters from the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New Jersey expressing their appreciation of the loyalty and patriotism of their sons and I am sure that the American people and indeed all of the citizens of the free world share the appreciation and pride for the devoted service to their country exemplified by the Hoffman family. I am placing in the RECORD an article which appeared in the August 26, 1966, edition of the Asbury Park Press, Asbury Park, N.J., setting forth the contents of the letters from President Johnson and Governor Hughes to Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, as follows:

PRESIDENT LAUDS COUPLE WITH FIVE SONS IN MARINES

RUMSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hoffman, 92 Bingham Ave., who have five sons on active duty in the Marine Corps, received yesterday a letter of congratulation, praise, and appreciation from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"It came in the morning mail," Mrs. Hoffman said, "and when I opened it I was thrilled. It is certainly something to be proud of."

The President's letter reads:

"I learned only recently that yours is the only family with five sons currently on active duty in any of the military services, an experience unprecedented in the United States military corps.

"I am deeply impressed by this record.

"As you may know, each day I receive reports which indicate the bravery of our servicemen and which make me realize even more the magnitude of our debt to them.

"This certainly applies to your fine sons, who individually and collectively have demonstrated the highest degree of loyalty and dedication.

"But just as I am proud of them, I also want to commend you for imparting to them a deep sense of patriotism and a full understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship.

"As long as we have families such as the Hoffmans, I have not the slightest doubt that the liberty this nation has enjoyed for almost 200 years will continue to be a birthright for future generations of Americans.

"I wish you would express to each of your sons my appreciation, as well as that of the entire country, for the contribution they are making to the cause of free men everywhere.

"Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending best wishes to all the members of your courageous and devoted family."

The Hoffmans said they plan to frame the letter and hang it next to pictures of the boys in the sitting room of their home. They will send photocopies to their sons.

The couple also received a brief message from Gov. Richard J. Hughes yesterday.

The sons are:

George, 28, who enlistend in 1957, and is now a lieutenant and head meteorologist at the Cherry Point, N.C., Marine Base.

Henry, 25, a staff sergeant, is stationed at a depot in Garden City, N. Y. He enlisted in 1958.

Walter, 23, is a corporal attached to the U.S. embassy guard in Athens. He enlisted in 1962.

Robert, 22, a corporal, enlisted in 1964 and is en route to Viet Nam with a Marine air group.

Richard, 20, joined up in January, left for boot camp in April, and is now a private first class at training school in Camp Pendleton, Calif.

A sixth son, Joseph, 13, is already aiming to follow in his older brothers' footsteps. "He has his own Marine club in the back yard, and drills the neighbors' kids," Mr. Hoffman said.

FOLLOWED GEORGE

The rest of the boys followed George into the corps, "like a chain reaction," Mr. Hoffman said. "If one got it, the others had to have it. It was always like that."

The couple also has two daughters, Mrs. Grace Baum, 6 Lammers St., Hazlet, Raritan Township, and Elizabeth Ann, 16, a junior at Rumson-Fair Haven Regional High School.

The text of Gov. Hughes' message is:

"As governor of New Jersey, and as a citizen, I was deeply impressed upon reading the press accounts of your five sons in the Marine Corps.

"God grant that they may all return safely to you one day and that other Americans will be returning soon to a nation whose effort for freedom is made stronger by their courage.

"I am very proud of your sons, and of their parents, and grateful for their sacrifices."

Restraint

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News, in a very provoking editorial of August 24, gives some very needed advice to the President. I feel that this editorial should have widespread attention:

RESTRAINT

We couldn't agree more with President Johnson's theme as expounded in Lewiston, Me. "The ideal way to keep the economy healthy without inflation," he said, "is restraint on the part of those whose decisions have a real impact on prices."

The trouble is, Mr. Johnson's lecture on the merits of restraint was directed solely at businessmen and labor leaders. He left the implication that the government was powerless to do anything except in the event of a runaway inflation, in which case it would have to act firmly—presumably by imposing wage and price controls.

Overlooked was the mammoth effect of government decisions on spending and deficit financing, which continue to fuel inflation and drive up the cost of everything from steel to a loaf of bread.

We suggest that the next time Mr. Johnson talks about restraint he should deliver the speech before a mirror.

Internal Revenue Servile Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVE MARTIN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to correct an injustice which the Internal Revenue Service intends to perpetrate on the educational systems and colleges of this country. This bill is identical to that introduced by Representative King, of California, Representative Battin, of Montana, and others. It will, by law, mandate the Internal Revenue Service to continue and clarify a policy established by former Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, during President Eisenhower's administration, which provides for teachers to deduct from their income tax obligation the expenses incurred in taking courses leading to the improvement of their skills.

At a time when we as a nation should be encouraging teachers to constantly improve their proficiency in order to keep up with the scientific and technological advances being made, it is appalling that a Federal agency should propose to place roadblocks in the teachers' paths toward upgrading their efficiency.

We have been asked to establish such doubtfully valid programs as the Teacher Corps, and to provide fellowships and scholarships for teachers. We have expanded the program of National Defense Education Act institutes for teachers—a program I support. But all of these programs affect only a tiny fraction of the 2 million teachers in our schools and colleges. By far, the great majority must rely on their own financial resources to finance their inservice training. To withdraw from them, as the IRS proposed regulation would provide, the right to deduct their expenses for additional training is a serious blow not only to them, but to the children and youth whose education is in their hands.

The lame excuses of the officials of the Internal Revenue Service for their action are totally invalid. I urge the Congress to take action on this necessary legislation before this Congress adjourns so that the IRS regulations, intended to be enforced by January 1967, may be properly negated once and for all.

Congressman's Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the end of the 89th Congress and of my service in this House I desire to pay a personal tribute and offer a word of thanks to a great chairman, the Honorable Wayne Aspinall, of Colorado.

This is more than a perfunctory farewell to a man with whom I happened to be associated for 15 years. It is heartfelt and based upon an opportunity to observe close up a distinguished gentleman who might well be described as a "Congressman's Congressman."

I came to Congress in April of 1952 and, as a freshman in the final months of the 82d Congress, I had little choice in the matter of committee assignment. I was delegated or, as I thought at the time, relegated to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, it was my ardent wish to "escape," as swiftly as possible to a committee dealing more directly with matters affecting my State, my region, and my district.

I am still on that committee, as ranking majority member, because I listened to the sage advice of the gentleman from Colorado. He suggested that a member from the East could perform a service to the Nation if he participated in matters not wholly parochial, such as irrigation, reclamation, national parks, territories, mining, and Indian affairs.

His wisdom has become apparent to me through the years. One personal byproduct for me was the opportunity to retire with the thrilling privilege of having managed, on this floor, the bills which added two stars to the American flag, a privilege which could have been Wayne Aspinall's if he had been a less kindly and generous man.

The gentleman from Colorado became chairman of the Interior Committee 8 year ago. There are many fine chairmen in this House, Mr. Speaker, but they would be the first to agree that none is fairer or more conscientious than Wayne Aspinall.

Year in and year out, a very heavy percentage of the legislation enacted by Congress comes from the Interior Committee. Its acceptance by the House is eloquent testimony to the care and judgment which goes into its committee handling and to the high respect his colleagues have for Chairman Aspinall.

While much of the legislation handled by Interior relates to western areas, the gentleman from Colorado has brought about a revolution in the committee's activities. It is now, truly, a national committee, which has stamped its approval on many eastern and southern projects. To mention a few, consider Tock's Island in Pennsylvania, the Cape Cod Seashore in Massachusetts the Fire Island Seashore Park in New York and the seashore park in Maryland.

We in Congress are fortunate to have as the chairman of a great committee, a gentleman of the stature and wisdom of Wayne Aspinall, the Nation owes him a great debt and I am grateful for 15 years of service under his guidance.

Inflation Cannot Be Disguised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

[From the San Diego (Calif.) Union, Aug. 24, 1966]

GUIDELINES MASK CRUMBLES: INFLATION CANNOT BE DISGUISED

Now that wage-price guidelines have been "shredded," as one labor union official picturesquely commented, the Administration is concentrating on selling the notion that inflation is a many-splendored thing.

But no amount of rationalizing will obscure the harsh fact or higher price tags, nor is it likely that fixed income people caught in the pinch will find consolation in the words of the President: "Other nations have it worse."

We're on the way to having it worse, too.

Failure of the Administration to retain its so-called guidelines for "controlled inflation" was inevitable. The situation is comparable to raising the flame under an already bubbing tea kettle and expecting the lid to remain solidly in place.

Just last year government experts solemnly asserted that 1½ per cent inflation was tolerable, even preferable, in the economy. This year, with equal gravity, they said 3.2 per cent; no more. Now there is some talk of 6 per cent, or more. What is the limit? Will it be when money becomes worthless as it did in Germany in 1923?

Already our money supply has risen almost 10 per cent over a year ago; and nearly 50 per cent above 1960. The treasury has resorted to debasing our coinage, and silver as a medium of exchange is rapidly disappearing from the market place.

Yet the government shows no intention of ending its huge deficits which last year reached $3.5 billion and are expected to reach $6.4 billion this year.

Inflation (always classified as "controlled") has been an easy road to political popularity. It cannot be confined for long, however, while government continues its gala spending spree, spurred by the Neo Keynesian economists who hold forth continuing deficits as the key to the promised land.

More flexible approaches to prices and wages are emerging from the guideline wreckage. But it is difficult to see how the economy can resist powerful inflationary pressures brought into play by the war in Viet Nam and the administration's stubborn refusal to forego, or even postpone, grandiose domestic spending programs.

Higher taxes evidently are next—after the November elections. Yet who can believe, in the light of experience, that increased revenues will be used to reduce the deficit and thus curb inflationary tendencies?

There is at least one happy aftermath to the demise of the guideline theory. Hypocritical hymns of praise about holding the line against inflation have ceased in high government circles.

The song has ended. But the spiral lingers on.

Remarks by Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, U.S. Army, Retired, Before the 48th National American Legion Convention, Washington, D.C., August 30, 1966, on Behalf of the President of the Boy Scouts of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Bruce C. Clarke has had a most distinguished military career, and following retirement has continued to serve his country. During the 48th National Convention of the American Legion, here in Washington, D.C., this distinguished leader addressed the delegates assembled. At that time he appeared to bring remarks for the president of the Boy Scouts of America. I am sure that his remarks will be of general interest and therefore submit them for printing in the Record:

REMARKS BY GEN. BRUCE C. CLARKE, U.S. ARMY, RETIRED, BEFORE THE 48TH NATIONAL AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION, WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 30, 1966, ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Commander James, Comrades of the American Legion:

It is a privilege for me to appear before this Convention and again bring greetings from the President of the Boy Scouts of America, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., and Chief Scout Executive, Joseph A. Brunton, Jr. The Legion's distinguished record of service to America includes a fine array of youth programs. This is surely one of the best ways I know to "safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy," as stated in our preamble. The Boy Scouts of America is proud to have been a part of your youth program since you endorsed Scouting at your very first Convention in 1919. Every year since then has included milestones of cooperation. It seems to me that the next most important decision the American Legion made concerning Scouting happened in 1922 when this program was made a responsibility of the Americanism Commission. I know of no more effective way to promote Americanism than through a good Scout program led by conscientious, patriotic Americans.

In 1916, 50 years ago, the Congress passed, and the President of the United States approved, the Congressional Charter for the Boy Scouts of America. In this Act of Congress, it said:

"That the name of this corporation shall be 'Boy Scouts of America.'

"That the purpose of this corporation shall be to promote through organization, and cooperation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts."

It is no wonder that the American Legion has been one of Scouting's important cooperating agencies for nearly 50 years.

This year has been one of real progress in the Legion and Scouting partnership. Here are a few highlights:

A. We are pleased to report that growth was recorded in the number of Legion sponsored Scout units. The number is now 4,118. This means that 123,000 boys how in Scouting under Post sponsorship think Legionnaires are tops.

B. Nearly 37,000 Legionnaires serve these units as Scouters. What an opportunity for communication with youth!

C. There is considerable evidence that Legion support of Scouting in the fields of manpower, project help and finance reached new highs this year.

D. It was my good fortune to attend the first national Legion and Scouting conference at Indianapolis last October and note there the great enthusiasm of your national and department Americanism and Scouting leaders.

E. Commander Eldon James; Americanism Chairman Danny O'Connor and Americanism Director Maurice Webb, have all given strong leadership to the Legion's Scouting effort.

The Boy Scouts of America is most grateful for this cooperation and support. I would like to add my personal thanks to this. I would like also to express our special appreciation for the leadership National Commander James has given to Scouting along with the other youth programs throughout his administration.

The Division of Relationships of the Boy Scouts of America, which I serve as Chairman, has as its principal purpose, the expansion of the number of Scout units. I am pleased to note that you are maintaining your commitment to increase Legion sponsored units by more than 20 percent.

The boy explosion in the United States continues. Even though we expanded our number of Scout units last year by 4300 to an all time high of over 144,500, we are still serving too small a percentage of the eligible boys in America. We are of course proud that 24.5 percent of all eligible American boys are in Scouting today, but we cannot overlook the fact that we are not serving 75.5 percent of those eligible boys with the benefits of Scout training. Our current "Breakthrough for Youth" program is designed to reduce this latter figure. Your commitment to add another 875 Scout units will be a big help. I am sure you will not stop at the 5,000 unit level.

May I again bring you the greetings and best wishes of General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Honorary Chairman; and Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge. These two organizations, Freedom's Foundation and the Boy Scouts of America, both play a vital role in promoting a positive type of Americanism in contrast to the negative voices, the anti-American attitudes much in evidence today.

It is a great honor to address this Convention. Thank you.

Beware Aiming Hasty Legislation at Guns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the tendency to place culpability for criminal shootings on guns is usually a case of poor sighting. Because of the new philosophy which handcuffs police and presents criminals with every conceivable opportunity to evade prosecution and/or punishment, many potential and actual murderers now waiting to strike again with whatever weapon they may choose to use would under normal conditions not be free to roam the streets and terrorize society.

Before attempting to impose unnecessary restrictions on the sale of firearms, America needs to return to the type of justice that dissuades lawbreaking through punishment that fits the crime. So long as the criminal is pampered and permitted to escape the penalty, lawlessness will prosper accordingly.

The tragic assassination of President Kennedy resulted in immediate demands for restrictions on gun sales by those who contended that the savage murder could not have taken place if it had not been so easy for Oswald to obtain a rifle. Since the Nation has been informed that the entire story about Oswald cannot be revealed for many years into the future, we can only speculate on whether a lethal weapon would have been made available to the assassin regardless of the rigidity of gun legislation.

A broadcast from a central European radio station shortly after the crime was committed reported that Oswald had attended a Soviet school for assassins while he was in Russia; if such was the case, there is little question but that he would have been supplied with a weapon regardless of whether he could obtain one as he did through a mail-order house. Furthermore, there is still the mystery of why he was readmitted to the United States after he had denounced his citizenship to become a resident of Russia.

The awful crime in Chicago was another spur to the cry for strict gun laws, yet it is going to be interesting to find out whether—in view of his alleged past police record—the accused murderer merited the liberty which gave him the opportunity to destroy the lives of the young nurses.

After the reign of terror that took place from atop the university tower in Texas, advocates of strict gun laws have again become most vociferous, yet more evidence will be required if America is to be convinced that tighter control would have prevented the crime without depriving individual citizens of the inherent right to bear arms.

Since there was evidently no indication of abnormality on the part of this individual obvious to anyone with the possible exception of the psychiatrist he visited in confidence, would it have been justifiable to forbid him from obtaining a rifle? If so, then all of us should beware, for it would be possible to deprive a person from the ownership of a gun on the very suspicion that he might at some time suffer a mental derangement of a dangerous nature.

There are many questions to be answered before highly restrictive legislation on this issue should be seriously considered by the Congress. The Union Press-Courier of Patton, Pa., published a profound editorial on some facets of the problem in its issue of August 11. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues. It follows:

GUN REGISTRATION IS DANGEROUS

The shooting of 15 people in Texas by an apparently deranged man again has prompted Congress to consider a strict federal gun-control bill. But, control of guns of all types and their registration, to our mind at least, would be not only unconstitutional but also would be an invitation for a dictatorship at some future time to take over the control of the United States Government.

It was gun registration that contributed in a large way to Hitler and Mussolini taking over Germany and Italy, for the government had lists of who owned guns and what kind. It then simply was a matter of picking them up, and leaving the average man, and woman, without any means of force to override the unwanted dictatorships there. And, for that matter, don't you think that Castro, at present, knows pretty well who has guns in Cuba?

The right to bear arms is and has been tradition in the United States. The ability to handle a firearm was in large measure responsible for the success of the pioneers in settling the vast reaches of our nation. Today, most of the guns are used for sport—for hunting, skeet and trap shooting, or target practice. True, some are used to kill—but these persons would secure a gun somewhere, somehow in spite of the law.

There are probably over 100 million guns in America, according to Charles Dickey, director of the National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc. He estimates than between 20 and 25 million persons own these arms and engage in some sort of recreational shooting. Many own more than one gun and there are an estimated 700,000 gun collectors, including those whose hobby is antique weapons. Over 15 million persons have state hunting licenses, but some states don't require hunting licenses if you're under 16 or over 65 or hunt on your own property.

Every boy and youth should be taught how to handle a gun, and many of them are. Ask a veteran who has returned from Viet Nam how important being a good shot is. We've had several tell us that firepower means little if you aren't hitting the enemy and putting him out of action. Practice while hunting, they said, was invaluable to them.

How hard is it to get a gun when they are outlawed? Going back to personal experience, they had been confiectaed on the island of Corsica during World War II, but the writer in the late summer of 1943 found the rifle he'd been issued by the U.S. Army was impractical to carry at times, and was able to buy two automatic pistols. No, we didn't buy them at a hardware store—we got them on the black market at a price.

And it is the same kind of black market that would operate in the United States if guns had to be registered, and a record kept of every rifle, pistol and shotgun that changed hands—and to whom it was sold. Let us keep secret the one protection we have against someone trying to overthrow our government and keep intact our individual protection in case we are invaded.

Retirement of Charles Edward Eckert

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Charles Edward Eckert, his many friends on the Hill refer to him as Ed, has retired after 32 years of devoted and outstanding service to the people of the United States. Most of this time has been spent with the General Accounting Office.

I first met Ed Eckert shortly after I came to the Congress. He and his associates were of the greatest assistance to me in the investigations which a special committee, I had the honor to head, conducted into the operations of the education and loan guaranty feature of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, the World War II GI bill of rights.

When it became time for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to devise a new law for the benefit of the Korean veterans, the experience of that special committee was utilized. The dedicated judgment of important staff people in agencies such as the General Accounting Office, Veterans' Administration, Bureau of the Budget, and the Office of Education, were utilized over a period of months in drafting the legislation which I had the honor to sponsor, and which ultimately became Public Law 82–550.

Ed Eckert played a key role in these sessions and the veterans of this country are indebted to him for his keen insight into the problems associated with the administration of this important public law. It is not without significance that there have been very few complaints of maladministration or abuses by beneficiaries under this program.

Ed Eckert's contribution to other phases of the veterans programs such as insurance and hospital and medical care are too numerous to detail here. He has given devoted and outstanding service to the Congress and to the people of the United States during the time he was a Federal employee. Our veterans programs are infinitely better because of Ed Eckert.

Along with his many friends here in the Congress I wish to take this opportunity to extend my continuing good wishes, and congratulate the American Hospital Association in being able to recruit a man of Mr. Eckert's varied talents and ability.

GOP Prospect for 1968

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, today I should like to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues the impressive record and experience in both foreign and domestic affairs of our able senior Senator from Kentucky, and to point out that he possesses the qualities we need in the White House during these perplexing times.

Miss Ruth Montgomery, in her syndicated column, gives a comprehensive description of the background of Senator COOPER, who comes from Somerset, Ky., in my own Fifth Congressional District.

The column follows:

[From the Wayne County (Ky.) Outlook, Aug. 25, 1966]

KENTUCKY "FRONTIERSMAN" LOOMS AS GOP PROSPECT FOR 1968

(By Ruth Montgomery)

GOP strategists who are hopefully scanning the horizon for a potential Presidential winner in 1968 may be overlooking a gold mine in the U.S. Senate. No other current Republican office-holder can match Sen. John Sherman Cooper's combined experience in both foreign and domestic affairs.

As a matter of fact, no U.S. President of modern times has at his first inaguration, been able to boast such diversified governmental credentials as this former Ambassador and circuit judge, who has ably served in all three branches of Government and the armed services.

Handsome, sophisticated and intellectual, Cooper nonetheless retains a frontiersman's practicality which earns him huge electoral majorities in Kentucky where Democratic registration exceeds Republican 2-to-1.

Widely respected for his integrity, Cooper proposed the resolution which created the Senate Ethics Committee to investigate possible conflict-of-interest cases and other Senatorial improprieties, and he now sits on that committee, which is currently investigating charges against Sen. Thomas Dodd (D., Conn.).

Cooper, a product of Yale University and Harvard Law School, belongs to the moderate wing of the GOP. Neither a dove nor a hawk on Vietnam, he opposes further escalation and bombing of North Vietnam, but is also against withdrawal or abject surrender. He favors a strong international push to bring both parties to a negotiation table.

The Kentucky Republican has visited Vietnam twice within the past six months, once with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and the other time after a Manila meeting of the Asian Development Bank, to which President Johnson had appointed him as a delegate.

Highly regarded by Presidents of both parties, Cooper served three times as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and twice as an advisor at NATO conferences, by appointment of President Truman. He was President Eisenhower's highly effective Ambassador to India and Nepal in 1955–56.

Because of his judicial temperament, President Johnson named him to the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, and he was LBJ's representative to the funeral of Indian Prime Minister Shastri last January.

Cooper's war record is also impeccable. Although beyond the draft age, he enlisted as a private in the Second World War, won the Bronze Star in action in the European Theater, and stayed in in Germany to reorganize the Bavarian court system, being discharged as a captain.

He and his wife, Lorraine, a popular member of top-drawer Washington society, occupy a charming 18th-century townhouse in the heart of Georgetown.

Although born and reared in the Southern-oriented border State of Kentucky, Cooper has co-sponsored every civil rights bill since going to the Senate in 1946; and although he generally votes with the liberal wing of the GOP, he is a party regular who supported Barry Goldwater after he became the Republican nominee in 1964.

Most of the talk nowadays is of a Romney-Javits ticket, but both the Michigan Governor and the New York Senator lack experience in foreign affairs, which is becoming a "must" for U.S. Presidents in the space age.

Further, Sen. Javits will be up for re-election in 1968 and would have to relinquish his Senate seat to run for Vice President, whereas Cooper is expected to win big in Kentucky this November. The only two times that he lost a Senatorial election were when Kentucky's favorite son, "Veep" Alben W. Barkley, was on the opposing ticket.

In 1960 Cooper won by the largest margin ever accorded a Senate candidate in traditionally Democratic Kentucky—a real tribute to this "mainstream" Republican.

The Accomplishment of the Peace Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I have written to constituents who have served in the Peace Corps, asking them for a frank appraisal of the work of that agency. I am pleased to insert in the Congressional Record two answers which I received from young constituents who have recently terminated their tours of duty with the Peace Corps. They are Roy H. Elsenbroek and Alfred Chin, and both are very high in their praise of the work done by the Peace Corps.

Because I serve on a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee which has under its auspices the Peace Corps budget, and because I voted for the original legislation establishing the Peace Corps, I am very gratified by these two letters.

I well recall that when the concept was first proposed by the late President John F. Kennedy, it was derided by some of our colleagues as establishing a "Kiddy Corps." I am happy that time has proved these cynical gentlemen to be wrong, and that the dedicated members of the Peace Corps have done much to eradicate the image of "the ugly American" abroad.

The letters, which I am making public with the full consent of Mr. Elsenbroek and Mr. Chin, follow:

August 13, 1966.

Mr. Charles S. Joelson,
Member of Congress
Eighth District of New Jersey

Dear Mr. Joelson: In reply to your letter of August 9th, I have to say the following. After completing two years with the Peace Corps as a community development worker, I did some recruiting for the Corps. I have had many speaking engagements and at the same time, showed some of my 700 slides, which show the Peace Corps in action through-out South East Asia. The fact that the Peace Corps is open, to the young and old, college educated and high school graduate, gives every American qualified an opportunity to serve his country. I was indeed grateful for this opportunity.

On my travels throughout the world and coming from East Pakistan, I observed the Peace Corps was greatly appreciated abroad. Many people told me they thought the Peace Corps was probably one of the greatest movements our country has ever started. I had the occasion to run into American businessmen in Athens, who confessed to me that they were critics of the Peace Corps but after seeing the Corps in action admitted they were doing a marvelous job and would give it their whole-hearted support. During my time of service, my observation was that the American people knew very little about the Corps and what it was doing for our country. Remarks such as, "Peace Corps was not doing a job, they are individuals who are lazy, growing beards, not building enough buildings, etc." My estimation to these remarks was that they were materialistic minded Americans. These people overlook the pride, culture and prestige of the backward lands the volunteers work in. We send these unfortunate people wheat, tractors and material goods and they see the wrong image of what we are really trying to do. What the Peace Corps volunter really wants to do is to help these unfortunate people help themselves and to show them that Americans are human beings and not only out for materialism and lands, but are concerned for all mankind, regardless of race, color, religion or prestige.

In my daily contact with the villagers of Pakistan, the Peace Corps won these folks for the true American Society and made them aware of the fact that the Peace Corps were great fighters against the "Ugly American". We developed a relationship of love and concern for one another. It took the Communists to bring this situation to our attention, for the Peace Corps is one of their headaches. The Peace Corps does not talk politics, military, religion in our daily contacts, however our true American daily way of living does bring these three factors to the foreground.

Without the loyal support of our Congressmen and American leaders, the Peace Corps volunteer would lose ambition and desire to do a good job, being faced with most difficult tasks. My observation of the Foreign Service was that they live in better circumstances overseas than they would in the States. When the government goes so far as to import drinking water to a foreign service agent, there is no reason why sufficient funds cannot be made available to carry out the Peace Corps program effectively, while the volunteer drinks his water from the Ganges and various rivers throughout South East Asia.

At the moment I am fulfilling my military obligation with the Marine Corps, and time does not permit me to enlarge more on the subject of Peace Corps effectiveness abroad. My personal experiences were most rewarding although done in just a simple true American daily life with a religious training based on God's Holy Word as my background. I am scheduled to leave for Viet Nam in September. While serving in the Peace Corps I had the opportunity to live for freedom and now I must fight for freedom. I feel the former way with the Peace Corps is far more effective and I feel the war in Viet Nam cannot be won by force, but by good personal relationship with mankind. While in Viet Nam I hope and pray to convince some Marine Officer to allow me to live in a Viet Nam village and trying impressing the village people what America is really trying to do over there. The people in Viet Nam are very emotional, sentimental, and frightened, and when a green Marine walks thronugh his village, he doesn't know whether to run, tell the Marine where the enemy is, or accept the rice from the Viet Cong to attack the Marine.

I feel with my Peace Corps training I would like to do Community Development work in Viet Nam with the Marines. There is a program of this type going on at present, but I have been unable to obtain any information on it. If you have any knowledge of this program, I would appreciate your information on it.

Hoping I gave you a little enlightenment as to my feeling about the Peace Corps service.

Sincerely,

Roy H. Elsenbroek.

Passaic, N.J.,
August 20, 1966.

Representative Charles S. Joelson,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Joelson: In answer to your letter of August 9, I would be most happy to furnish you with my assessment of the work of the Peace Corps. However, I feel that my assessment of the overall work of the Peace Corps would be highly speculative since I was associated with only a small portion of the total activities of this organization. Therefore my comments, to have any significance, should be related to my term in Malaysia.

In Malaysia the Peace Corps was very well received by both the government and the people. Many of the Volunteers I knew were indeed sorry to leave. They had established many close relationships with the Malaysians. In fact there were several who married Malaysians and remained there. Many of us were able to make significant contributions while we were there and many felt that we had not accomplished as much as we had hoped to.

I believe the Peace Corps in Malaysia is reaching its goal of providing middle level technical and medical aid. At the same time I think the Peace Corps is an important instrument for fostering and increasing personal ties between Malaysians and Americans. I feel that the result has been an increase in understanding between these peoples. The number involved in this cross-cultural exchange is relatively small. But it is a beginning.

I consider myself very fortunate to have had the opportunity to participate in such a worthwhile cause. My experience has given me a new perspective which has been instrumental in shaping my ultimate goals. I am now studying for a Master of Business Administration degree specializing in international business and hope to work in one of the underdeveloped countries. Other returned Volunteers with whom I have maintained contact have expressed similar feeling with regard to having a more mature outlook on life. Of course not all the Volunteers I knew were happy or satisfied with their work. But I think it is significant to point out that at the end of our term of service, almost all of the Volunteers in my group said that they would do it all over again if they were given the choice; they would join the Peace Corps.

I hope that these very brief comments will be helpful. A more detailed assessment of the Peace Corps could be obtained from the information collected at the termination conferences held at the end of the Volunteer's service period.

I hope you will continue to actively support this very worthwhile organization.

Sincerely,

Alfred Chin.

Observations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, nationwide attention has been focused on Chicago due to the summer operations there of Dr. Martin Luther King. One of the most interesting editorial comments appeared in the August 25 edition of the Desplaines Valley News, for which I have unanimous consent to place in the Record:

Observations

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the leader of the Rights marchers, is reported seeking an $86 per month rental flat with janitor service in Gage Park.

If such an apartment is available anywhere, the line of couples asking to rent this place would be longer than those in a supermart on a cut price sale day, and composed of all races.

$86 per month and janitor services, too? Come now, Dr. King, quit dreaming.

U.S. Shipbuilding Drags

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the Record an editorial which appeared in the August 17, 1966 issue of the Alhambra, Calif., Post-Advocate.

The Post-Advocate discusses the deplorable state of our merchant fleet and correctly points out that no nation can maintain its power if it neglects such a vital segment of transportation.

The editorial follows:

U.S. Shipbuilding Drags

The United States merchant shipbuilders, considered miracle workers during World War II, are now virtually idle. Other nations are turning out merchant ships so much more rapidly than the United States that this country might just as well not be considered in the race.

At the start of the year, only 45 merchant ships were being built or on order in the United States. On the same date, Japan had 343 being built or on order, Great Britain 187, Poland 182 and Russia 145.

The number being built or on order in Sweden and Finland on Jan. 1 was more than double the American figure. Yugoslavia, Norway, Spain and the Netherlands were among the 13 nations with larger merchant ship orders than the United States.

The small production number in the United States does not indicate a lack of need for new ships.

The United States merchant fleet is listed at 950 ships, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America, but more than two thirds of these are considered obsolete. Russia now has 1,500 vessels and most of them are modern.

Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council, told the House Merchant Marine Committee that while the United States has a "reserve fleet" of about 1,400 ships, "1,200 of these are virtually worthless."

Merchant ships remain vital to our country's armed services. Figures from the Department of defense indicate that 98 per cent of all supplies moving into Southeast Asia are going by ship.

Not only is the United States not getting orders for new ships, the country may be losing its capability to build ships. In the past 10 years, more than 60 of the shipyards in this country have had to quit operations for lack of orders.

Last week another report was added to the stack of reports which spell out the sad story of our declining place on the high seas.

Two congressmen, Rep. Hastings Keith, R-Mass., and Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D-Fla., filed a report with the Merchant Marine Committee which told of their fact-finding trip to Russia.

The congressmen said that Russia is working on a plan to achieve supremacy at sea well before the end of the century.

The Russians, the congressmen said, are pushing ahead in oceanography, commercial fishing and merchant shipping.

The United States needs to be more aggressive in each of these areas. We need to restore our merchant fleet, but we cannot do it while lagging further and further behind in shipbuilding.

The United States, no nation for that matter, can remain the world's number one power if it neglects such a vital segment of transportation as the merchant fleet.

GOP Doubletalk on Inflation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, I wish to call attention to an editorial entitled "Political Doubletalk on Inflation" which appeared in the August 26, East St. Louis, Ill., Metro-East Journal.

The editorial is a succinct appraisal of the efforts being made by the Republican National Congressional Committee to exploit the issue of inflation for political profit.

The editorial follows:

Political Doubletalk on Inflation

The Republican National Congressional Committee is making extensive use of the U.S. mails these days.

Many citizens this week received a sort of "We-the-GOP Care" package, one that gives some political whacks to the Johnson administration for the rising cost of food.

Inflation, especially in food costs, certainly is fair political game. But the Republicans are not discussing it very intelligently, at least in their current newsletter to "Fellow Republicans."

The letter cites the increase in the price of oranges, apples and ham over the past year, then notes:

"Let's forget the fancy talk. This is what the Johnson-Humphrey 'Great Society' really means."

An accompanying letter indicates how on five relatively minor money bills, more Republicans than Democrats voted "nay."

This, the letter maintains, indicates why voters should get to work to put Republicans in control of Congress.

The whole thing on first glance sounds pretty good. But it is really pure "politicking" rather than pure logic.

Even without most of the "Great Society" programs, which amount to considerably less than 25 percent of federal expenditures, there still would have been inflation due to war spending, to the increasingly tight labor market, to the increasingly tight commodity market, to the increasingly up-to-capacity production of basic industries, to the still lively consumer demand.

What has happened in the American economy is that demand now exceeds supply almost across the board in the economy for an interrelated series of reasons. It is not so much that the war is to "blame" for inflation. Rather, it is that the forces unleashed in the economy as a result of the war have intensified inflationary conditions.

Republicans do not plan, at least most of them don't seem to be saying so in their campaigns, to follow a substantially different course on Viet Nam from that of President Johnson. For that reason, a Republican Congress probably wouldn't do much to deflate the economy, even if it chopped out all of the "Great Society" programs.

The National Republican Congressional Committee may win the GOP a few votes with its letter.

But if the letter represents the extent of Republican reasoning on the complex economic issues facing the nation, then the party is in for trouble with those who in their politics prefer reason to emotion.

NFO Farm Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, recently at the Continental Hotel here in Washington, Members from both sides of the aisle from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were entertained by the National Farmers Organization at their convention banquet.

Mr. Oren Staley, president of the NFO, addressed the delegates from these States and their congressional guests.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Staley's remarks, which were transcribed during the banquet, set forth clearly and concisely the aims and objectives of the National Farmers Organization.

Under unanimous consent, I offer the complete text of President Staley's remarks to be printed in the RECORD at this point and commend them to the reading of my colleagues.

The remarks referred to follow:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT OREN STALEY, AT NFO BANQUET IN WASHINGTON, D.C., HELD AT THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PLAZA BALLROOM, ON AUGUST 2, 1966

The few comments that I have to make tonight are going to be, first, that we are very proud that those of you who are guests have taken time to attend this meeting. We know that you do not do it simply because it is NFO, but simply because you are interested in the farmer's problem. We certainly appreciate this opportunity, as members of the NFO, to visit with the many Congressmen and Senators here tonight. Many of the Congressmen and Senators present I've known for quite some time, and Harvey Sickels, NFO National Secretary, of course, knows many of you closer than I do.

For a few minutes I would like to pay tribute to your interest in the welfare of the American farmer. We realize that percentagewise, we are a small part of the total population. But we, as American farmers, are proud that—even though we are small in number—we are still able to clothe and feed this nation better than any nation in the world. We also are proud to be farmers. We have many problems as farmers, and we hope that everyone in the rest of the economy recognizes these problems.

Today, at a time when many statements are being made concerning the rising cost of food, I hope that the American public can be informed that food is still the best buy in America. The farm income has lagged far behind the income of the other segments of our economy. And, certainly, business profits cannot continue at the present rate, neither can labor's high rate of employment or the payment for an hour's work continue at the present level, unless American agriculture—buyers of the largest percentage of consumer goods of any group in America, earn the income to pay the bill. If people who farm, people who produce the food, cannot get adequate income, then the rest of the economy, with the high profit level of industry, and the improved level of wage return, cannot continue their profit level either.

We, of the NFO, are proud that Congressmen and Senators of both political parties are present. We are a non-partisan organization. We have never endorsed candidates., But, our leaders make it possible for candidates of both political parties to voice their opinions. We believe our members are intelligent enough to make their own decisions. As to the people that are really out there working for the farmer's benefit we frankly say to our members taht they should vote for the individuals that are showing them that they mean what they say, and that action counts more than words. We advise our members that they make their decision on the basis of their own knowledge and that our job is to get that knowledge to them. We believe that most people in rural Amercia, regardless of their political affiliation, still have to realize that all of us in rural America have a great stake in American agriculture.

I would like to voice a word of warning to the Congressmen and Senators and their representatives who are here tonight. The very structure of the family-type farm today is being seriously jeopardized because of the lack of sufficient income for the American farmer. We recognize and are proud that there is some increase in farm income. We recognize this as being very important, and we compliment those who have had a part in helping increase farm income. At the same time we want to point out that it is far from being adequate, that last year the American farmers only received about two-thirds of the income as compared to that of the non-farm population. This is of vital importance because you cannot continue to have an adequate food supply in America with a bankrupt agriculture. The children today are different than the farmers even my age or younger. They are not going to stay on the farm because it is a way of life. They're going to stay on the farm only if it is good from a standpoint of economics, and that means favorably compared with other walks of life. And where the farmer-type structure is in jeopardy, is the fact that the average age of farmers is close to 50 years of age.

I'd like to use an example of my own home community, which is typical. To the west of our place is a farmer 86 years of age. He and his wife have a small beef cow herd. He is still in good enough health that he can mow the hay and keep a few beef cattle. However, he rents out his grain land—the land farmed for grain. On down the road is another farmer 78 years old and he has a hired man. On down the road a way is a farmer 50 years of age, and he is a bachelor, so it doesn't look as though—unless he changes his mind—he'll add too much more to the community. The next farmer is 65 years of age and farms the 86 year old farmer's land. And up the road we have a farmer about 50 who has a 12 year old son. I doubt whether this boy will be interested in staying on the farm. He might. On up the road we have another farmer, 50 years of age. He has a son about 12 years old, and I think he will be interested in farming. We have a son 15 years of age who likes farming very well, but I am certain he will look at it from the point of economics.

Now you may think I'm just surrounded by a bunch of old worn out farmers. But I'll tell you, you can look over any community in America and find the same situation. And this means that unless farm income is adequate to attract the present generation, you're going to find the family-type structure in serious problems for the future. And I'm talking about the structure, because these kids—our children—are going to stay there only as a matter of economics. So no longer can you say that farmers are going to farm just because they want to farm. It is a different kind of world, with changing conditions. We have today a situation where the dairymen have left the farm in large numbers. But don't just say its the dairymen.

But I say one thing. Once farmers find there's another way of making a living besides working long hours for very little return, and all the risk involved in farming, they don't come back to the farm very quickly. And the important point is that you realize the investment in agriculture is so large that unless the present generation coming on stays in agriculture, the investment capital required to take over another merger of the present sized farm (the investment pool) will be so large that an individual will have no way to really start in farming, because the capital requirement will be so great that it will take a capital structure—which means outside corporate type structure—in order to take over the farms and keep them operating.

I just wanted to point this out as a farmer. I know you can find in any area the same situation. We, of the NFO, have supported and will continue to support any legislation or administrative policy that will increase farm income. This is our responsibility from a financial and a moral standpoint as well as part of the necessity of meeting the farmer's need today is concerned. We feel it is the responsibility of any farm organization to stand up and gain every penny of farm income that it can for the American farmer. We compliment you who have had any part—the Congress and the Department of Agriculture, both political parties who have done what you could to try to increase farm income.

But the main purpose and the basic purpose of the NFO is to build a collective bargaining program for the American farmer. We believe that the American farmer must build bargaining power so that as the organized group they can compete in an organized economy. I am proud to report the NFO has made enough progress so that today we are organized in some 25 states, that processors in dairy, meat and grain have recognized our organization as a bargaining group. Tonight, seven of the nation's 15 largest meat packers are accepting supply from NFO members as such. We are dealing as a group with some of the nation's largest grain processors and handlers and also with some of the largest dairy processors. I can also tell you as Members of Congress that there is not a single processor who has dealt with us because they like us. They have dealt with us because of the bargaining power that has been established, because our members represented enough of the total volume that that volume is needed for efficient plant operation in those large companies. We believe that this is a great service, but more important is recognition of the farmer's right to price his products. As Harry Graham (of the National Grange) spoke to you, and as I said to you very candidly and forthrightly many times recently, that I believe that farmers can be united, I believe they will be united, because I believe that farmers presented all alternatives in a candid and a fair manner can generally agree—at least 90 percent of them.

I believe that there has been more disagreement between farm leaders than there has been between farmers. I believe that many times the lack of information and half truths that have been given to farmers as information has been the reason for so much division among farmers. We have organized with a positive approach. We have never criticized any other organization because we believe that nothing has ever been successfully organized in America with a negative approach. But at the same time, we are willing to cooperate and work in any way we can with any farm group that is willing to work for farmers in increasing their income and standard of living and equity in the American economy. We believe that in the future, farmers are going to look upon any farm leader or farm organization that will not cooperate with others with disfavor. We strongly believe that cooperation and understanding must be carried on among farmers in rural America.

I just want to say that we hope that you will have time this evening to visit with the members and leaders from the congressional districts of your state who have paid their way to Washington to become better acquainted with the Washington scene, to become personally acquainted with you—their Senators and Congressmen—because they just don't have time when they're back there on the farm. But this has been an occasion for them to come here paying their own way, meeting their own expenses, and I am sure they are enjoying the occasion and are glad that you have come to visit with them.

Our offering here tonight is just a meal. That's all we're used to doing as farmers—working and eating. It may be a little different than some of the social occasions that you attend here in Washington. We're just farmers. We did it in farmer style, and we're proud to do it in that style. Goodnight, and thank you for coming.

Exposicion Nacional de Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, Californians have long taken pride in a rich and colorful Mexican heritage. A tangible demonstration of this pride is the Exposicion Nacional de Mexico now being held in my home district.

The groundwork for increasing awareness and understanding between Mexico and the United States, and most importantly, between the many Mexican-American residents in the San Fernando Valley and the remainder of the community, has been laid by the civic leaders who contributed to the Exposicion Nacional de Mexico.

This colorful exposition is the culmination of many months of planning and cooperation from residents of my district and Mexican-American leaders. It should serve as an inspiration to all communities in the Nation which have residents of various cultures and national heritages.

This exposition represents the first U.S. appearances of some of the finest artisans, dancers, and singers in Mexico.

Some 200 of these artisans and craftsmen are presenting on-the-spot demonstrations of their talents, ranging from intricate silver work and jewelrymaking to brightly colored pottery.

In addition to this display, the Ballet Aztlan Folklorico is performing. It is a tribute to the esteem with which residents of Mexico hold this San Fernando Valley exposition that they have sent this great troupe of musicians and dancers.

The San Fernando Valley is honored to be able to pay tribute to the great artists and cultural contributions of our Mexican-American friends and neighbors.

Suburbia's Employment Boom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the difficult problem of matching job skills with job opportunities is yet to be solved. It is ironic that there are many, many job openings today—at the very same time there is unemployment and poverty.

Mr. Jack A. Vandermyn discussed this situation in a recent article in the Arlington Day. Mr. Vandermyn's article of August 18, 1966, follows:

PLENTY OF JOBS, BUT . . . SUBURBIA'S EMPLOYMENT BOOM

(By Jack A. Vandermyn)

Help Wanted, the signs say in many locations.

Help wanted, the classified columns of page after page of area newspapers plead.

It would appear from the number of jobs advertised that employment, especially in booming suburban Mount Prospect and Arlington Heights, is at a peak.

And indeed it is, experts agree. Those who deal with the employment market day after day describe the area as a "job hunters dream."

Yet there still seems to be widespread unemployment.

Hundreds of students graduated from high school were not able to find a niche for themselves in today's highly competitive society.

While there is no shortage of unskilled jobs like waitresses and dishwashers and busboys, there is a shortage of highly skilled people to step into the posts that will allow them to advance into the income category necessary for life suburbia.

As a result, many jobs that require low skills—and provide low pay—are going begging.

"Our waitresses average $20 a day," the manager of a restaurant that does not sell liquor said. "We have plenty of openings—but no applicants.

"A high school boy who is neat and willing to work an eight hour shift for us will earn about $15," the manager continued. "And we give him all he can eat while he is on duty."

"Then the girls split tips with the bus boys, adding three or four more dollars a day to their income," the chief waitress at the establishment said. "Yet, we just can't find boys to work. They try it for a day or two—and then just don't show up for work."

One personnel consultant, who operates a large suburban employment service, said he has plenty of jobs available in the $10,000 to $15,000-a-year bracket. "But we can't fill them because of the shortage of skilled people," he said.

One of the problems is the young high school graduate who is not prepared for anything but a menial job and yet refuses to start at the bottom of the pay scale and work his way up the ladder.

"They hear about these high priced jobs and think they can qualify without the background or experience," the personnel consultant said. "When we tell them that they have to begin at $1.50 an hour, they laugh at us."

With the persistent problem of filled jobs, and thousands of minority group members unemployed in Chicago, do experts see a great exodus of such workers to the suburbs?

"We have hired Negro waitresses," the restaurant manager said. "And they are excellent workers. Thus far, no customer has objected. On the contrary . . . we have had many nice comments about our girls."

"Members of minority groups," the employment counselor said, "have the same problem as graduating high school seniors. We just can't place them in good paying jobs because they don't have the training.

"In my several years of experience calling on suburban companies, the first question the employment directors ask is what are their qualifications—not what is their color," the personnel consultant said.

Most area observers of the employment situation in the area do not fear any large scale employment of minority groups. Rather, they look forward to welcoming skilled people to the suburbs regardless of their ethnic background or race.

In the lower skilled jobs, the minority group member cannot afford to take a job as a waitress or bus boy and pay for housing in this high rent-high purchase cost area.

One area real estate broker said that housing is available for, "anyone who can afford to live here."

It appears that the newly developing criteria for suburbia is financial rather than racial.

A Mount Prospect elected village official said, "this area practices economic rather than racial discrimination."

In the meantime, the "jobs available-people trained ratio" is not going to change until students realize they are not going to step into $10,000-a-year jobs until they are either trained in school or have experience in the business of their choice.

"Many companies, contrary to popular belief, will hire boys directly out of high school and train them in their own methods of operation," the personnel consultant said.

"But they expect them to start at the bottom and move up," he said.

Economic Justice and the Farmworker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, the plight of the migrant farmworker is possibly the worst in the Nation. While most laborers in this country are protected by Federal laws and are represented by established—and often powerful—unions, the American farmworker is left at the mercry of his employer without the benefits of job security, pension plans, sick leave, or labor laws.

Numerous attempts to correct these injustices and to unionize farmworkers in the past have failed, mostly due to lack of outside support, adequate organization, and protection by the law. The recent strike in Delano, Calif., however, is an exception to this pattern. It is the first successful attempt on the continental United States to organize migrant farmworkers. This attempt is different from most of those in the past partly because it was originated and is led by farmworkers themselves.

The National Farm Workers Association, which was organized in 1962 by farmworkers, is the first union of its kind to win a contract and recognition by a grower—the Schenley Corp., and later the Christian Bros. Corp. This is a victory we should all applaud, but it is only the beginning.

The Great Society will always remain distant and unworkable to the American farmworker until he is covered by our labor laws—the laws which have helped make this country great.

I support the National Farm Workers Association as it attempts to secure dignity for its people.

Central College Honored for Its Leadership in the Partners of the Alliance Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BERT BANDSTRA
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today, Central College which is located in Pella, Iowa, the city in which I now live, was awarded a certificate of appreciation for its active leadership in the Partners of the Alliance program by James H. Boren, director of the program. As a graduate of Central College, I am pleased with the leadership which Central College has given in this particular area.

In my judgment, understanding the culture, the language, and the problems of our neighbors to the south is basic in maintaining good diplomatic relations with these neighbors. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate and commend the president of Central College, Arend D. Lubbers, and the faculty for their efforts in behalf of this particular program. For the benefit of my colleagues, I also want to insert the remarks made at the presentation by James H. Boren, director of the Partners of the Alliance program.

His remarks follow:

REMARKS OF JAMES H. BOREN, DIRECTOR, PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE, ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, IN PRESENTING A "CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION" TO MR. AREND D. LUBBERS, PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL COLLEGE, PELLA, IOWA

It is a particular pleasure for me, in behalf of the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, Mr. William S. Gaud, to present to Central College this Certificate of Appreciation. In the 2½ year history of the Partners of the Alliance only six other Certificates have been awarded. It is even more significant to note that Central College is the first educational institution to receive this special recognition for their active leadership in the Partners of the Alliance program.

The Partners of the Alliance is a program through which the citizens of 31 states in the United States are working in a direct alliance with the citizens of 31 areas in 15 countries of Latin America. Central College has been particularly active in Iowa's partnership with Yucatan. Earlier this year, 30 students from Central College participated in a special educational program in Yucatan where they were given an unusual opportunity through the Yucatan Partners of learning of the history and culture of the great Mayan civilization of Yucatan.

Central College has established two scholarships through which two Yucatan students will attend Central College. The students will make a contribution to the educational program at Central College by serving as Special Assistants in the Spanish Language Program. This is in the spirit of the Alliance for Progress which calls for the participation of private citizens and which recognizes the importance of educational and cultural contributions which Latin America can make to the United States. Central College is presently making plans to establish a Partners of the Alliance professorship through which a Mexican artist or language professor may teach a course at Central College and also be available as a professor resource to the high schools in the area served by the college.

Of major importance is another pioneering effort. Because of the dynamic leadership of Central College, as personified by President Lubbers, important first steps have been taken toward organizing a statewide student Partners of the Alliance program which will collaborate in special school-related programs within the Partners of the Alliance. This is the first of what I believe we shall see as a great national program developing within the next few months. On an organized basis, statewide conventions may be called for the purpose of establishing a structure through which the talents, the ideals and the energies of students can be translated from a potential resource into an operating program.

The imaginative and substantive contribution of the administration, faculty and students of Central College have served as a challenge and an inspiration for others in the educational field. It is pleasure to present this Certificate of Appreciation to Central College "in recognition of the leadership and significant contribution toward the attainment of the goals of the Alliance for Progress."

Resource Conservation Relieves Drought Conditions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, modern soil and water conservation again has proved its value in my congressional district in southern Virginia. Of particular consequence are the farm ponds that have been built with help through local soil and water conservation districts. The ponds have been a source of irrigation water to relieve drought conditions on tobacco lands. Throughout the State more than 30,000 ponds have been built and are serving not only as a supply of water for crops and stock but are used for recreation and for fire protection.

Farm ponds and other conservation measures are being installed by more than 46,000 cooperators in the 32 soil and water conservation districts that blanket Virginia.

The people of Virginia are very much concerned about the problems of soil and water—not only in this drought period, but for the future. The drought of the last few years in the East has made us more than ever conscious of our need to plan carefully to assure that our source of water is protected. It has emphasized the interdependence of land and water.

Conservation districts are concerned not only with agriculture water, but with supplies for industrial, domestic, and recreation. In addition to help they give to individuals, districts sponsor small watershed projects. These projects protect our vital land and water resources and, through resource development, help create economic opportunities both on and off the farm.

In the congressional district I represent, conservation districts are sponsoring—with other local agencies—five watershed projects that have been planned and are now in various stages of construction. One of these is to supply water to the town of Keysville and will later store water for Drakes Branch. Another project will supply water for the town of Chatham.

I have followed the accomplishments of soil and water conservation districts for many years and have visited a number of watershed projects. I believe in the democratic process under which they operate—they are the center of local initiative and local planning and local action. Their leadership is reflected in their accomplishments on the land. More important, they have a tremendous desire to move ahead in the resource development job.

I salute them for their efforts and encourage them in carrying out their forward-looking programs that have taken an increasingly important role in the development of our rural areas. I am glad to give them my full support.

Boy Who Underwent Heart Operation Will Be Able To Live a Normal Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, recently a Massachusetts amateur radio operator, James M. Jacobs, was instrumental in bringing to Boston a young boy from the Dominican Republic who was in need of delicate heart surgery. Eduardo Ismael Espinal, the son of Mrs. Austria Antonia Espinal, was operated on at Children's Hospital Center and is now recovering nicely at his home in Santiago de los Caballeros.

This is only one in a series of gestures of friendship and international good will on the part of Mr. Jacobs. Under unanimous consent I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two articles in translation which appeared in the papers of Santo Domingo on July 19, one from "El Caribe" and one from "Listin Diario":

[Translation from El Caribe, Santo Domingo, July 19, 1966]

BOY WHO UNDERWENT A HEART OPERATION WILL BE ABLE TO LIVE A NORMAL LIFE

A six-year old Dominican boy saved from death by a "very delicate" operation practiced in a medical center of the United States will be able to live a life just like any other boy his age, after two weeks.

This was stated by doctors from the Children's Hospital Center in Boston to Mrs. Austria Antonia Espinal, mother of Eduardo Ismael Espinal, from Santiago de los Caballeros.

The boy, his mother, and Mr. James M. Jacobs, radio amateur, who contributed with his efforts to the realization of the operation made on Eduardito, offered a press conference in the Embajador Hotel in the city.

In the conference the details which culminated in the operation that took Eduardito away from death were related.

The boy and his companions returned last Sunday to the country from the United States.

For Eduardito, the main difficulties are over, but he will have to be under special treatment in order to survive.

He must take a medicine every twelve hours for six months. For Mrs. Espinal this is no problem, she will punctually administer the medicine to the fourth of her five kids.

During the interview, Mrs. Espinal was very pleased for the job done by the doctors of the Children's Hospital Center of Boston.

She added that she was most grateful to the nurses. "They filled us with attentions", said Eduardito's mother, remembering their stay in the North Ameri-city.

She said her boy could return to the hospital if he gets sick again. According to the doctors, this could be in five, ten, or fifteen years.

The reason being that Eduardito's heart will grow just as he grows and this could also increase difficulties.

But it is not sure that Eduardito will suffer the same sickness again. Anyway, he would be admitted free of cost to his parents. For this, they showed the journalist a card allowing Eduardito to enter the hospital at any time, if needed.

The boy suffered a combination of four ailments called "fallot tetrology", which mixes the blood from the veins and arteries in the heart.

According to Dominican doctors' diagnoses, confirmed by doctors in Boston, the boy would not be able to live unless the operation was performed, which was not possible in the Dominican Republic.

On May, the boy's mother wrote President Johnson, explaining her problem and requesting help.

She explained in her letter that she did not have the means and that she could not send her son to the United States for treatment.

The President of the United States turned the letter to the North American Embassy in Santo Domingo where Lyle D. Copman, in charge of Public Relations, asked Reverend Shoemaker, Baptist Minister and radio amateur to discuss the matter with a radio amateur from Cambridge, Mr. Jacobs.

Both of them kept daily contact. Jacobs interviewed Boston hospital personnel and the needed arrangements were made to take the boy by plane.

The transfer of the boy by plane was made free by the United States Air Force.

Before his departure, citizens of Santiago got for his mother, who accompanied the boy on the trip, $170, and North American troops contributed with $215. Citizens of Boston also added a cash contribution.

The operation was performed by Dr. Robert Gross.

His mother showed the journalists the fingernails and the lips of the boy. "Now they are normal, but they used to be blue."

Present were Mr. Darling, Cultural Attache of the United States Embassy, and journalists of the different press media.

Mr. Darling said that the boy received medical attention without the intervention of the North American Government. He explained that everything was made by the program of people to people.

During the interview Eduardito did not talk. Efforts to convince him on the contrary were useless.

[Translation from Listin Diario, Santo Domingo, July 19, 1966]

DOMINICAN BOY WHO UNDERWENT A HEART OPERATION RETURNS TO THE COUNTRY

Eduardo Ismael Espinal, the Dominican boy who underwent a dangerous heart operation in the United States, returned the day before yesterday, notably recuperated.

After a stay of three weeks in the Children's Hospital Center in Boston, Eduardito returned along with his mother Austria Espinal and Mr. James M. Jacobs.

Mr. Jacobs is a North American radio amateur who kept contact between the hospital in Boston and the North American Embassy so the trip could be made possible.

The group remained at the Hotel Embajador until yesterday at eleven in the morning after having a press conference with the assistance of a number of newsmen.

Eduardito is the fourth son of Mrs. Espinal and Mr. Angel Maria de la Cruz, an excavator machine operator.

The operation was performed on the 1st of July, out of which the boy recuperated in a very satisfactory way, according to the doctors.

Answering a question of the journalists, if Eduardito had to go back to the hospital, Mr. Jacobs answered "according to the doctors, this won't be necessary until probably ten or fifteen years."

He pointed out that if it is necessary before this date, the hospital gave Mrs. Espinal a special card so the boy can be admitted to that Center any time and with no cost.

Mrs. Espinal said the boy's operation lasted close to two hours. In the meantime, she waited and prayed to the Virgin, as she said.

She said that she will remember the United States "as the most admirable and friendly country in the world."

She added that while the boy remained in the hospital everyone became interested in him and that he became "very popular."

RARE MEDICINES

Eduardito, who will be six in October, will be able to play and walk without fatigue, even though he has to take very rare medicines every twelve hours.

The boy's mother stated that one thing of the success of the operation is that besides walking without getting tired, he does not have blue nails or lips.

Mrs. Espinal stated that her son was born with a heart ailment, that he became excessively pale or acquired a rare color after any kind of exercise.

"In May of last year I wrote President Johnson," she added, "asking for help and explaining that we were poor and did not have money to send Eduardo to the United States."

The White House transmitted the letter to the North American Embassy in the country, which went to Reverend Howard Shoemaker, Baptist Minister and radio amateur, who came in contact with Mr. Jacobs.

The two radio amateurs talked daily by radio after starting the action.

Mr. Jacobs, owner of a shirt store next to famous Harvard University, interviewed some of the hospital functionaries and everything was settled to take the boy by plane to the United States.

Citizens of Santiago and the city of Boston, just as officers and enlisted personnel of the North American Army in Santo Domingo, donated $385 to cover unforeseen expenses in the trip.

On 26 June, Eduardito was admitted in the hospital after the doctors confirmed the diagnoses of the Dominican doctors that the boy suffered a dangerous heart ailment and that it was not possible to operate him in the Dominican Republic.

The sickness was diagnosed as a combination of four heart defects called "fallot tetrology," which mixes the blood of the veins and arteries in the heart.

The group arrived day before yesterday on the midnight flight of VIASA. Eduardito and his mother departed yesterday for Santiago. They reside there in Santiago, Rodriguez St. #25.

Our Shrinking Surplus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Bristol, Tenn., Herald-Courier discusses the "sleeping story" behind our once seemingly inexhaustible stocks of food.

Under unanimous consent I include this article in the RECORD, because I feel that we and the readers of the RECORD should be aware of this startling situation and because we must face now the seriousness of our shrinking surplus and plan to do something about it.

The article follows:

SHRINKING SURPLUS: A SLEEPING STORY

Undoubtedly the "sleeper" story of the year—and maybe the century—is the sudden shrinking of America's once seemingly inexhaustible stocks of food.

For the first time in more than a decade, reports the New York Times, the nation is depending almost entirely on current production of farm products to meet its domestic and foreign requirements. This is especially so of grains. The only exception to the picture is cotton.

A number of factors are responsible, chief among them the world population explosion. But an increasing consumption of meat, both here and in the more affluent countries abroad, has also led to an increasing demand for grain for animal feed.

With other commodities, such as soybeans, crops have either not come up to expectations or demand has been greater than planned for.

Another factor is bureaucratic meddling in the form of what NEA correspondent Ray Cromley describes as an antiquated system of controls designed for an era of overabundance.

Farmers are told how much they can plant and are penalized by a reduction in government subsidy payments if they exceed this limit. Not only has this system discouraged wheat farmers from increasing production but it has encouraged others, such as small, marginal cotton growers, to continue planting this crop in order to qualify for the sure profit of subsidies rather than shifting to other crops where there is a booming market demand.

In terms of wheat, the arithmetic is simple:

This year's crop is forecast at about 1.2 billion bushels. Domestic needs and export shipments are estimated at 1.5 billion bushels. Consequently, as much as 300 million bushels may have to come out of reserves which, as of June 30, were down to 536 million bushels, the lowest in 13 years.

To the starving part of the world, if this trend were permitted to continue, it could mean disaster. For the American housewife, it could mean an even higher price tag on a loaf of bread.

Corn stocks held by the government are at 100 million bushels, down from 450 million last year, and the government has stopped selling corn for export entirely.

All of this did not come about unnoticed and overnight, of course. The government started worrying about the wheat situation last spring and permitted farmers a 15 per cent increase in sowings for the 1967 crop. Just recently, another 15 per cent increase was granted.

Together, the increases will add 16.6 million acres to the national allotment, bringing it up to a total of 68.2 million acres. However, this is still far less than the 80 million acres that were sown each year before crop restrictions came along.

Many people have long been demanding the "unleashing" of the American farmer to raise as much as he wants of what he wants and to let the free market govern supply and demand.

In the past, the main cause for alarm was the enormous expense of paying farmers for not growing things and to maintain the warehouses bulging with the things they did grow.

In the remaining years of this century, the American farmer may very well have to be unleashed—not to save money but to save people.

Address by Dr. George S. Reuter, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MELVIN PRICE
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 22, 1966

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. George S. Reuter, Jr., spoke at Lansing, Mich., on the subject "The Development of Community Colleges in Illinois," as many in Michigan are interested in the educational progress being made in Illinois. A few days ago, the address was given again at St. Davids, Pa., to another interested group.

Because of the deep concern of the American people with the development of community colleges, I insert this address in the Appendix of the RECORD:

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS

(By Dr. George S. Reuter, Jr., Southern Illinois University)

A STRONG FOUNDATION

American education and culture developed from many seeds. Plato, Webster, Jefferson, Longfellow, Emerson, and Sandburg planted some of the healthy seed. While one cannot dwell in this area, he must be aware of the principles and ideals. Briefly these educational and cultural statesmen are cited as follows:

1. Plato in "The Republic" envisaged an ideal society ruled by philosopher kings, whose formal education and life experiences were to qualify them to move society toward proper goals through the establishment of wise laws and prudent customs.

2. Webster once said: "We are justly proud of being descended from men who have set the world an example of founding civil institutions on the great and united principles of human freedom and human knowledge. To us, their children, the story of their labors and sufferings can never be without interest."

3. Jefferson was the first American President to give the average citizen a voice in the operations of his government. In so doing, he kept our system from becoming a class society. He looms large in history as the foremost exponent of the rights and dignity of every American, regardless of race, color, creed, or station in life.

4. The poet Longfellow said:

"Whenever a noble deed is wrought,
Whenever is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise."

5. Emerson noted:

"Not gold, but only men can make
A nation, great and strong;
Men who, for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long."

6. Sandburg, in a poem entitled "A New America," did not visualize America in the future as a land of despair, but as a land created by God. Here is the way he expressed it:

"I see America, not in the setting sun of a black night of despair ahead of us.
I see America in the crimson light of a rising sun
Fresh from the burning, creative hand of God.
I see great days ahead, great days possible to men and women of will and vision."

EDUCATION AND PRIORITIES

Our Nation has now entered the sixth year of uninterrupted, high-level economic expansion—a period never before equalled; indeed, a phenomenal period. One thing is certain—regardless of whether the preceding prosperity was real or false, any mature person who lived through the thirties will not hesitate to say that the depression was real.

More than half of the Federal budget goes directly to the Armed Forces. Nearly $10 billion a year goes to pay the $269 billion portion of the national debt accumulated in World War II. More than $5 billion goes to the space budget. Other expenses, such as those for the Atomic Energy and Central Intelligence agencies, and the swollen costs of diplomacy and foreign aid, including military assistance to our allies, all relate directly to the security requirements of the United States.

Education today, more than ever before, has the responsibility for preparing individuals with the inner strength and intellectual understanding to enable them to cope with life in an age pressured not only by constant and rapid change—but also where instant annihilation of whole populations is an ever-present possibility.

On the other side of the coin, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has estimated that every drop-out costs the Nation about $1,000 a year while he is unemployed. To this expense must be added the waste of individual talent to the Nation, and the loss of personal income to the individual. Yes, we pay for poor education and for poverty in other ways, too; in crime rates, in military service rejection rates, in social problems springing as much from lack of dignity, lack of hope, and lack of possibilities for family life as from the flawed human nature which we all share.

The current Federal effort has illuminated new goals for education and provided funds to help reach them. But if we really mean to achieve our potential, we must have a high order of creative talent within the States.

SOME EDUCATIONAL GAPS

As early as thirty years ago, Henry Seidel Canby, one of Yale's most celebrated and beloved teachers, concluded that even then, our leading institutions of higher education, were failing to educate such leaders.

Under the influence of economic theory, we have a system of education that trains young men in technical understanding and technical skill. We do nothing whatever to develop social insight or to impart social skill. Indeed, we provide an education that operates to hinder the development of such skills.

A liberal education, we must remember, is concerned with what Plato calls the "royal science," the science that needs to be possessed by the rulers of the state. The education of the prince who is destined to be the king has from time immemorial been the primary function of education. Now that we live in a time when, as Huey Long truly said, "every man is a king," it is still the prime function of education to instruct and to train the future leaders.

Poverty has always been with us, but it is only in recent years in the highly developed countries that there has been sufficient productive capacity to make the elimination of poverty a realistic hope. The poor people—one-fifth of this Nation who live the emasculating contradiction of poverty in an affluent society—do not have equal justice. The deprivation of justice for the poor weakens—and indeed even threatens—the viability of our society. Yes, in the affluent sixties, the faces of poverty haunt our consciences as we discover its many moods and sources.

Certainly it cannot be dismissed in the manner of a Gilbert and Sullivan recipe:

"Life's a puddingfull of plums;
Care's a canker that benumbs.
Wherefore waste our elocution
On impossible solution?
Life's a pleasant institution,
Let us take it as it comes."

The educational gap is extremely noticeable in the city. "The city is a teacher," Plutarch said, and everyone who has lived in a city knows why. Within a few square miles of glass, steel, and concrte are concentrated the greatest works of commerce, art, government, and entertainment. Its boundaries—particularly in the case of the American city, with its roots in a hundred different Nations—encircle the cultures of an astonishing variety of national, religious, and ethnic groups.

GREAT UNIVERSITIES ARE PARTIAL ANSWERS

President Clark Kerr of the University of California calls the university of the present a "mutiversity" because it tends to represent the pluralistic nature of our society. Most academic institutions today attempt to be responsive to the demands of industry, labor, government, alumni, legislators, and pressure groups. They are often influenced as much by Madison Avenue and public opinion as by professional groups and accrediting agencies.

The university must have at its core a sanctuary for excellence, where the climate is favorable to the pursuit of truth for its own sake. In our conglomerate and swarming society, the last best hopes of mankind lie in what is done, and in what example is set, in these sanctuaries.

Interstate cooperation in the area of higher education in recent years has become possible through interstate regional compacts and agreements. For example, there are the Southern Regional Education Board, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, and the New England Board of Higher Education. These arrangements have proved their worth.

A deadly elitist philosophy has been reflected within the Federal Government, however, by its treatment of various types of academic institutions. The hundreds of millions of Federal dollars for research flow primarily to a few universities and to a few departments. As one authority reported: "The top ten universities on the list of recipients soak up nearly forty percent of the funds; the top twenty, nearly fifty percent, and one hundred universities account for all but ten percent of the funds."

COMMUNITY COLLEGES VIA GENERAL EDUCATION

Modern men are living today amidst the consequences of emancipation from established authority. The dream of Franklin and Jefferson, as James A. Perkins describes it in his recent Stafford Little Lecture, was of "an open society, free of both ecclesiastical and civil control, with little to fear from the uninhibited search for truth and for experiments in the application of truth."

Yes, we believe the individual develops a deeper sense of understanding by sharing. Markham expressed this idea in the words:

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers
None goes his way alone
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own."

It has been said that the supreme sin of a scholar, qua scholar, is to lie, not about where he spent the previous weekend, but about whether two and two make four. Certainly, there is another major sin and that is lack of vision by both the educators and the public in many places. California has been a pioneer pace-setter, with Florida recently coming up strong, in the area of the community or junior college concept. Now, Illinois is seriously planning in the area.

Because these dreams of Illinois are so essential to future educational progress, let us consider the sage, Dr. B. Lamar Johnson of the University of California at Los Angeles—Mr. Community College—and the educational philosophy he helped to develop in this important area.[1]

"General education is that part of education which encompasses the common knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed by each individual to be effective as a person, a member of a family, a worker, and a citizen.

"General education is complementary to, but different in emphasis and approach from special training for a job, for a profession, or from scholarship in a particular field of knowledge.

"Students in California public junior colleges differ greatly in experiences, needs, capacities, interests, and aspirations. The general education program aims to help each student increase his competence in: exercising the privileges and responsibilities of democratic citizenship, developing a set of sound moral and spiritual values by which he guides his life, expressing his thoughts clearly in speaking and writing, and in reading and listening with understanding, using the basic mathematical and mechanical skills necessary in everyday life, using methods of critical thinking for the solution of problems and for the discrimination among values, understanding his cultural heritage so that he may gain a perspective of his time and place in the world, understanding his interaction with his biological and physical environment, maintaining good mental and physical health for himself, his family, and his community, developing a balanced personal and social adjustment, sharing in the development of a satisfactory home and family life, achieving a satisfactory vocational adjustment, and taking part in some form of satisfying creative activity and in appreciating the creative activities of others."

It has been demonstrated that the cost of attending a junior or community college is less than the cost of attending most colleges and universities. Living at home and commuting to college saves a student about $600.00 annually in room and board. The junior colleges will lighten the underclass load at the universities and allow the larger schools to place more emphasis on studies for college juniors and seniors, programs for graduate students, and research.

Fourteen Class I junior college districts have been established, with nine of these now operating community colleges. Fourteen areas have filed petitions with the Illinois Junior College Board for the establishment of Class I districts. Twenty areas have studies under way to determine whether to proceed with plans to establish the incentive Class I type.

Community colleges via the avenue of fundamental general education is the sound approach California used. Hail Illinois educators and laymen for wise planning and vision in moving ahead in this area. The years 1966 and 1967 should be banner years for this progress.

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[1] George S. Reuter, Jr., "The Philosophy of General Education" (Arkansas A. and M. College: College Heights, Ark., 1954), pp. i–ii.

An Answer to "Suppose God Is Black"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on August 18, Senator Moss, of Utah, inserted in the Congressional Record an article entitled "Suppose God Is Black," written by Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The Honorable H. L. T. Taswell, Ambassador from South Africa, has written an answer to that article which I am pleased to insert in the Record, so that in all fairness, both sides of this question may be aired.

Embassy of South Africa,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1966.

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy,
New Senate Office Building.
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Senator: I have read your personal report on a hurried visit to South Africa which appeared in "Look" of August 23rd, 1966, under the title "Suppose God is Black."

Applying the technique and pattern you used, an equally condemnatory and unflattering article could be written about your great country. It would probably strike you and most other Americans unfavourably—not so much for incorrectness of detail as for distorted perspective.

I find your article disappointing in a parallel way. In saying this, I do not mean to attribute complete correctness of detail to it. Perhaps inevitably, because notes taken in such a rush grow so cold so soon, the account contains several misstatements of fact, some of negligible import but others substantively misleading.

To your glowing praise of former Chief Albert Luthuli, you might well, and informatively, have added some such words as these—"This was a man, moreover, who repeatedly inveighed against the United States for capitalist war-mongering and identified himself with the Soviet Union's and Red China's aims in the messages which he used to send regularly to Communist so-called peace conferences". You might also have mentioned support for Fidel Castro voiced by former Chief Luthuli's African National Conference at the time of the 1962 missile crisis.

I come to the case of Mr. Ian Robertson. From your association, as a staff member, with a well-known Senatorial investigating committee some years ago, you must indeed be aware of dangers involved in making charges public in connection with ex parte proceedings. South Africa avoids the practice. Accordingly, you were not in a position to be informed of the specific reasons for restricting certain of Mr. Robertson's activities. I trust that my firm assurance may now erase from your mind an impression, inferred from rumours and conveyed to your readers, to the effect that official action against him was because of an invitation to an American politician to visit South Africa.

Robben Island is for hardened offenders, not for "2,000 political prisoners" as you incorrectly assert!

I am sorry that your article does not make clear—whether for lack of space, inclination or knowing—that, amongst other things:

Racial separation in religious worship, though widely practised, is not required by law.

Black children already at school total 2,000,000. With the year by year increase in school construction and rise in teaching talent we are well on the way to the ideal of universal education. Virtually every black child is now within walking distance of a primary school. In the 7–12 age group, 83 per cent of the potential are enrolled—a number infinitely higher than anywhere else in independent Africa.

There are already over 2,800 Bantu university graduates. The establishment of separate university colleges for various racial groups in recent years has served to increase greatly the educational opportunities for others than whites and thereby to multiply their preparation for professions at smaller costs to them than before.

In South Africa no black youth, able to pass the matriculation examination need miss a chance at a university education if he wants one.

When necessary for pursuing desired courses, non-whites are permitted to attend white universities open to them before the establishment of separate university colleges. Over one thousand did so last year.

At Baragwanath, Johannesburg, the biggest hospital on the continent, treats 2,000 in-patients and 2,000 out-patients every day of the year. It performs 1,800 operations per month and serves 10,000 meals every 24 hours. Where services are not free, charges are minimal and seldom exceed a few dollars. It caters, almost exclusively, to Bantu.

Recreation facilities in the Bantu townships at Johannesburg alone include a sports stadium, Olympic-size swimming pool, golf course, tennis courts, etc. Great emphasis is placed, throughout the country, on the expansion of recreation facilities for non-whites. International standards for their running tracks, etc. are observed.

Since the Second World War South Africa has experienced a huge internal migration, particularly of black people. Through supplanting urban squalor with decent low rental dwellings, we are rapidly nearing the goal of having completely slum-free cities.

Coloured people, Indians and Bantu are encouraged and helped to develop their own trading establishments and industry in their own areas so that the full benefit may go to them. Over 12,000 Bantu own their own businesses. Three are reputed to be millionaires. One of the largest gasoline service stations belongs to a black man.

There are black doctors, lawyers, professors, teachers, nurses, insurance agents, salesmen, electricians, builders, mechanics, etc.

There has been a steady increase in real income and in economic opportunity for all non-white sectors during recent years—an increase verifiable both in absolute terms and in ratio to white income.

In non-white social and sporting activities, community matters and political affairs, it is our policy that the non-white should take the lead.

In the Transkei, the Xhosa already have their own all black Legislature, partly elected on a one-man-one-vote basis.

Some other points:

About one million foreign Africans work in our country. Thousands cross our borders illegally to seek the benefits of life we can offer.

We plan no aggression.

We seek no foreign aid. We have paid all our war debts.

We do not expropriate American investments. Nor do we defile the American flag.

And, by the way, we do not interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, neighbouring or afar.

Yours sincerely,
H. L. T. Taswell,
Ambassador.

Mr. Koskoff Asks for Law To Protect Consumers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the statement on the truth-in-packaging legislation presented to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Theodore Koskoff. Mr. Koskoff is the legislative chairman of the American Trial Lawyers Association and is a constituent of mine from Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Koskoff's statement asking for a progressive and dynamic law to protect the consumer follows:

Statement by Mr. Theodore I. Koskoff of Bridgeport, Conn., National Legislative Chairman of the American Trial Lawyers Association on Behalf of the Association and Its 25,000 Members in 70 Affiliates and Chapters

The American Trial Lawyers Association strongly recommends the passage of H.R. 15440. This legislation is important to all Americans as consumers.

The prepackaging revolution of the past two decades has seen the supermarket replace the neighborhood grocery store; the package replaces the brown paper bag; the approximate 8,000 items on the store shelves replace the 1,500 available after World War II.

Passing down the modern supermarket aisle, the consumer-buyer is confronted not by a seller, but by rows of packages and cans, each an inanimate salesman, carrying a message from a remote manuafacturer.

The package has, in effect, replaced the live salesman. It is with the unfair practices arising from the package's salesman role that this bill is concerned.

Bills, S. 985 and H.R. 15440, would require regulations to insure that labels of packaged consumer commodities bear adequate information as to contents of the packages. This information would include identity of the commodity and its manufacturer, and a statement of net quantity of contents expressed in ounces or fractions thereof, or in whole units of pounds, pints, or quarts.

This net quantity statement would be required to be printed in a prominent and uniform manner as to type, size and location on the label, and could not be qualified by descriptive words or phrases. However, non-deceptive descriptions would be permitted elsewhere on the label.

The bill also provides for exceptions to the mandatory regulations to cover those situations where compliance either is impracticable or unnecessary for consumer protection.

In addition to the mandatory regulations, which apply to all consumer commodities, S. 985 also provides discretionary authority for regulations on a commodity-by-commodity basis. These regulations would be promulgated when necessary to prevent deception or to facilitate price comparisons. They would concern statements of ingredients, cents-off sales, standards, defining size, descriptions relating to quantity such as "small," "medium", or "large", and serving standards.

The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, which is intended to aid the consumer, should also work to the advantage of the manufacturer, for it would make his production costs cheaper, not costlier, as critics of this legislation say. It would permit the legitimate business man to compete with his less ethical brother.

Congress can no longer permit the continuance of marketing practices on the part of a few practices—which constitute near deception, confusion, shabby merchandising practices and a continual con-game aimed at the pocketbook of the American Housewife.

One of the objections to the legislation is the claim that it will result in a bureaucratic standardization of packaging of the "size and weight in which commodities will be packaged or bottled." This, of course, is not so.

Efforts to get a basis of comparison and some voluntary standardization by packaging was attempted by the late president, Herbert Hoover. As stated in the report of the Senate Committee on its similar bill (S. 985—Report #1186, May 25, 1966 at page 3).

"The committee was much impressed with the opportunities for cooperative voluntary standardization inherent in the voluntary standards procedures of the Department of Commerce. The Department's voluntary standardization program was established by former President Herbert Hoover in 1926 in his then capacity as Secretary of Commerce. The Department has since participated in the establishment, through industry cooperation, of some 500 standards. The voluntary standardization of can sizes through the Department's procedures is probably the outstanding instances of such cooperative effort involving consumer commodities.

"The uniform marketing of liquor in pints, fifths, and quarts also supplied the committee with a concrete example of weight standardization which has apparently not inhibited innovation in the design of attractive and imaginative bottles of widely varying shapes, sizes, and dimensions."

Another objection to the legislation is a claim that it is superfluous and that present laws have been inadequately enforced. In testimony before the Senate Committee on April 29, 1965 during a hearing on S–985 the Hon. Paul Rand Dixon, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said:

"The Federal Trade Commission is in full accord with the purposes and objectives of this bill. The present law is directed toward the prevention of 'unfair methods of competition' and 'unfair or deceptive acts or practices.' In the absence of fairness or deception, the Commission is not presently authorized to take action which would assure consumers of being provided with sufficient information upon which to make meaningful comparison of goods in the marketplace.

"Moreover, this is an area in which the forces of competition may not always provide a sufficient safeguard for the consumer's interest. Actually, present laws on this subject do not have sufficient teeth in them to guarantee compliance and the enforceability of the proposed legislation is left only to cease and desist orders and injunctive relief. This is the mildest type of enforcement provision."

Another claim made by the opponents of this legislation is that too much power will be vested in the agencies involved—powers which may ultimately be abused. Of course, the obvious answer to this is the protection afforded by the Administrative Procedures Act. (Fed. Code Ann. Title 5, Section 1001 et seq.) This act has a number of *safeguards against abuses* among which are:

1. Notice of proposed rule published in the Federal Register.
2. Interested people are allowed to participate by rendering their opinions, objections, suggestions, etc.
3. Party violating rule is entitled to a trial-type hearing.
4. Judicial review for abuse of administrative discretion.

The American free enterprise system depends on a marketplace in which price comparisons can be readily and easily made between competing products. Only in this way can the consumer have a voice in steering toward a socially desirable goal of the greatest good for the greatest number. This is the American way of life.

When the buyer's ability to exercise a rational choice is inhibited, the people's economic directional sense becomes confused. The threat of waste and malpractice looms larger. Thus, when a buyer cannot, or does not have the opportunity to make such an informed choice—as happens when the practices described occur—when he pays more than he needs; when he chooses the worst, not the better part, the efficient producer is punished and the inefficient is rewarded.

Certainly, if consumers are unable to compare prices, competition can exert no discipline on rivals to meet the lower prices of competitors. Thus, competition provides no inducement to rivals to seek consumer favor through price reductions and the consumers are economically cheated.

We have reached a point now when the concept of safety and efficacy in respect to food and drugs has been firmly embedded by Congress in law and accepted by our society. We have not yet fully developed the concept of "truth" in packaging and distribution of these commodities.

In the area of consumer health and safety, the courts have decreed that the old doctrine of "buyer beware" be replaced with "seller beware." In sales promotion and merchandising, the "buyer beware" doctrine still prevails in many cases. But courts, however, are taking increased notice of deceptive advertising in food and drugs. However, existing law and existing rulemaking authority are not adequate to update packaging and labeling regulations in the light of dramatic changes in technology and marketing practices. Just as the small grocery store, manned by salesmen-clerks, is being supplanted by the huge self-service supermarket, so must existing practices be supplanted by new consumer-interest measures.

The American Trial Lawyers Association with its 25,000 members in 70 affiliates and branches supports this legislation because:

1. Consumers, our clients, need your help.
2. The ATL bar association has traditionally been known as the "People's Advocate."
3. ATL believes the law should be progressive and dynamic—a changing law . . . responsive to human needs. These needs vary as social changes respond to technological and scientific advances.
4. The American consumer and his family must be protected against dangerous products and faulty design, as well as harmful drugs and medicine—to make the product's guarantee or warranty live up to what it says.

Over the last thirty years, mainly through the efforts of the 25,000-member American Trial Lawyers, our country has taken a giant step forward in eliminating deceptive sales techniques and vocabulary from the American Business scene.

This has been accomplished through changes in the law of "warranty" designed to hold the manufacturers to the claims he makes about his products.

Today the manufacturer is obliged to live up to the advertising claims of his products as to workmanship, fitness for use, merchantability and design. To do less he must suffer the consequences of the law based on a breach of these claims to an unsuspecting public.

And so at least where the safety, merchantability, use, workmanship and design of a product are concerned, sales talk and advertising that cannot be backed up by performance have substantially left the American scene.

Logically it follows therefore, that the American Trial Lawyers Association endorse and support this type of legislation designed to prevent "unfair," "near-deceptive" marketing practices that make it virtually impossible for the American housewife to compare products as to price, quantity and quality in the daily marketplace.

Because we believe so strongly in the protection of consumer's rights in the marketplace—including the precious right to be fully informed, as well as the right to health and safety—we endorse H.R. 15440 and urge prompt passage of this legislation.

Recommended Tax Package: H.R. 16642 and H.R. 16643

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, President Truman has performed another valuable service for his country by directing the Nation's attention to the drastic increase in interest rates which has completely dislocated the economy. The Congress must appreciate the deep concern over the fate of the economy expressed by a man whose administration managed to finance the Korean conflict at 2 percent interest rates.

As the following editorial from the August 30 edition of the New York Times points out:

> The attempt to steady a boom economy through monetary policy alone has not only failed but has driven the price of money to unreasonably high levels.

I thoroughly endorse this statement, and remind my colleagues of my frequent statements in the last 2 months calling for a broad range of fiscal and monetary restraints to bring the economy back into line. Once more I recommend my tax package—H.R. 16642 and 16643—for the consideration of the Congress.

The Times editorial concludes:

> The highest interest rates in 40 years would not be necessary if Mr. Johnson had proposed—and Congress had approved—preventive measures earlier this year, including an adequate program of higher taxes.

Until we suspend the investment tax credit, boost the tax rate on corporate income, institute installment credit controls, and roll back interest rates, there is no justification for imposing an across-the-board tax increase on the American public.

The New York Times article follows:

TRUMAN ON INTEREST RATES

With characteristic verve, former President Truman has attacked the recent "drastic increase" in interest rates. It is not necessary to subscribe to his belief that a serious depression may be near in order to agree with him that the Johnson Administration has failed to achieve a balanced economic policy. Monetary restraint had to be part of any such policy, but not the only part. The attempt to steady a boom economy through monetary policy alone has not only failed but has driven the price of money to unreasonably high levels. As Mr. Truman points out, high interest rates are burdensome for all levels of Government, work a hardship on many consumers and small businessmen, and curb the economy in ways that are hap-hazard and inequitable.

In response to Mr. Truman's implicit criticism of Administration economic policy, President Johnson issued a statement of his own, blandly describing tight money is proof of the economy's buoyancy and strength. This is quite a change in his viewpoint since he has often gone on record against high interest rates and, like Mr. Truman, can recall recessions as far back as 1921–1922 which were induced by severely deflationary monetary policies.

Moreover, insofar as Mr. Johnson's description is true, it is irrelevant. Whether one fears depression or inflation, the fact remains that the economy is undergoing potentially dangerous strains and distortions. Now that the President recognizes the nation needs "better ways of restrain inflationary pressures," perhaps he will recommend some alternatives. The highest interest rates in 40 years would not be necessary if Mr. Johnson had propsed—and Congress had approved—preventive measures earlier this year, includig an adequate program of higher taxes.

A Salute to Mr. Shriver

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, lest we forget. During the course of our history many good and great leaders have dedicated a portion of their lives to the civil service of their country.

Today, there emerges another leader of noble birth, a warm humanitarian, a dedicated American, and an able administrator. He is Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Recent critics of Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, seem more intent on furthering their own political positions than in offering constructive suggestions on how the war on poverty programs could be improved. I would like to submit that the hunger, illiteracy, and disease immersed in our prosperous country can be sought out and destroyed only by discovering positive means of eliminating the developing causes of these enemies, not by criticizing the persons who are conducting the war.

Mr. Shriver has devoted the last 6 years toward making his country and the rest of the world a better place to live for those less fortunate than he. As the first Director of the Peace Corps, Mr. Shriver gave the program the stimuli in direction, organization, and enthusiasm that today make the Peace Corps one of our Nation's most effective weapons in fighting communism by helping the developing countries of the world learn new skills with which to alleviate the social and economic ills of illiteracy, hunger, and disease.

The training and experience that Mr. Shriver secured as director of the Peace Corps was invaluable to the establishment of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the development of the war on poverty. The purposes and goals of these poverty programs are similar to those of the Peace Corps. We are fortunate that Mr. Shriver has unselfishly offered his skills to the implementation of these purposes and the accomplishment of these goals.

In September, a new Job Corps center will begin operation in Lincoln, Nebr., which is in the district I represent. With this in mind, I will merely quote a statement from a recent editorial in the Lincoln Evening Journal:

> The involvement of the Lincoln churches, synagogues and religious societies in the new Lincoln Job Corps Center is Lincoln at its best—a city with social conscience.

It is satisfying to see that more people agree than disagree with Mr. Shriver.

Annuities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the Associated Press carried a story about a bill I have introduced to provide a cost-of-living increase in social security annuities whenever the cost-of-living index increases by 3 percent or more. The news story appeared in papers from coast to coast and I have had a great many letters, from New Hampshire to Florida and from coast to coast, expressing interest in the bill and pointing out how badly the current inflation is affecting our older people who are on retirement incomes.

I want to point out to the House that these are not people who have failed to make preparation for retirement. They are not welfare cases. They are not indigent. They are good Americans who have enjoyed moderate to good incomes throughout their lives and who are now faced with the fact that all of the money set aside for retirement and all of the dollars expected from social security and other retirement or pension funds are being whittled down in value.

One of the best of the letters, explaining clearly with actual figures, what is happening to these solid citizens came to me from upstate New York and I include it, with name and address deleted, as part of my remarks. This is exhibit A and I urge everyone to pay close attention to the predicament of this retired couple. I assure you it is the experience of many millions of retired people today.

Representative FRANK T. BOW,
House Office Building, Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: An article in the Niagara Falls Gazette states that you have offered a bill in Congress to provide for cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits and to remove the earnings limitations on retired persons. It quotes you as follows:

"Immediate action is required to relieve the hardship imposed on Social Security annuitants by the inflation of the last six months.

"The increase in the cost of living has already wiped out the buying power of the 1965 increase in benefits and the earnings limitation makes it difficult, if not impossible, for retired persons to compensate by obtaining outside employment."

You are also credited with the statement that actuaries of the Social Security Administration estimate the proposed cost-of-living increase would place no additional burden on the Social Security Fund.

I am now retired on a company pension of $185 per month plus $132 (now reduced for Medicare to $129) per month from Social Security. In addition to company sponsored life insurance at retirement, I had two life insurance policies which, over a period of twenty-five years, had accumulated dividends and interest, plus cash surrender value, totaling a worth of some $1,300. The mortgage on my home still amounted to over $7,000 and, with principle and interest plus tax escrow monthly payments, my monthly obligation to the bank was $170. At my request, this was reduced to $115, representing a monthly principle payment of $25 plus interest and tax escrow.

I surrendered my two insurance policies for the $1,300 cash. I put the $1,300 in the bank where $25 is withdrawn from it each month to pay the principle payment on my mortgage. The interest and tax escrow payments amounting to $90 per month come out of my company pension check, reducing it to $95 which with the $129 Social Security check, leaves us with $219 per month for my wife and myself to find all of the other neoessities of life.

The above budgeting seemed realistic and modestly adequate last January 1st, when I retired at 65 years of age. Now, it is much less so and a little frightening. A little cost increase here and another there, not contemplated last January, requires budgetary supplements beyond our source of income. Since there is no source of increased income, these budgetary supplement requirements really amount to a budgetary deficiency. You see, to compensate for the increases, my wife simply takes $10 off our food budget, reducing it to $90 per month to feed us instead of the $100 she initially calculated it would take to provide food. With food prices higher and our food budget reduced by other increases in living costs, it becomes increasingly difficult to find a sufficient dietary requirement.

Now, the bank has notified us that the interest rate on our mortgage has been increased to 6%, which means we will have to withdraw another $3 or $4 from our banked mortgage "kitty" each month, reducing the "safe Years" to three instead of four. We built the house together, with our own hands, and have lived in it a mere nine years. Now we can't live in it much longer. We must sell it, hopefully without too much loss, and find another place, one we can afford. New York State legislation providing partial real estate tax exemption for the elderly is no help to us, because our income from company pension and Social Security, little as it is, is $765 over the $3,000 annual maximum fixed by the Now York State legislation.

I tell you all of this simply to let you know how helpful "immediate action" would be here at this one little speck of the problem of trying to retain the dignity expected of advancing age.

Malcolm A. Tarlov Is New National Commander of Jewish War Veterans of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, my congressional district has been honored by the recent election of one of its people as national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States. The new national commander is Malcolm A. Tarlov of Norwalk, Conn.

The Jewish War Veterans of the United States is our country's oldest active veteran organization. Its members' courage and continued care have contributed much to the security and freedom of our country.

I can personally attest to Malcolm Tarlov's efforts in behalf of the Nation's community. He has served 20 years of active membership in Jewish War Veterans. He was commander of the Norwalk JWV Post in 1947–48, Connecticut State commander in 1952–53 and New England regional commander in 1957–58.

He has held many important national committee assignments in the Jewish War Veterans including chairman of foreign affairs committee, national public affairs officer, and chairman of the insurance committee.

The new commander was an organizer and President of the Norwalk Jewish Community Council; an organizer and vice president of the State Jewish Community Relations Council and for 2 years served as general chairman for the local United Jewish Fund Drive.

He is at present, the first vice president of the Norwalk Jewish Center. For many years, he has been the chairman of the center's sports committee. Through his work and warmth of spirit, Malcolm Tarlov has won the respect of his fellow members.

I can say, Mr. Speaker, that Connecticut is proud to have Malcolm A. Tarlov as the new national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, and I am honored to be his Congressman.

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Appendix

Peace in Politics: The Baltimore Sun Endorses President Johnson's Recent Statements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Baltimore Sun endorses President Johnson's recent news conference statements concerning this country's support of any legitimate Vietnam peace conference.

Beyond that, the Sun criticizes former Vice President Nixon for attempting—in its terms—to make a domestic political issue out of a proposed peace conference.

Mr. Nixon, as the newspaper recalls, has implied that the President and Secretary Rusk are somehow remiss in supporting what he labels a "tired old formula of back to Geneva" for peace talks.

In contrast, the President reaffirmed our approval of an all-Asian peace conference without giving it hardsell backing, as well as our readiness to seek peace in any other forum. This, of course, would include Geneva.

The Sun, in an editorial which I submit now for the RECORD, finds the President on sounder ground than Mr. Nixon:

PEACE IN POLITICS

As President Johnson suggested during his press conference yesterday, this is not the time for the United States to engage in a "hard sell" campaign for an Asian conference on peace in Vietnam. We would support such a conference, of course, but if we tried to take over and push the proposal it no longer would be an Asian conference. The President might have suggested, too, that this is not the time to try to make a domestic political issue out of a proposed peace conference, in the manner attempted by former Vice President Nixon.

Mr. Nixon, who stands out as a leading Republican spokesman in this year's congressional elections and as a potential candidate against Mr. Johnson in 1968, seeming to be looking for a Republican peace line during his visit in Washington two days ago—a peace line to go with the tough military action line he also advocates. Mr. Nixon implied that the President and Secretary Rusk are somehow remiss in supporting "the tired old formula of back to Geneva" for discussion of peace in Vietnam. Mr. Nixon said the Administration should embrace the proposal by Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia for an Asian conference on peace.

The Johnson Administration already had indorsed the suggestion for an Asian conference. Reaffirming this point yesterday, the President said: "We'd be very pleased to see an all-Asian conference. We would not want to appear to try to force it. . . . We're not trying to hard sell it because that could have the opposite effect." The President said further that the United States would be willing to go to a conference anywhere if it would be helpful, and was not blacking out any place (such as Geneva).

Whether this is considered as domestic politics or foreign policy, Mr. Johnson was on sounder ground than Mr. Nixon. The United States policy must be to talk peace whenever North Vietnam is ready. Just as we welcome an Asian peace initiative, we must keep the way open, so far as we can, to a reconvening of the Geneva Agreements powers which would include, of course, the principals in the war.

International Air Cadet Exchange Program of the Civil Air Patrol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, one of the great auxiliary services to the U.S. Armed Forces is the famed Civil Air Patrol. The U.S. Air Force has in the Civil Air Patrol an invaluable right arm in countless domestic programs.

We are fortunate that there is also an international phase of the Civil Air Patrol activities—an international air cadet exchange program. For a period of 19 years, this program has been a warm link between aviation-minded youngsters in the United States and in many other friendly lands.

On August 16, it was my privilege to greet a delegation of air cadets from our great and good neighbor, Canada. Present were the following individuals from the U.S. Civil Air Patrol: Col. Klair E. Back, middle east region liaison officer, CAP; Maj. Charles A. Andrus, U.S. Air Force, project officer, IACE; Maj. Louis Combs, U.S. Air Force, information officer, director of information, CAP; Mr. Thomas R. Porter, Deputy Director, Office of Information; Maj. Robert Smith, director of cadet special activities; Philip J. Mahar, chief, news branch, Civil Air Patrol; Mr. P. W. Hastings, representative, Air Cadet League of Canada; and Flight Leader A. Ross Taylor, Royal Canadian Air Force.

As American cohost, we were fortunate to have Col. Barnee Breeskin in charge of the Washington phase of the international air cadet exchange activities. He is special assistant to Col. Joe Mason, national commander of the Civil Air Patrol.

A highlight of the Canadian cadets' visit was the welcome extended to them by Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY. His greetings were but the latest in 8 years of continuous contacts with the international air cadet exchange program.

In his office in the U.S. Capitol, he acquainted our young visitors from Canada with our country's pride in the program and he introduced them to many of the historic traditions of the office of the Vice-Presidency.

I ask unanimous consent for the printing at this point in the RECORD of excerpts from the Vice President's prepared comment and of my own statement to the cadets.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 16, 1966

It is a joy to welcome once again to the United States Capitol an outstanding group of International Air Cadet Exchanges.

I am especially pleased to greet Cadets from a great aviation-minded nation—a land with which we enjoy—and rightfully so—closer relations than with any other nation in the world—our good friend to the north, Canada.

Meeting with the International Air Cadet Program is not just a new pleasure for me. On eight previous occasions, I have been happy to welcome Exchange Cadets to the U.S. Capitol. During these years, and indeed since its start in 1948, the program has grown and flourished. Why? Because it so clearly fills a vital need and because it has been so helpful to the cause of international aviation and to air activities of the member nations. Each year CAP exchanges five cadets with each participant country—with the exception of Great Britain and Canada with whom CAP exchanges 25 and 15 Cadets respectively.

I would like the Chairman of the National Board of the Civil Air Patrol, Colonel Lyle W. Castle, and the National Commander, Colonel Joe Mason, to know that we Americans are very proud of the Civil Air Patrol. With headquarters at Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas, and with Wings in all 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, the Civil Air Patrol now includes more than 70,000 adult and Cadet members.

In time of war and in time of peace, especially during emergencies, Civil Air Patrol members have proven their valor, their devotion to country and their fulfillment of the highest skills and traditions of aviation. As a voluntary Civilian Auxiliary to the U.S. Air Force, CAP has proven manyfold its worth to the nation.

And now, I congratulate our Canadian visitors and their U.S. hosts. I wish each of you well. I understand our visitors have had a wonderful tour in the United States. As you return to Canada after your farewell banquet tonight, please know that you carrry with you the best wishes of the American nation.

STATEMENT BY HON. MIKE MONRONEY, CHAIRMAN, AVIATION SUBCOMMITTEE, SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

I am sure that all members of the United States Senate feel very warmly toward the Civil Air Patrol. I have a special place in my heart for this fine organization, however, for many reasons . . . It is my privilege to serve as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The future of aviation is our interest, and we know, therefore, from long experience how much the Civil Air Patrol is a part of the needs of civil aviation and of aviation for national security.

Oklahoma has always been one of the strongest Civil Air Patrol states. Aviation serves our economy. Aviation is part of our strong contributions to national defense and we believe in assuring strength to the aviation of tomorrow by sound preparation for the upcoming generation of aviators, flight technicians and related personnel.

National Commander Joe Mason and his associates at Headquarters and at every Civil Air Patrol Wing, can be gratified in the Civil Air Patrol's growth. This international phase of the program brings special laurels to Civil Air Patrol, to America and to all cooperating countries.

And so to each of you Cadets present, to Mr. P. W. Hastings, Representative, Air Cadet League of Canada; Flight Leader A. Ross Taylor, Royal Canadian Air Force; Colonel Klair E. Back, Middle East Region Liaison Officer, Civil Air Patrol; Major Charles A. Andrus, USAF, Project Officer, International Air Cadet Exchange; Major Louis Combs, USAF, Information Officer, Director, Office of Information, Civil Air Patrol; Mr. Thomas R. Porter, Deputy Director, Office of Information; Major Robert Smith, Director of Cadet Special Activities; Philip J. Mahar, Chief, News Branch, Civil Air Patrol, and to my friend, Colonel Barnee Breeskin, I say thank you for inviting me to be with you today and best wishes for smooth, happy flying in the years ahead.

Congressmen Applauded by Mr. Benjamin H. Oehlert, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 4, 1966

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Benjamin H. Oehlert, Jr., a prominent Georgia business executive who came to Georgia from Orlando, Fla., to become a senior vice president of an outstanding Georgia-based, nationally known company, the Coca Cola Co., recently addressed the Rotary Club of Orlando in which he lived before moving to Atlanta.

He made a skillful presentation which was well received by his audience, and because of its subject matter, is of interest to those who serve in the legislative branch of the U.S. Government. It should be of great interest to all citizens of the United States.

He has taken a difficult text and has handled it in an outstanding manner. Because of his selection of the format of his speech, let me urge each reader who undertakes to read the following address to read it in its entirety.

The Orlando Evening Star, in its edition of August 10, 1966, thought so highly of Mr. Oehlert's speech that it published it verbatim. I concur in their evaluation of the importance of his speech and its contents, and I include it as an extension of my remarks:

COCA COLA'S BEN OEHLERT APPLAUDS CONGRESSMAN

Former Orlandoan Benjamin H. Oehlert Jr. Wednesday called for a better understanding on the part of the public of the enormous job our representatives in Congress are doing for us.

Speaking before the Rotary Club of Orlando, the former Minute Maid Co. executive who is now senior vice president of the Coca Cola Company in Atlanta, Ga., said:

"I suppose most of us here today are employed, although the matter of how gainfully may depend on whether we are talking to our bankers or to our wives. But let me assure you it is no different in Atlanta than in Orlando: outgo still rises to match income."

Even though you are happily employed at present, you probably will be interested in this position as described in a "Help Wanted" advertisement:

"Wanted: men or women, U.S. citizens, over age 25, for employment in Washington. No prior experience necessary. Five day week, six to eight months each year, hours 12 noon to 4 p.m. Job attendance not mandatory. Fringe benefits include unlimited vacation, travel in U.S. or abroad, expenses paid, free medical care, free haircuts, private dining rooms, luxurious office suites equipped with paid staffs, free telephone and telegraph service, low license plate numbers. Starting salary $30,000, plus expense allowances for office. Two-year contract. Can be basis for lifetime career. Selections made on basis recommendations from friends and neighbors."

"Now, of course, no such ad has appeared—and no such jobs exist. But—and this is the reason I speak as I do—across this land of ours, all too many Americans believe that some such job description fairly and fully summarizes the duties and emoluments of those who serve us all in the Congress of the United States.

"Throughout our history, as a nation, generations of Americans have harbored and nurtured the attitude that, as someone once expressd it, 'politics is the last refuge of the incompetent.' Whether we are businessmen, professionals, farmers, workingmen or whatever, we take satisfaction—a very perverse satisfaction—from believing that our own occupations are hard and demanding while the jobs of public servants are soft and easy. This is peculiarly and particularly true of our attitudes toward Congress—especially the House of Representatives.

"Many years ago, the great American humorist, Mark Twain, expressed this attitude—not too humorously—when he addressed his readers, saying: "Suppose you were an idiot. And suppose you were a member of Congress. But I repeat myself." The members of Congress, if not the institution of Congress itself, have been—and, all too many places, still are—looked upon as fair targets for our ridicule, disrespect, even sometimes contempt.

"I am here today—as one private citizen, speaking only for myself—to say that this attitude is dangerous, that the impression on which it rests is cruelly false, and that the day is past when responsible Americans can indulge themselves such a sentiment toward public service at any level, particularly the level of the Congress of the United States.

"Certainly, I have no call—and no cause—to speak as a self-appointed defender of men and women in elective office. The very fact they are there is evidence that they can defend themselves quite well. But I do believe—as a businessman—that we of the business community have a responsibility for raising the level of public understanding and respect for the demands these times are making upon our public servants.

"Thomas Jefferson said once that, "When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property." And I agree with that. But I might make this observation. In any community, if someone throws stones at the public property of school windows—or if paint is splashed on the public property of buildings or signs—or even if the public property of litter baskets in our parks are destroyed, then you can count on a great public outcry demanding that an end be put to such outrages. Or, perhaps, I should say that you could have counted on it until recently!

"Yet, very often the same outraged people will themselves engage in the worst sort of vandalizing of the public property of those who serve us in public position—thinking nothing of throwing stones, figuratively, at Congressmen or Senators, splashing them over with tar buckets, destroying the individual and destroying respect for the offices and the profession as well. I do not suggest that members of the Congress should be immune against criticism or complaint at all—but, gentlemen, I do sugest that we should treat them with as much respect, at least, as litter baskets in our public parks and roadsides.

"Several years ago, Dr. Ernest Griffith published a book I would commend to you all on "Congress: Its Contemporary Role." I think it profits us to reflect upon some of this able scholar's observations.

" 'The Congress of the United States,' " he writes, " 'is the world's best hope of representative government. In its halls decisions are made which may make or break not only our own nation but also the whole free world. These decisions are major weapons in the struggle not only for democratic survival but for its advance.' "

Then, Dr. Griffith writes on, to say:

" 'The fact that we are by all odds the most powerful of the units of the free world, without which the remainder could scarcely survive, attaches to our Congress today a dignity and a responsibility at the same time inspiring and terrible, a responsibility unmatched in all its earlier history. It is responding well to the challenge.' "

"For myself, I would have to say—from close and objective observation—that I fully agree both with that description of the role of Congress today and with that final assessment of its response.

"The role that history has thrust upon the American people—and the responsibility we, in turn, have delegated to our representatives—makes the job of service in Congress anything but easy and the jobs there everything but soft.

I could—and you who know me so well realize how much I would enjoy it—discourse well into the afternoon on the various choices and decisions Congress has made. As much as any of you, I am confident—or think I am confident—that if I were there, I would sometimes choose otherwise, decide otherwise than the members of Congress do. But I never forget the counsel a good 100 per cent conservative Republican once gave our country; it was President William Howard Taft who said:

'Nothing is more deceitful than the statements that what we need in politics is the business man. Politics are a business—at least they are a field in which experience tells for usefulness and effectiveness—and a man who has devoted his entire life to the successful establishment of a business is generally not the man who will be useful to the public in the administration of public business.'

"I am not here to argue philosophy. As businessmen, I imagine that you would agree with what was once said to a French king. Back in the reign of Louis XIV, a delegation of businessmen from Bordeaux called on him and they were asked by the sovereign what should be done by the government to help them out—in other words, what would be best for business. The delegation answered in words that still apply, "Sire, let us alone."

"In our high-pressure, hyperthyroid society today, most of us would like to be let alone—not merely let alone by government but by all the weight and pressures of responsibilities we feel every waking moment. However, much that we ask—or would like to ask—for ourselves, it is not something we grant to our congressmen.

"In Washington—if you would, as some of you do, come to know your congressmen and senators and the jobs they perform—you become aware of the fact that the one dominant characteristic of those so-called soft, easy jobs is that the incumbents are never 'let alone.'

"You and I wake up in the morning, pick up our newspapers, turn over to the financial pages to see how the market did, turn to the sports pages to see if the Braves are still in Atlanta, check the weather so we will have something to talk about all day—and then casually look over the news of the world and nation, complacent in the confidence that we could run the show better if anyone asked us to do so.

"For the member of Congress, the morning doesn't start that way. Quite possibly, his working day started long before breakfast with a telephone call from some not exactly sober citizen back home—about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning—saying: 'Congressman, me and some of the boys are out here at the country club, and we have just figured out what you ought to make the President do on Viet Nam.' If, an hour later, he tells his callers that he really needs to get some sleep, they will immediately become indignant—'We didn't send you to Washington to sleep on the job.'"

Then, about 6 o'clock, the telephone rings again: "Congressman, bet you can't guess who this is? It's me, Charley from Orlando. Molly and I are in town for some sightseeing—and I know there won't be a chance to visit with you after you get to the office. So, I thought we would just come on by now with the kids and have coffee with you because I remember your letter where you said if we were ever in Washington, be sure to drop in to see you."

"On and on, throughout the day, the congressman—wherever he may be from—seldom enjoys a moment when he is, truly, 'let alone.' His day begins early and it never really ends. If he is hurrying to a committee meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning, rushing to a luncheon after answering a quorum call in the House, or sprinting back to the floor to cast a vote, there is likely to be a constituent tugging at his coat sleeve—or a delegation of visiting schoolboys and girls, or a representative of one interest group or another who wants to say a word. For all those who are physically present, hundreds more are demanding his time through letters, postcards and telephone calls, many of these messages following the pattern of 'Dear Sir: You cur. You will never get my vote again.'

"Brooding over all of it is the necessity and the expense of being in two places at once. He must maintain a home at home and some abode in Washington. He must somehow find the time—and the money—to travel back and forth frequently, for he has two never-ending jobs: one is to do the backbreaking work in Washington, and the other is to be home enough so that he doesn't lose touch.

"The days are gone when—as was true only a few years ago—the House Foreign Affairs Committee could spend a week debating whether to approve a $20,000 appropriation for the U.S. to participate in an international poultry fair. Today—whatever his committee assignment—the congressman must decide, as best he can, on programs involving billions of dollars and hundreds of millions for decades to come. He is expected to understand, be informed about, and make the wisest decision on upwards of 2,000 bills each session. He is expected to know everything about his own district, nearly everything about the more than 400 other districts in the United States, plus more than 100 countries on every continent of the globe.

"If he makes the right decision, takes the right action, chooses the right course, not a word appears in the newspapers—not a letter comes from home—offering approval, encouragement or gratitude. But, if his teen-age son gets a parking ticket, if his wife has her picture made dancing at a Washington party, or if he happens to miss getting his picture made with a delegation from back home, publicity is immediate and his future is cast in doubt.

"Yes, the pay is good for all this—good, until you add up the bills. If he goes to lunch with a delegation of schoolchildren, the congressman is a piker unless he picks up the bill. If he goes to lunch with businessmen and lets them pick up the bill, he is a tool of the vested interests. If he drives an old model automobile, he is a discredit to the district; if he comes home in a new model, constituents wink knowingly at each other and say, See, what'd I tell you—a man doesn't stay honest long in politics.

"The life of the congressman or congresswoman—the life of the senator or the representative—is one of the most demanding and least appreciated in our system and soicety. If the perquisites and privileges of the offices are many, if the satisfaction of having served the nation is great, the fact remains that for the individual who gives himself in this manner, the life is a lonely life, an harassed life, a thankless life—and a life which often leads the most able men to decide that some other occupation is what they prefer for their families.

"I discuss this here today for one reason. On more occasions than I like to remember, I have sat in audiences such as this listening to speakers tell what is wrong in Washington, what is wrong with Congress, and urging that we write our representative and tell him how the cow ate the cabbage. But I believe that there comes a time when a nation such as ours needs to be reminded—and very much needs to remember—that respect for public office and public officers is essential to the continuing success of our system.

Apart from political parties, apart from political philosophies, apart from "conservatism" or "liberalism," from divisions of "labor" or "business," the attitudes we have long indulged toward public officeholders in this country may be luxuries a mature nation cannot afford.

"If, as I am sure we do, want and expect a society which respects law and order, then we of the business community—we who try to be leaders of our community—ought to realize that it is very important what attitude we reflect toward those who make our laws and try to assure us an orderly, fair, progressive and secure society.

"I do not suggest that Congress would be better if it were filled with businessmen; I know few businessmen—myself included—who could stand the pace, much less do the work as well. We could not, if we tried, make the job of our congressmen soft, but I do suggest we could—and should—do all that we can to make it easier: to share with our representatives more constructive suggestions and fewer caustic slurs, to help them find answers in defense of our way of life instead of threatening their political lives.

"On the caliber and character and competence of our Congress—and the men and women who compose it—rest the answers for us to the age-old choices of mankind. In this world, those jobs will never be soft and those responsibilities never easy. So, I would conclude by repeating the sage advice of old Champ Clark who once said:

"'A man must learn to be a representative or senator, just as he must learn to be a farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, merchant, engineer, lawyer, doctor, preacher, teacher or anything else . . . The best plan for a constituency to pursue is to select a man of good sense, good habits, and perfect integrity, young enough to learn, and reelect him so long as he retains his faculties and is faithful to his trust.'"

"We Hold the Power and Bear the Responsibility"—President Abraham Lincoln Comes to Capitol Hill—Address by Mr. Ralph Newman

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, on Wednesday, August 17, I was privileged to attend the annual meeting of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society as a member of the board of trustees. This meeting and the scope of the society's growth in the 3 years of its activity so impressed me that I would like to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

The meeting was chaired by the Honorable Fred Schwengel, president of the society.

The society is doing more to acquaint Americans—and foreigners as well—as to what this Capitol means and does through its excellent book, "We, the People," than most of us realize. In the past 2½ years since its publication, over 1,150,000 copies have been sold.

The society also has a number of other interesting projects. From the report of Mr. Paul Ertzinger, executive director of the society, I learned that they are now accomplishing the following, in addition to publishing and distributing "We, the People":

First. A comprehensive bibliography of the U.S. Capitol, now in the survey stages by Mr. James Murfin, editor-historian of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society.

Second. Publishing a quarterly newsletter—the Capitol Dome.

Third. Developing foreign translations of "We, the People."

Fourth. Preparing in collaboration with private film companies a Washington visitors orientation film.

Fifth. Doing the research necessary to produce a Capitol historical calendar.

Sixth. Acquisition and display of the Pearl Capitol.

Another project also deserves mention. Last fall in cooperation with the White House Historical Association, the Washington National Monument Association, and the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association, a set of books published by each of these societies was put together in a slipcase and entitled "The National Capital Profile." So popular was the initial hardcover set that a new paperback "National Capital Profile" was made available this spring.

The noted authority on Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Ralph Newman, addressed the meeting and I ask unanimous consent that his remarks appear at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"We Hold the Power and Bear the Responsibility"—President Abraham Lincoln Comes to Capitol Hill

(Remarks by Ralph G. Newman to the U.S. Capitol Historical Society meeting in the U.S. Capitol, Washington, 17 August 1966)

Almost one hundred and four years ago, on December 1, 1862, the President of the United States sent his Annual Message to Congress. Then, as now, this nation was concerned with a struggle for freedom. Then, as now, Americans were giving their lives in defense of a principle which Abraham Lincoln defines as "a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all—to afford all, an unfettered start, and a fair chance in life." He asked "whether in a free government the minority have a right to break up the government whenever they choose."

In his Message the President addressed himself to the problems of the time, and answered those who sought what they believed to be an easier solution to the national crisis. His advice will stand the test of time, and today sounds and reads as appropriate as it did a century ago, "If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time is surely not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity."

Abraham Lincoln was familiar with this noble structure here on Jenkin's Heights. He had first glimpsed this building, then uncompleted, on the night of December 2, 1847, when as a young, newly-elected Congressman from Illinois he and Mrs. Lincoln checked into Brown's, or as it was also known, The Indian Queen Hotel, located opposite the Capitol on the site now occupied by The Library of Congress. On the following Monday, the House convened at noon, and Congressman Lincoln voted to help elect Robert Winthrop of Massachusetts as Speaker, and took his oath.

His stay in Washington was brief—one term, two years, until March, 1849. Twelve years later he would stand before the East Portico, in the shadow of the still uncompleted dome, and take his oath as President. He returned to become the head of a government which was in the process of dissolution. Seven states had left the Union; four more were to follow. In his inaugural he pleaded for the maintenance of the Union, saying "Physically speaking, we cannot separate . . . Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people?"

But the "patient confidence" Lincoln sought was not available, and soon we were engaged in a bitter fratricidal struggle. To Abraham Lincoln had come the responsibility of leading the nation through four years of terrible conflict—the bloodiest, costliest war in terms of human lives, in our history. Before it was over six hundred thousand Americans would have died to preserve their own principles of freedom.

Lincoln often said that he "never had a feeling politically which did not spring from the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence. He felt that the men who met in Independence Hall were speaking to the whole world of men when they enunciated their principles of human freedom and equality. He realized that human freedom and equality are such lofty concepts that democracy, by its very nature, is destined always to be elusive, and always to be endangered; and it will be the fate of every generation of Americans to fight for it, if not with weapons, then with hearts, and minds, and tongues.

Lincoln had a conception of the mission of America, and he fervently believed that America does have a mission, He called Americans "God's almost chosen people," because to them it had been given not only to demonstrate democracy as a workable form of government, but furthermore, to cleanse it of the hypocrisies which, as he said, "deprive it of its just example to the world."

In his 1862 Message to Congress he referred to democracy as "the last, best hope of earth"—as that form of government which promised "that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men." He wanted his countrymen so to conduct their affairs that the people of the world would look to them as an example. But he knew they would only look with questioning or scorn unless Americans are faithful to democracy and seek to make it more genuine.

Lincoln conceived of America as more than peoples, or homes, or wealth, or wheat, or corn, or steel, or factories. To him it embodied an idea. Common sacrifices for a new and better way of life were like "mystic chords of memory," he said. "Stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every heart and hearthstone all over this broad land." America was a trustee for humanity. The Union was bound together by an idea. If the Union perished, the idea would perish with it. Thus the issue of the Civil War to our Sixteenth President was the preservation of democratic government, through the preservation of the American Union, in order that America might go on to fulfill its mission as the example of democracy to the world.

In his first Message to Congress on July 4, 1861, he set forth his principles of human liberty and equality. We were, he said, in "a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all—to afford all, an unfettered start, and a fair chance, in the race of life." "We propose to give all a chance," he said, "and we expect the weak to grow stronger, the ignorant to grow wiser; and all better and happier together."

Lincoln took Congress and the people into his confidence. And when he had finished summing up a situation in plain, simple language that everyone could understand, there were no loose ends dangling, and he had covered the matter with such sure logic that usually the people agreed that his course should be their course. To the Congress and through them to the people, he said, "The struggle of today, is not altogether for today—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devoted upon us."

To be sure, there were times when Lincoln failed, notably when the people refused to heed his plea for the maintenance of the Union. But it is these very failures that put the democratic leader to the acid test. For when the people refuse to see things as he sees them, his faith in the people must surpass his faith in himself. Otherwise he becomes cynical and useless as a leader, or he takes refuge in the autocratic conception of government as a means of giving the people not what they want, but what he thinks is good for them.

The American presidential office is no place for a theorist—he must be a practical leader. The democratic leader must learn to give that he may have. To the rigid mind of one who believes his theories are beyond dispute, to compromise an issue is to compromise himself. The idealist will lose the whole loaf rather than be satisfied with half of it, whereas the successful politician learns to be content with whatever part of his program he can get, and hopes to get more later.

The quality of restraint in Lincoln was an element of his greatness. Without compromising his inner convictions, he had the patience to put himself in the right place and then wait for the march of time and the propitious circumstance to find him there.

But Lincoln knew that human nature cannot be changed by edicts and laws, that the struggle for human freedom and social justice will probably go on to the end of time, and that the only permanent advance mankind can hope for is such as can be made in the mind and conscience of mankind itself. He knew, too, that men's moral judgments differ, that moral standards change, and that good and evil are not easily separated by drawing a line between them. "The true rule, in determining to embrace or reject anything," he said, "is not whether it has any evil in it, but whether it has more of evil than of good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost everything, especially of government policy, is an inseparable compound of the two; so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continually demanded."

In 1858, we have recently discovered, Lincoln was offered a political deal. From his handling of this situation, we might derive a lesson for our own time. Senator Stephen A. Douglas was engaged in a bitter political struggle with the President of the United States, James Buchanan. Although both men were members of the same party, Douglas was concerned that Buchanan might support an anti-Douglas group in Illinois. Douglas was ill here in Washington. Through an emissary, he sent word to Lincoln and suggested the possibility of a deal. If Lincoln would agree not to oppose the reelection of the Douglas Democrats presently in Congress from Illinois, he, Douglas, might agree to remove himself from the race for the Senate, leaving the field free to Lincoln. It would be interesting to speculate as to what might have happened had Lincoln accepted and become United States Senator from Illinois. Would this have eliminated him as a possibility for the Presidency in 1860? Would Douglas' career have been different had he not been confronted with the embarrassment of the Lincoln-Douglas debates which helped make him Senator but alienated Southern support two years later? Lincoln's answer, however, was short, eloquent, and in its application to other events, timeless. He rejected the offer, summing it all up with the phrase, "You don't sell old friends, to buy old enemies."

Speaking to the Congress more than a century ago, Abraham Lincoln said, "We hold the power and bear the responsibility . . . We cannot escape history." But sometimes the lessons of history are apt to escape us. We can reach back to the wisdom, the logic, the belief of this great American for comfort, for guidance, because: Abraham Lincoln, who saved the Union and the American experiment in democracy, has become in the century since his death, a kind of symbol of all the good toward which humanity is striving, a living proof that man can attain that good. Revered almost to the point of worship the world around, his name seems to spell out the meanings of those characteristics for which we know him best: honesty, humor, compassion, wisdom.

But Lincoln lives on for the people as a man also—a flesh and blood and bone human being—whose greatness they can accept because they can understand his origin, his ways, his talk, and his laughter.

He is like a neighbor to swap yarns with at sunset over the backyard fence. He is easy-walking, easy-talking. You don't have to play up to him, and he won't play down to you. You know where you are with Lincoln. And yet, there is that dedication in him, that urge of destiny running through him, and the strength to meet and use it. And you wonder—is some of that same greatness in my neighbor, myself, my son? There may well be, for Lincoln was one of us, Lincoln was all of us; he was the spokesman for all that went before him in the building of America and everything we have fought since to preserve.

Some Insights on the Chicago Demonstrations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the eyes of the Nation have been focused recently on the Chicago demonstrations and incidents of violence which are of deep concern to the law-abiding citizens of the Chicago area. A recent editorial in the Chicago Tribune and a report by the able columnist and reporter, Mr. Jack Mabley, in the Chicago's American on his firsthand observations of the Jefferson Park demonstration give a perspective to these incidents which is sometimes lost sight of in the heat of charges and countercharges. The Tribune editorial and Mr. Mabley's report follow:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 19, 1966]

More Effrontery

Another conference among "civil rights" spokesmen and representatives of Chicago business, politics, and religion has come and gone. It was as unproductive as most of these parleys are and was distinguished [if that is the word] by the effrontery of the "rights" leaders in voicing their demands and stating their price for civic peace.

Mayor Daley had hoped for a pledge that the marches which daily tax the resources of the police and keep feelings at a boil would be terminated. The Rev. Martin Luther King said in his lordly way that there would be no soap on that subject.

King also laid down a condition that the Chicago Real Estate board drop its suit before the Illinois Supreme court challenging the constitutionality of the city "open occupancy" ordinance. He further demanded that the board urge real estate dealers to comply with Gov. Kerner's recent executive order forbidding real estate dealers from discriminating racially in transactions. Still another demand was that suburban real estate boards accept Kerner's order, which has been enjoined in the courts of Sangamon county.

First, real estate men have just as much right to have access to the courts and the law as have King and his backers, who have contributed a large budget of cases to the courts in many states. If there is a legal or constitutional shadow over any law, ordinance, or executive order, citizens have a clear right to seek a legal ruling. Real estate men are just as fully citizens as is King.

The president of the real estate board tried to bring King down to earth by saying that decisions in disposing or renting property were up to the owners involved, and that real estate men could not shove down their throats something which they regarded as distasteful.

Rights in this city and country are not wholly one-sided, even tho it may sometimes seem so. If King and his marchers have a right to take to the streets in provocative demonstrations, other citizens have the right to resort to the law and the courts, and they also have the power of decision over their own concerns. Brotherhood and peace cannot be contrived by ukase, and it is about time that that elementary notion penetrated a few heads.

[From Chicago's American]

Nazi Punks Aren't Leading White People

(By Jack Mabley)

One of the most asinine statements made by Martin Luther King's assistants is this by the Rev. Andrew Young:

"Until yesterday, they thought the problem was the marches. Now, they see the city is segregated and George Lincoln Rockwell is providing leadership for the white community."

George Lincoln Rockwell is providing leadership for a couple of dozen juvenile delinquents who didn't know a Nazi from a Brazil nut until this summer.

The Rev. Mr. Young's statement wasn't intended to insult the entire white community, tho it does. It is stupid because the King forces are so naive they believe they can use Rockwell for their own purposes.

As they see it, with Rockwell and his Nazis joining the disorders, the white community must take sides. Either you're with us or you're with Rockwell, they reason.

It isn't going to work that way. How much thought have they given to the possibility—or even probability—that reasonable Chicagoans of all faiths and races may begin equating all the marchers, the King-led and the Rockwell-led, in the same extremist mold?

I happen to agree with King's objectives. I think Rockwell represents one of the vilest evils in the history of man.

I think it is wrong for Rockwell to stir hatred and strife by marching into antagonistic neighborhoods. If it's wrong for Rockwell, is it right for King?

More than ever we need perspective as these marches continue. The nation has been given a picture of a city torn apart by the marches and the counter demonstrations.

There are 6 million people in this community. How many are involved in the demonstrations? A few thousand . . . 5 or 6 thousand at the most, and that's counting both sides.

The impetus and direction of the marchers come from a handful of people, with maybe half-a-dozen key leaders. The marchers are, for the most part, dedicated, courageous devotees to a cause, who wait patiently in church pews to be told where to march. At best they could muster several thousand demonstrators.

I spent 8 hours at the Jefferson Park demonstration doing nothing but circulating through the neighborhoods and the crowds to try to get some kind of an idea of the make-up of these counter demonstrators.

There were demonstrations in front of 10 real estate offices along Milwaukee avenue stretched about a mile and a half northwest of Central and Foster.

Most of the people of Jefferson Park, from the start to finish, were in their homes, or sitting on their porches on the side streets, or puttering with their cars, or mowing lawns. A block from Milwaukee avenue it was like any other summer evening.

On Milwaukee avenue the hoods began tooling up in their cars and motorcycles hours before the marchers arrived. They lounged on the curbs, or drove slowly along the street, or ambled into saloons while they waited.

The Nazis arrived about 5 p.m. and started passing out handbills. One of them tried to make a speech, and a few punks gathered around.

The T-shirt boys with the long hair and high heeled shoes and tight pants and iron crosses dangling around their necks were as highly visible as were blue-helmeted policemen.

Repeatedly I heard residents and business men and clergymen ask one another, "Who are they? I never saw them around here before."

When the marches got under way, most of the crowd was around the first marchers at a real estate office just north of Foster. There were a few dozen onlookers at a march a few blocks north of this.

At the other demonstrations, which extended into the Norwood Park community, a dozen or two spectators looked on wordlessly while the police lounged at the side.

Back at the first demonstration, the crowd numbered around 1,000. The shouting and chanting, the "we hate niggers" routine, was led by a dozen, maybe up to 20 of the iron cross punks.

And that was it. They scattered when the police came at them. The residents of Jefferson Park who bothered to come out at all just looked. The whole thing attracted about as much attention as a good 3–11 fire.

This is what the Rev. Mr. Young refers to when he says "Rockwell is providing leadership for the white community."

Power Plays on the Potomac

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

Power Plays on the Potomac

Members of the Johnson Administration lately have been taking some wild swings at the business community. The word "wild" is used with intent, for some of the statements that have been made and legislation proposed almost defy belief.

Of course, it has been pointed out that some members of the club often are used to probe public opinion on some of the hair-raising schemes hatched by the LBJ brain-trusters. If their public statements produce a sharply negative reaction, the idea is quietly shelved. If public or business community response in mild, the story goes, the LBJ men start to work in earnest to achieve their objectives, which usually involve establishing a Federal beachhead in a previously sacrasanct area of business or private life, or increasing already existent regulatory powers.

Apparently, one of the Administration's favorite trial balloon launchers is Assistant Attorney General Donald F. Turner, who has lofted some beauties recently. In a speech before a bar association group Turner made some remarks that indicate that the Justice Department has devised a maneuver by which it could assume control over advertising and promotion campaigns run by American companies. Turner stated that heavy advertising and promotion can create strong consumer demand for products that actually may be inferior to competitive products with lesser promotional budgets. In such cases, he continued, advertising and promotion may be considered to have a restrictive effect on competition, thus making otherwise legal expenditures illegal under anti-trust statutes. Next step in the dazzling Turnerian logic: To advocate Federal limitation of promotional expenditures by companies thus judged guilty of transgressions against the Government's amazingly fluid and adaptable anti-trust mechanism. Turner also recommended that the Government itself issue, or sponsor (the same thing), "anti-advertising" publications that would point out to consumers the negative features of products, thus helping them make better comparisons.

Turner also has been testifying in favor of a bill that would "protect" the franchise system of doing business. The only catch in this one is that the bill would make exclusivity of product illegal. Thus, while a franchising company would be permitted to assign an exclusive territory to a dealer, or bottler, it would not be permitted to insert a clause in the agreement preventing the franchise from selling also a directly competitive product. In fact, Turner would have the courts automatically find a franchiser guilty of restraint of trade if both exclusivity of territory and restriction of product exist in the franchise agreement.

These are but two examples of the Government's insistent chipping away at the rights of businessmen to conduct their own affairs. Before long, it may be considered unfair to competition if one businessman is more intelligent, aggressive and harder-working than his competitors.

The soft drink industry is fortunate to have in Washington an alert national association that is well-informed and is keeping the membership informed. Let's continue to give ABCB our full support, and fight resolutly in the upcoming elections to bring into office candidates who honor the free enterprise system that made this country—a system that now is under relentless attack by many of the persons whom it benefitted most.

Sabin Mancini.

Wage and Price Controls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in rebellion against the continuance of World War II wage and price controls, the American people back in 1946 elected a Republican Congress. Such controls spell regimentation by Federal bureaucrats of the private lives and businesses of individuals through Federal controls of the items essential to American lives and through freezing the income of wage earners of all groups.

Today, the Chicago Tribune, in a column by its veteran and experienced chief correspondent, Mr. Walter Trohan, makes clear that wage and price controls are a virtual certainty after the November elections. This is a remarkable Labor Day prospect for the Nation's millions of industrial workers and their families.

These wage and price controls could be instituted, according to some legal authorities, under the President's Korean war emergency powers. I refer specifically to Executive Orders 10995, 10996, 10999, and other related orders issued February 20, 1962, and, according to the Library of Congress, never repealed.

Or—even if a Republican Congress is elected in November—the President could very probably get from the present doormat Congress—this blank-check Congress—any powers he might see fit to demand in a special session. All Members are aware there has been talk in Congress of a special session.

Moreover, columnists Allen and Scott inform us that Presidential Assistant Robert Kintner has been devoting most of his time to working on postelection wage and price controls.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is incumbent upon the Members of the House to be aware of what apparently is being hidden from the American people until after elections because of the certain knowledge they would vote against regimentation. Such regimentation, may I add, would be entirely unnecessary if the President would merely put an end to present wild and wasteful domestic spending in wartime.

By unanimous consent, I introduce in the Record Mr. Trohan's column:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 31, 1966]

TAX HIKE SURE, PRICE AND WAGE CURBS LIKELY IN NEXT CONGRESS

(By Walter Trohan)

Washington, August 30.—The 90th Congress which will be elected in November, is certain to be asked to raise taxes in January as a curb on inflation. The new Congress may also be asked for wage and price control legislation.

Neither the tax increase nor wage and price restraints will figure in the congressional campaign, if Democrats can avoid it. And Republicans don't seem inclined to make an issue of it.

Yet the administration is aware that inflation with rising prices for every household is the major problem of today. Top experts on wages and prices have been weaving in and out of secret conferences here. The trails of some of these experts has been uncovered by this commentator.

Members of Congress talk privately and guardedly of wage and price action. AFL-CIO President George Meany let the cat out of the bag in a television appearance Sunday when he said the White House may be forced to propose mandatory controls over wages and prices "a couple of months from now."

Congress will have adjourned in two months, so what he meant is the next Congress will be called upon to enact such legislation.

SIGNS POPPING UP ALL OVER

Signs of a tax increase and possible wage and price legislation have begun popping out all over like buds in spring. Former President Truman issued an unusual public statement expressing alarm over rising interest rates.

Truman expressed fear that rising interest rates may lead to a serious depression. He said he wasn't as concerned about inflation—controlled inflation. He said he doesn't believe run-away inflation is possible in the United States. President Johnson told a press conference he plans to keep wages and prices in bounds. He didn't say congressional action was planned, but he didn't rule out such action.

The administration is concerned about inflation. Many are beginning to recognize that, since wage and price guidelines are being shattered, the only way the administration can do anything about it is to enact some sort of holding legislation, not as rigid as war time controls, but some form of guideposts with authority. The experts are aware the war in Viet Nam offers a peg for controls.

However, the war itself is not so much a major cause of inflation as is federal spending in general, including Great Society spending. The war has not limited consumer goods or raw materials. The production facilities are turning out all that the American people want in goods from essentials to luxuries.

NO SHORTAGES: WHY INFLATION?

During World War II the automotive industry was taken over for military production. Today cars are in plentiful supply. During the war there was also a shortage of labor. Today there is plenty of labor to build homes and maintain them.

In war, interest rates rise as part of the inflation caused by lack of goods. Now interest rates are rising with goods in plentiful supply, which makes the current inflation most unusual and has brought wide-spread agreement among economists that tax hikes should be applied as a brake.

In the market stocks are going down while earnings and profits go up, which also makes the current inflation peculiar. Perhaps the inflation is due in considerable part to the fact that various New Deal, Fair Deal, New Frontier, and Great Society economic policies are coming home to roost, such as crop controls which have forced farmers to go in for costly fertilizers and expensive farm machinery so that food costs have soared.

It is safe to predict that things will get worse before they get any better.

Art Wall, Jr.: Man of Courage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania is indeed proud of one of its finest professional sportsmen who has recently won the Insurance City Golf Open. Art Wall, Jr., overcame a serious physical handicap to shoot a 72-hole total of 266—18 strokes under par and the lowest 72-hole total on the PGA tour this year.

The victory was all the more brilliant in view of the severe back problem which has plagued the Honesdale, Pa., resident over the past few years. Art's back has at times prevented him from even swinging a golf club, so that he has not always gotten the necessary daily practice which is such an important ingredient of a professional golfer's success.

The key to his recovery was a much needed rest from the travel involved in tournament golf. Wall thus limited his participation to selected tournaments during the past years. Until this problem cropped up, Art had one of golf's brightest futures. Wall's career reached a high point in 1959 when he won the Masters by firing five birdies on the last six holes in one of the most exciting finishes in golf history.

The victory coupled with several others earned for Art the "Golfer of the Year" award. In addition, Art has shot over 30 holes in 1—more than any other golfer in the world.

The victory at Hartford, Conn., was a fitting tribute to Art Wall's fortitude in overcoming this physical handicap to truly remain one of the outstanding professional golfers in the world. His courage is a fine example for everyone.

A Salute to Trinidad-Tobago's Fourth Anniversary of Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today the nation of Trinidad-Tobago celebrates its fourth anniversary of independence. I want to take this opportunity to send warmest greetings and wishes to His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, Governor General of Trinidad-Tobago; His Excellency Sir Ellis Emmanuel Clarke, their Ambassador to the United States; and to all the citizens of those lovely islands.

The people of Trinidad-Tobago can already point with pride to significant national accomplishments. Today Trinidad-Tobago enjoys both economic development and political stability.

The island of Trinidad lies only 7 miles off the northeastern coast of South America. The island of Tobago is 19 miles to the northeast of Trinidad. These beautiful islands are the home of almost a million people. Trinidad-Tobago can boast of mountains, grassy savannahs, rivers, forests, and sandy beaches. Her people, equally varied, are of Spanish, Carib Indian, Arawak Indian, English, African, East Indian, French, and Dutch descent.

An annual rate of overall economic growth of nearly 8.5 percent a year since 1950 has enabled Trinidad and Tobago to raise real per capita income at a rate of over 5 percent a year despite an increase in population of over 3 percent a year. The per capita income of Trinidad-Tobago is now the highest in the Caribbean. The economy of the islands is becoming more diversified, as fertilizer plants, oil refineries, and electrical plants are added to sugar mills, coca plantations, and textile mills.

Central to Trinidad-Tobago's recent political history is the figure of its Prime Minister, Sir Eric Williams. The Prime Minister earned his Ph. D. at Oxford in political science. For a number of years he taught here in Washington, at Harvard University, while producing several major works on the sociology and economy of the Caribbean. In 1956 he returned to Trinidad and founded the People's National Movement. His campaign tactics were unorthodox; he frequently gave lectures on economics in Port of Spain's Woodford Square. Yet these campaign lectures were frequently attended by over 25,000 people. Sir Williams was elected to the post of Prime Minister before independence was achieved from Britain, and the transition to independence was achieved peacefully.

In a recent interview with a correspondent for the New Yorker magazine, the Prime Minister spoke of the aspirations of all of the people of Trinidad-Tobago. He said:

> I would hope that we could be a country in which the ordinary citizen—without fear or favor, as we say—would have the opportunity to present a grievance and have it be heard. . . . That's one thing that matters to me.
>
> Another is equal opportunity in the schools for all children. If we could achieve those two ideals, I would say that, small as we are, we might set some sort of example for the world.[1]

Mr. Speaker, the dedicated people of Trinidad and Tobago under able leadership have already begun to set such an example.

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[1] Quoted by Bernard Taper, in "Letter from Port of Spain," *The New Yorker*, October 23, 1965. p. 223.

Senate Should Prevent Transfer of U.S. Sovereignty to U.N.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the enclosed editorial from the Mobile Press on August 20, 1966, should be read and considered by all my colleagues and especially those in the Senate. The very thought of transferring to the United Nations, as ineffectual as it is, the sovereign right of our beloved country to handle its own internal affairs should make all of us sit up and take notice of where one-world government can lead us. The U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination involves itself in immigration problems, naturalization laws, election statutes, and many other areas of government that are properly within the province of each individual nation. I, for one, am unwilling to yield up this right to any world body.

It is my understanding from talking with the State Department today that Ambassador Goldberg has not actually signed the declaration, although he announced in Geneva on July 9 that the United States would sign it. This document should not be signed by the United States and I call on Ambassador Goldberg to reconsider his decision. However, if Ambassador Goldberg should perform such an unwise and improper and unconstitutional act, then I urge our friends in the Senate to promptly reject this document. While the House will not have a vote on this question, we should all advise the Senators of our strong views on this subject.

I have permission to include the editorial following my remarks:

SENATE SHOULD PREVENT TRANSFER OF U.S. SOVEREIGNTY TO U.N.

Most Americans speak often of the need for preserving their freedoms as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

Even the President of the United States—Lyndon B. Johnson—spoke of "liberty," "freedom" and "democracy" in a recent address on Viet Nam.

Yet at about the same time, Arthur Goldberg, the man whom Johnson appointed as U.S. ambassador, was busying himself preparing to sign away our American liberties by affixing his signature to a little publicized document known as the U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The Lynchburg (Va.) News points out that the elimination of racial discrimination is only the pretext for this document. "Its real purpose," said the News, "is to give the United Nations authority to interfere in, and direct, many of the internal affairs of the United States, including elections!"

Only thing standing in the way of Goldberg's intended betrayal of his nation is the United States Senate. If two-thirds of that body ratifies the terrible document, American sovereignty will be tossed to the winds.

The Richmond (Va.) News Leader, which has made a thorough study of the U.N. document, says it contains provisions which, if the Senate approves, would give the U.N. power over U.S. laws. The News Leader's statement follows:

"1. The declaration holds that racial injustice—which is the internal problems of sovereign nations—is an obstacle to international peace. Presumably the U.N. could direct racial policies in the United States and could order an invasion of South Africa and Rhodesia—on the pretext that they constitute a menace to peace.

"2. The document forbids discrimination by state, institution or individual. (The News Leader noted that the U.S. Constitution forbids discrimination only by federal and state governments.)

"3. It forbids police action to support discrimination. This could easily be interpreted to paralyze the protection of citizens during racial rioting of the sort that occurred in Watts—and has been occurring in Chicago.

"4. Forbids discrimination in 'access to citizenship,' nullifying congressional control over immigration and naturalization laws of this country. The U.N. could direct immigration policies.

"5. It would control private decisions in religion, employment, occupation, housing, and 'every place or facility intended for use by the general public,' whether this place is private property or not.

"6. It directs governments to revise public policies, laws, and regulations 'which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination.'

"It grants the 'right to participate in elections through universal suffrage'—a right which exists nowhere in the world today."

Moreover, if the Senate should accept this insidious treaty, the Senate will in effect outlaw itself. U.S. affairs will be directed by the U.N., which now is practically dominated by nations that abhor the American way of life.

As the treaty is currently interpreted, each country would take upon itself the duty of "educating" its citizens on racial matters; conversely each nation would also assume the duty of prosecuting anyone who published "propaganda . . . justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form." This could muzzle news media and punish all who engaged in any discussion of social controversy.

It is obvious from the above that Ambassador Goldberg is out to destroy the legal protections (such as freedom of speech) that have been painfully developed by 2,000 years of Western civilization.

And it is a further fact that Mr. Goldberg could not be taking such a step if President Johnson opposed it. Thus far, the White House occupant hasn't moved a hand to stop this tragic sell-out of American sovereignty to a world government.

U.S. Search for Peace in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, we who hold elective office are mindful of the deep concern and even anguish that exists among the American people over our involvement in Vietnam. There are some who loudly assert that the United States is bellicose and preoccupied only with the military conquest of a distant Asian country. What they choose to ignore are the persistent efforts made by our Government to enter into negotiations with Communist North Vietnam. Many of these efforts have been publicized in the press and are readily available to anyone who is seriously interested in bringing a degree of objectivity to a serious public issue.

It occurred to me that it would be desirable for public enlightenment to have readily at hand a chronology of the initiative taken by the United States in its quest for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese issue. Accordingly I wrote Secretary of State Dean Rusk for such a chronology. Under leave to extend my remarks, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD the reply I received from Assistant Secretary of State MacArthur, together with the list supplied by the Department. Members will find it not only informative but persuasive.

The material follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 26, 1966.

Hon. EDNA F. KELLY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MRS. KELLY: Secretary Rusk has asked me to reply to your letter of August 12, in which you ask about the number of requests for Viet-Nam peace negotiations which our Government had made in the past 4 years.

I am enclosing an illustrative chronology recently prepared in the Department. It lists efforts made by ourselves and others to engage Hanoi in negotiations over the last 4 years. The list is not exhaustive, but it catalogues the principal efforts made directly or through the United Nations.

We have not attempted to tabulate the number of peace requests which we have made. They are continuous, since we lose no opportunity to indicate our desire for negotiations or to scrutinize and to pursue the slightest indication of any interest in Hanoi, no mater how transitory. I can assure you that the number of such efforts, ranging from confidential diplomatic contacts to major public attempts to bring about negotiations, easily run into the hundreds.

I hope this information is useful to you. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

Enclosure: Document entitled "Negotiation Attempts on Viet-Nam."

NEGOTIATION ATTEMPTS ON VIETNAM

Since 1960, when North Viet-Nam sharply intensified its attempts to take over the government and people of South Viet-Nam the United States and other governments have made numerous efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the interrelated disputes in Southeast Asia. These efforts have been undertaken through various channels and over varying periods of time. Any one of these overtures or initiatives might have led to progress toward a peaceful settlement of the Viet-Nam conflict had they met with anything but rejection or silence in Hanoi and Peiping, or with prompt violation of such agreements as it was possible to reach.

July 1962: The United States participated in the Geneva Conference on Laos and accepted an agreement providing for the neutralization of that country. However, North Vietnamese combat troops remained in Laos in violation of the Agreement; this has not only menaced the security of Laos, but has facilitated the infiltration of North Vietnamese personnel into South Viet-Nam through Laos, also in violation of the Agreement.

May 1964: The UN Security Council considered a Cambodian complaint of South Vietnamese armed incursions into Cambodian territory. The United States and South Viet-Nam suggested the establishment of a UN-sponsored peacekeeping or observation group to stabilize conditions in the border area. A Mission of the Security Council visited Cambodia and South Viet-Nam and reported to the Council that such a group might well prove useful in this regard. Hanoi and Peiping condemned even this limited UN involvement in the Viet-Nam situation.

August 1964: The United States reported to the Security Council on the North Vietnamese torpedo boat attacks against US naval vessels in international waters and the defensive measures undertaken by the United States. The United States supported the Council's invitation to the Republic of Viet-Nam and the North Vietnamese authorities to furnish information to the Council relating to the United States complaint. The Republic of Viet-Nam indicated its readiness to cooperate fully with Security Council. However, the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister replied on August 19 (S/5907) that the Viet-Nam problem was not within the competence of the Security Council and that his Government would be obliged to consider any decisions by the Council as "null and void."

February 20, 1965: The United Kingdom proposed to the Soviet Union that the British and Soviets undertake as Geneva Co-Chairmen to explore the basis of a possible Viet-Nam settlement with all the countries participating in the Geneva Conference. The United States supported this approach, but the Soviet Union was unwilling to cooperate in seeking the views of the parties concerned regarding grounds for a settlement.

April 1, 1965: Seventeen non-aligned nations delivered an appeal for a peaceful solution in Viet-Nam through negotiations without preconditions. The United States on April 8 replied welcoming this appeal and indicating our agreement with its principles. North Viet-Nam rejected it, characterizing as "inappropriate" any approach other than that based on its own preconditions, including the prior withdrawal of U.S. forces and acceptance of the program for South Viet-Nam of the Hanoi-dominated National Liberation Front.

April 7, 1965: Speaking in Baltimore, President Johnson stated that the United States was prepared to enter into "unconditional discussions" with the other governments concerned in the Viet-Nam problem. The response from Hanoi and Peiping was to label this proposal as a "hoax" and a "big swindle."

April 1965: It was reported that the UN Secretary General U Thant might visit certain capitals, including Hanoi and Peiping to discuss the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Viet-Nam. The United States consistently has supported an active peacemaking role by the Secretary General. However, the People's Daily, official organ of the Peiping regime, reiterated that "the Viet-Nam question has nothing to do with the United Nations * * * no meddling by the U.N. is called for nor will it be tolerated * * *." Hanoi stated that any approach tending to secure UN intervention in the Viet-Nam situation was "inappropriate."

April 1965: The British Government sent a distinguished statesman, Patrick Gordon-Walker, to visit interested countries and explore once again the basis for a settlement in Viet-Nam. Although he was able to visit a number of countries in Southeast Asia, Peiping and Hanoi declined to receive him.

April 1965: The Indian Government put forward a proposal for the cessation of hostilities by both sides, the policing of borders by an Afro-Asian patrol force, and the maintenance of present boundaries in Viet-Nam so long as the Vietnamese people desire. The United States received this proposal with interest and has discussed it with the Government of India. Hanoi and Peiping have rejected the proposal.

May 13–17, 1965: The United States suspended its bombing operations against North Viet–Nam. This suspension was made known to the other side to see if there might be a response in kind. Instead, this effort for peace was denounced in Hanoi as a "worn-out trick" and in Peiping as a "swindle." This harsh reaction was fully known before the air operations were resumed.

June 1965: The Canadian representative on the International Control Commission for Viet-Nam discussed the possibilities for peace with representatives of the North Vietnamese government in Hanoi. The Canadian Foreign Minister concluded as a result of these talks that his country's peace overtures had not gained the support of North Viet-Nam and Communist China.

June 1965: The Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth nations initiated a plan for a special Mission to visit the capitals of the countries involved to "explore the circumstances in which a conference might be held to end the fighting in Viet-Nam." The United States and South Viet-Nam immediately welcomed the Commonwealth initiative. Peiping's response was to call Prime Minister Wilson a "nitwit making trouble for himself"; Hanoi apparently rejected the proposed visit in a broadcast on July 1.

June 25, 1965: Speaking in San Francisco on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, President Johnson called upon members of the United Nations, "individually and collectively, to bring to the table those who seem determined to make war. We will support your efforts, as we support effective action by any agent or agency of these United Nations."

July 9–13, 1965: Mr. Harold Davies, a junior Minister of the British Government, visited Hanoi during this period to explore the willingness of the North Vietnamese government to receive the Commonwealth Mission referred to above. Prime Minister Wilson reported on July 15 that Mr. Davies was unable to obtain any agreement by Hanoi to receive a Commonwealth Mission and found a conviction among the North Vietnamese that their chances of victory were too imminent to induce them to forsake the battlefield for the conference table.

July 28, 1965: President Johnson, in a letter to UN Secretary General U Thant, reiterated his hope that "members of the UN, individually and collectively, will use their influence to bring to the negotiating table all governments involved in an attempt to halt all aggression and evolve a peaceful solution."

July 30, 1965: In a letter to the UN Security Council President, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg noted that responsibility to persist in the search for peace weighs especially upon the Members of the Security Council. Ambassador Goldberg continued that the United States stands ready, as in the past, to collaborate unconditionally with Members of the Security Council in the search for an acceptable formula to restore peace and security in Southeast Asia. The United States, he said, "hopes the Members of the Council somehow find the means to respond effectively to the challenge raised by the state of affairs" in that area.

August 2, 1965: The Indian Yugoslav communique calling for a conference on Viet-Nam met with condemnation by NHAN DAN of the Tito-Shastri talks and a personal North Vietnamese attack on Tito.

August 4, 1965: A Nhan Dan commentary said President Johnson's approval to third party peace initiatives in Viet-Nam aimed at misleading an unwitting public; it denounced Tito and Shastri as "accomplices of the US, and said UN efforts to bring peace in Viet-Nam would fail.

August 24, 1965: British Labor Peer Lord Brockway said the North Vietnamese Ambassador in Moscow and the Front representative had told him withdrawal of US troops was not a pre-condition to negotiations. The two Vietnamese issued denials.

October 4, 1965: In interviews with Mainichi and a UAR press delegation, North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong stated he had no intention of negotiating with the US under present circumstances.

November 4, 1965: Nhan Dan November 4 rejected Tito's call for a halt in US bombing of North Viet-Nam, implementation of the 1954 agreements and an invitation to the NFLSV to join talks.

November 17, 1965: Ho Chi Minh told eight American Nobel Prize winners who had written him soliciting his views on a Viet-Nam settlement that US declarations of its willingness to negotiate are "but deceitful talk" because US policy is "to negotiate from a position of strength . . ." He said the DRV four points represent the "most correct way to a peaceful settlement."

December 9, 1965: London proposed a 12 nation appeal to North Viet-Nam to stop the fighting and negotiate a peaceful settlement. North Viet-Nam rejected the proposal in a December 17 Foreign Ministry statement accusing the British of attempting to provide conditions for UN intervention in Viet-Nam.

December 18, 1965: A (North) Viet-Nam News Agency commentary on the La Pira-Fanfani negotiating initiative described as "sheer groundless fabrications" reports that Hanoi was putting out peace feelers and said the four points are the only basis for settlement of the Viet-Nam problem.

December 19, 1965: Nhan Dan and the North Vietnamese Army's Quan Doi Nhan Dan both carried editorials expressed determination to "frustrate the US peace talks scheme."

December 28, 1965: At Christmas, Pope Paul VI publicly appealed for a truce in Viet-Nam during the holiday season and efforts by all parties to move toward negotiations; he addressed a similar appeal to Hanoi through private channels. Ho Chi Minh replied with a message charging that US leaders "want war and not peace" and that talk about "unconditional negotiations" is a "maneuver to cover up" plans for further "war intensification and extension."

January, 1966: The US continued until January 31 the pause in bombing of North Viet-Nam initiated at Christmas, and dispatched Governors Harriman and Williams and Ambassador Goldberg on missions to seek diplomatic channels to Hanoi for negotiations and to explain the US position. Hanoi steadily debunked US peace efforts throughout this period and wound up rejecting them in a letter of January 24 from Ho Chi Minh to chiefs of state.

January 12, 1966: The North Vietnamese Army paper Quan Doi Nhan Dan declared that it was "absurd" that "other proposals" like the US fourteen points on Viet-Nam be discussed. If the US accepts the Geneva agreements, it should accept the DRV four points, which are their sum and substance, the paper said.

January 13, 1966: Following a meeting between Algeria's President Boumedienne and the NFLSV representative in Algiers, the official Algerian news agency reported that the NFLSV has rejected US peace offers made through intermediaries.

February 15, 1966: The North Vietnamese Ambassador in Cairo said Hanoi could not accept the Somali proposal for an Afro-Asian committee of good offices and a conference on Viet-Nam because its implementation amounted to interference in internal Vietnamese affairs.

March 21, 1966: The NFLSV spokesman in Algiers denied welcoming a March 9 peace appeal by U Thant, calling it a service to "US imperialism."

March 31, 1966: Vietnamese Workers Party First Secretary Le Duan told the 23rd Congress of the CPSU that the US is using "false diplomatic tricks" and "only paying lip service to peace."

April 7 and 8, 1966: The North Vietnamese organs Nhan Dan and Hoc Tap reiterated that the four points represent Hanoi's fundamental position, that they must be accepted in toto, and that they cannot be mixed up with the US fourteen points.

April 20, 1966: Takechiyo Matsuda, Japanese LDP member, stated Ho Chi Minh rejected his proposal to visit Hanoi in a private capacity to discuss peace prospects. Ho said the time was not right.

April 23, 1966: A Hanoi radio commentary described Senator MANSFIELD's April 18 proposal (that the US, Hanoi "elements in South Viet-Nam" meet at a peace confernce in some Asian country) as a "fraudulent trick designed to deceive public opinion and to justify . . . war expansion." The White House and the Department of State had endorsed the Mansfield proposal.

May 5, 1966: An article in the Hanoi weekly "Viet-Nam Courier", noting White House endorsement of the Mansfield proposal, said the US has "put forward nothing new" and "does not want to negotiate at all."

June 14–22, 1966: Canada's Ambassador C. A. Ronning arrived in Hanoi June 14 to review North Viet-Nam's position on the Viet-Nam question. A Department of State spokesman announced June 22 that Ronning had found Hanoi's attitude the same as it was in Ho Chi Minh's January 24 letter. A June 22 commentary on the North Vietnamese paper Nhan Dan described recent US statements on American readiness for peace in Viet-Nam as efforts to deceive public opinion.

July 17, 1966: Ho Chi Minh, in a public address, denounced the US "peace talks swindle" and said there was no alternative to the North Vietnamese four and NFLSV five points.

July 19, 1966: Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi on July 7 made a detailed proposal for negotiations within the framework of the Geneva agreements and proposed a reconvening of the Geneva Conference. The North Vietnamese Army paper July 19 in an article signed "Commentator" offered a detailed rebuttal rejecting the main features proposal, though not mentioning it by name.

July 23, 1966: A Nhan Dan commentary declared that the DRV's four points comprise an indivisible whole and it said there is "no alternative" to the DRV and NFLSV four and five point positions. Suggestions for a reconvened Geneva conference, it declared, "do not deal with the basic problems."

A New U.S. Judicial System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, at the present time our Federal judicial system is somewhat akin to the weather—almost everyone criticizes it, but no one seems to do anything about it.

The important question of whether or not a right to appeal should exist whenever a State deprives a citizen of a constitutional right, is, I think, well considered in the article submitted herewith by a diligent Missouri lawyer, J. Ward Driscoll, writing for the Missouri Bar Journal under the title of "A New U.S. Judicial System":

A NEW U.S. JUDICIAL SYSTEM

(By J. Ward Driscoll, Clayton)

I

Suppose a state deprives one of a right given in the United States Constitution.

Does one have the right to invoke the government of the United States and to enforce the United States Constitution against the state?

The Judiciary Act of 1925 in effect says that the answer is no—that one does not have such a right.

This writer believes the answer is yes—that such a right is given in the Constitution.

Art. III of the Constitution provides that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution . . ." and that the "judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

So, it seems elementary that if a state deprives one of a right given in the Constitution, that then one would have a case arising under the Constitution, and, since Art. III assures one that the judicial power of the United States extends to all such cases, that one would have the right to invoke the government of the United States and to enforce the Constitution against the state.

Why then is it that the Judiciary Act of 1925 says in effect that one does not have such a right?

This writer believes that it is a result of a misinterpretation of another paragraph of Art. III, to wit:

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make."

This paragraph refers to which cases the Supreme Court will hear in the first instance and which cases it will hear on appeal. As is seen in the last sentence of the paragraph, Congress is given the authority to determine which cases will be heard on appeal in the Supreme Court.

Pursuant to this authority, Congress in 1789, the year the Constitution went into effect, provided that when the highest court of a state has ruled in a matter which involved the exercise of authority by the state on the ground that it was repugnant to the

Constitution, the party could appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

This provision of the 1789 law remained in effect until changed by Congress in the Judiciary Acts of 1916 and 1925.

In an effort to limit the expanding number of appeals from the state courts to the Supreme Court and to effectuate the purposes of the 1916 Act, the Justices of the Supreme Court, under the leadership of Chief Justice Taft, prepared a bill and presented it to Congress.[1] Known as the Judges' Bill, it was passed by Congress in 1925 and is the law today.

This Judiciary Act of 1925 divided the constitutional cases involving the states into two categories—those cases where the state infringement of the Constitution is in the form of the state statute itself and those cases where the state infringement of the Constitution takes a different form.

As regards the first category, the act provides that a party still has his right of appeal from the highest state court to the Supreme Court.

As regards the second category, the act takes away one's right of appeal. In its place is substituted a proceeding by certiorari.

Certiorari means that it is completely discretionary on the part of the Supreme Court as to whether it will hear one's case or not. All one can do is to request the Supreme Court to hear the case. One no longer has the right to be heard. The Supreme Court might well agree that a state has deprived one of a right given in the Constitution, but still refuse to hear the case.

Congress has the authority to determine that a case need not be heard by the Supreme Court. But it is this writer's belief that Congress does not have the authority to determine that a case arising under the Constitution need not be heard by any court of the United States and that is exactly what Congress has done.

The judicial power extends to *all* cases arising under the Constitution. This judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and in the inferior courts of the United States. Therefore, if one has a case arising under the Constitution, one is entitled to be heard by either the Supreme Court or one of the inferior courts of the United States. It is for Congress to determine which court will hear one's case.

Could Congress ordain and establish the state courts as the inferior courts of the United States?

In *Houston* v. *Moore*, 5 Wheat. 1, (1820), the Supreme Court ruled that the state courts could not be made the inferior courts of the U.S. and that Congress has no power to confer jurisdiction on any court not created by it.[2]

II

The following analogy might be helpful. Suppose a baseball game is going on.

The score is 1 to 0. The team that is losing is at bat in the last of the ninth inning. The bases are loaded and there are two out. The count is three balls and two strikes.

The pitcher winds up and throws. The batter doesn't swing. All eyes are on the umpire to see if the pitch was a ball or a strike.

Then a strange thing happens. The umpire announces that he is not going to call whether it was a ball or a strike, but he is going to let the pitcher call whether it was a ball or a strike.

The pitcher says it was a strike. The game is over. The pitcher's team is the winner.

What if one's child was the batter and the pitch was over his head?

How could one ever explain to him what had happened? One would never be able to convince him that there was any fairness or sportsmanship connected with such a proceeding.

When a state takes away a right given in the Constitution and the Supreme Court refuses to hear the case and leaves the matter up to the state, it is similar to the umpire refusing to call the pitch and letting the pitcher call whether his own pitch was a ball or a strike.

III

Cases construing the constitutionality of the taking away of one's right to be heard would have to date from those two Judiciary Acts, but there seem to be none on the subject.

In reviewing cases prior to those acts it seems that there has always been at least one hearing in a court of the U.S., when the case came within one of the specified classes in the Constitution.

This is true of *Ex Parte McCardle*, 6 Wall. 318 and 7 Wall. 506, which is referred to as ". . . the ultimate in sustaining Congressional power over the (Supreme) Court's appellate jurisdiction.[3]

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was taken away, but there remained jurisdiction in the Circuit Court, where *McCardle* received a hearing.

Such cases as *Turner v. Bank of N. America*, 4 Dall. 8, and Sheldon v. Still, 8 How. 441, are cited as examples of Congressional power over the jurisdiction of the inferior courts.[4]

Denied trial in the inferior courts, the parties in these cases could have conceivably prosecuted their cases in the state courts and then appealed to the Supreme Court.

In *Cary v. Curtis*, 3 How. 245, it is stated that Congress by the Act of 1839 "has made the head of the Treasury Department the tribunal for the examination of claims for duties said to have been improperly paid." In 1962 in the *Glidden* case, 82 S. Ct. 1459, Justice Harlan refers to this case, l. c. 1472, note 21:

"As for Bakelite, its reliance on Cary v. Curtis for the proposition that disputes over customs duties may be adjudged summarily without recourse to judicial proceedings, appears to have overlooked the care with which that decision specifically declined to rule whether all right of action might be taken away from a protestant, even going so far as to suggest several judicial remedies that might have been available."

There is, however, a question inherent in the line of cases, represented by *Cary v. Curtis*, namely—Can Congress create Art. I courts to take the place of Art. III courts?[5]

It is seen that this question is basically the same as the question—Can Congress provide that no court of the U.S., created pursuant to Art. III,[6] need hear a case arising under the Constitution?

The answer to both questions is no.

IV

The underlying concept of the powers of Congress seems to stem from a misinterpretation of Art. III, Sec. II, par. II, and in particular from the application of the word "exceptions."

The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such "exceptions" and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Federalist papers, Nos. 80 and 81, refer to this subject of "exceptions."

Federalist paper No. 80 discusses the classes of cases to which the judiciary authority of the U. S. is to extend:

"From this review of the particular powers of the federal judiciary, as marked out in the Constitution, it appears that they are all conformable to the principles which ought to have governed the structure of that department, and which were necessary to the perfection of the system. If some partial inconveniences should appear to be connected with the incorporation of any of them into the plan, it ought to be recollected that the national legislature will have ample authority to make such 'exceptions' and to prescribe such regulations as will be calculated to obviate or remove those inconveniences."[7]

A reading of No. 81 is necessary to ascertain the precise meaning of the above quotation from No. 80. In that quotation the word "inconveniences" appears twice.

Federalist paper No. 81 develops what those "inconveniences" are:

"We have seen that the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court would be confined to two classes of causes, and those of a nature rarely to occur. In all the other cases of federal cognizance, the original jurisdiction would appertain to the inferior tribunals; and the Supreme Court would have nothing more than an appellate jurisdiction, 'with such "exceptions" and under such "regulations" as the Congress shall make.'

"The propriety of this appellate jurisdiction has been scarcely called in question in regard to matter of law; but the clamors has been loud against it as applied to matters of fact.

"The following train of ideas may well be imagined to have influenced the convention in relation to this particular provision. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (it might have been argued) will extend to causes determinable in different modes, some in the course of the common law, others in the course of the civil law. In the former, the revision of the law only will be, generally speaking, the proper province of the Supreme Court; in the latter, the reexamination of the fact is agreeable to usage, and in some cases, of which prize causes are an example, might be essential to the preservation of the public peace. tI is therefore necessary that the appellate jurisdiction should, in certain cases, extend in the broadest sense to matters of fact. It will not answer to make an express exception of cases which shall have been originally tried by jury, because in the courts of some of the States all causes are tried in this mode; and such an exception would preclude the revision of matters of fact, as well where it might be proper, as where it might be improper. To avoid all inconveniences, it will be safest to declare generally, that the Supreme Court shall possess appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, and that this jurisdiction shall be subject to 'exceptions' and regulations as the ntaional legislature may prescribe."[8]

So, it is seen that these exceptions were intended as possible limitations on the review of facts and were not intended as a limitation on the review of law and were not intended to authorize Congress to provide that no court of the U. S. need hear a case arising under the Constitution.

Congress can constitutionally solve the problem of too many appeals from the state courts to the Supreme Court in cases arising under the Constitution by providing that the inferior courts, which Congress has created, shall hear the appeals from the state courts.

Federalist paper No. 82 is testimony that this solution is in accord with the Constitution: "And this being the case, I perceive at present no impediment to the establishment of an appeal from the State courts to the subordinate national tribunals; and many advantages attending the power of doing it may be imagined."[9]

An appropriate summary of the case is contained in the same Federalist paper: "The evident aim of the plan of the convention is, that all the causes of the specified classes shall, for weighty public reasons, receive their

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Footnotes at end of speech.

original or final determination in the courts of the Union."[10]

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[1] Frankfurter and Landis, THE BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT (1928), Macmillan, pp. 259–260.

[2] William Bennett Munro, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S., Macmillan (1946), p. 549.

[3] THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA, ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION, 1952, U.S. Government Printing Office. Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, Edward S. Corwin, Editor, p. 615.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 619.

[5] In the *Glidden* case, l.c. 1472, Justice Harlan remarks, "Nor need we now explore the extent to which Congress may commit the execution of even inherently judicial business to tribunals other than Article III courts."

[6] *Glidden*, l.c. 1469, "The Constitution nowhere makes reference to 'legislative courts.' The power given Congress in Art. I, #8, cl. 9, 'To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court,' plainly relates to 'inferior Courts' provided for in Art. III, #1; it has never been relied on for establishment of any other tribunals."

[7] THE FEDERALIST, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, from McLean's Edition (1788), G. P. Putnam's Sons, (1888), p. 501.

[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 509–511.

[9] *Ibid.*, p. 516.

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 515.

Independent Affiliated Stations' Documentaries Create Public Awareness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, early this summer, Congress recognized the good efforts of NBC for their intentions to produce more documentaries during the coming season. In view of the time and thought given to the various subjects of documentaries, I would like to recognize the independent affiliated stations for their efforts in such productions with high local interest.

In my own San Francisco area, KRON-TV is planning to produce more than 40 documentaries during the upcoming season, as they have in the past. One series alone, the Assignment Four series, which is seen weekly, has covered a wide variety of topics, ranging from a scenic trip along Highway No. 1, to a two-part exposé on narcotics and their prevalence in the San Francisco Bay area, to a look at the bracero problem.

In addition, they have directed efforts toward topics which require a full hour to adequately explore them. For example, KRON-TV telecast a program dealing with the homosexual situation in San Francisco; another program looking at efforts to rehabilitate prisoners serving time under the California penal system; and one devoted to the California Indian, his heritage and his present plight.

I have learned from experience that such local-oriented documentaries create great awareness in the minds of the general public of the various problems at hand.

My congratulations to KRON-TV, which has produced over 40 award-winning documentaries designed for the people living in the Greater San Francisco Bay area, and to other independent affiliated stations which are deserving of such praise.

Evanston Women React to Higher Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I believe the American housewife deserves some sort of an award for patience and stamina in the face of ever-increasing prices, particularly in the food line. The housewife of today is faced with a very difficult problem of making her food budget stretch and stretch and stretch. Often the task is impossible.

The Evanston Review recently published an article by Lorraine Bannon which discusses the local housewife's reaction to higher food prices. The article follows:

[From the Evanston (Ill.) Review, August 1966]

EVANSTON WOMEN REACT TO HIGHER FOOD PRICES—THEY CHANGE FOOD HABITS OR COMPLAIN AS THEY BUY

(By Lorraine Bannon)

Food prices are up, and most housewives are up in arms.

Vegetables, fruits, milk, and bread cost more, and the women are taking action. They are either refusing to buy the higher priced foods, changing their family's eating habits, or squawking as they fork over the extra nickels for each item.

One supermarket manager observed that, on the whole, sales have not taken a plunge because of higher prices. He contends the women go right on buying.

If that is true, Mrs. James Madden, 1719 Seward St., is an exception. She passes up high-priced foods. "I do without green peppers when they cost more than a dime and lettuce when it hits 35 cents." She prepares more gelatin salads with canned fruits or vegetables.

BREAD IS UP

Her favorite bread used to be priced 29 cents but it's 35 cents now. She's still buying it, but less often. Tomatoes are 49 cents a pound, but Mrs. Madden raises cherry tomatoes in her yard.

"I'll just wait until my garden yields some," she adds.

As for bread, many packaged kinds were 19 cents a year ago. The same sizes are 21 and 23 cents now. The 19-cent loaf has disappeared with the 19-cent head of lettuce.

Retailers are looking forward to the arrival of lower priced local crops. They're usually in the stores by early August, but abnormally hot, dry weather has reduced production. Midwest weather conditions may have their effect on prices, too.

CAUSE UNCERTAIN

What's causing the rise? Some say the farmer or a shortage of farmers. Others blame the middleman, still others blame high wages.

Avery Vose, president of the Pure Milk Association, says the basic cause is the disappearance of dairy farmers, who are becoming discouraged and leaving the industry. Those who remain are getting more money because of the shorter supply.

Merrill Maughan, sales manager for Glenora Farms Dairy in Evanston, adds that the farmers have gotten two price raises since Feb. 1. First, their price for 100 pounds (45 quarts) of milk went up from $4.30 to $4.62. On Aug. 1 it went up to $4.92, last week it was up to $5.01.

Since Feb. 1 Glenora has raised its milk price 2 cents a quart to home-delivery customers.

"We've lost very few customers because of the hike," Mr. Maughan contends. "We always gain more customers than we lose, and there always are a few who quit because the local retail store sells milk at a loss to attract customers."

The dairy calls that a "loss leader."

TO INVESTIGATE

Congress has started an investigation of prices, while many food producers and distributors go on claiming the price boosts are the natural outcome of shifts in supply and demand, and an increase in raw material costs.

One Chicago career woman who represents a food industry claims the rise in bread prices, for example, is 10 years overdue. Sales and prices have gone up with less profit for the retailer, she says, and blames high wages on the higher cost of living.

She also feels we're getting less efficiency on fruit and vegetable farms where Americans have replaced Mexican "wetbacks" as workers. She contends the wetbacks are physically adapted to this type of work, while Americans are slow pickers, thus affecting production. She emphasized that this is her own opinion.

In Evanston, housewives are busier studying rising prices than the cause.

Mrs. Roth Holtz, 2105 Pioneer Rd., doesn't like putting out the extra money. "But I have three growing girls, the oldest a senior in high school," she says, "and good nutrition is important."

SPENDS $150 MONTHLY

She estimates that she spends about $150 a month on food, not including milk. That comes to $25 a month, delivered. Mrs. Holtz admits she would save a few pennies buying milk at a supermart, but finds it more convenient this way.

Mrs. Joseph Wideman, 1931 Dewey Av., who has eight children aged 3 to 18 years, says they eat fewer fresh fruits and vegetables this year. "We love sweet corn, but that's still high." She looks for sales, and estimates she spends $30 to $35 a week on food, not counting milk.

"That amount used to take care of us for a week" says Mrs. Wideman. Now she finds herself going back three or four times for more necessities.

Chicken generally is the best meat buy this summer, but women aren't complaining much about meat prices. A representative of Kroger Stores says that according to its statistics beef and potatoes cost less than last year.

Housewives with their eye on the budget either buy meat that's on sale or cheaper cuts. An Evanston housewife rushed to a downtown supermart last week to buy lamb chops on sale at $1.09 a pound. "You set a food standard in the home and it's hard to lower it," she explains.

In the meantime President Johnson is saying "We are getting the biggest food bargain in the world."

Maybe housewives agree. They're still filling the stores.

World War II Chaplain Is Today a Builder of Churches in Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, while it is true that the success of a religious mission is not dependent on the size or beauty of the building in which the congregation worships, it is also true that the physical plant often determines the activities in which the members may participate. A believer of the latter truism is Hawaii's "do it yourself" building minister, the Reverend Hiro Higuchi.

Mr. Higuchi's philosophy, which is revealed in his statement "We can do many things with a building we can't do—otherwise," has led him to build two churches, the Waipahu United Church of Christ and the Pearl City Community Church. He was also instrumental in the building of two community building projects—the regulation sized community swimming pool in Waimea, Kauai, and a Lions Club visitors' pavilion at Waimano Home in Pearl City, Oahu.

He is presently supervising the construction of still another church, the Manoa Valley Church, where he has been pastor since 1964. Donations of equipment and material from businesses and volunteer labor from community and veteran organizations are expected to cut the $350,000 architect's estimated cost of the building to $200,000.

Mr. Higuchi envisions the new church not only as a house of worship for his congregation but as a recreational and educational center for the community.

Always known as a "doer," the energetic minister is a veteran of the famed 442d Regimental Combat Team of World War II. He served as a chaplain in the regiment and was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Italian Cross of Military Valor.

As a friend of the Reverend Hiro Higuchi, I am pleased to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the feature article which relates his outstanding contributions to his community. The article was written by Reporter Toni Withington and appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of August 13, 1966:

THIS MINISTER BUILDS HIS OWN CHURCHES—ACTS AS FOREMAN ON MANOA VALLEY PROJECT

(By Tony Withington)

Activity swarmed around the construction area.

"Building a church?" a passerby asked one carpenter sawing planks.

"Sure."

"On Sunday? What does your minister say?"

"That's him up there," the carpenter said pointing to a man bracing himself against diagonal beams high above the ground.

Clad in a hard hat, shorts and a carpenter's apron the Reverend Hiro Higuchi whacked nails into crossbeams.

Higuchi has been whacking nails and mixing mortar for many years. The Manoa Valley Church, now under construction, will be the third church he has built and his fifth major construction project.

DO-IT-YOURSELF PHILOSOPHY

Higuchi is a minister with a do-it-yourself philosophy.

The construction boom is only the second wind for the Hilo-born minister who became an almost legendary chaplain of the 442nd regiment during World War II.

"This is what I like," said the 59-year-old Higuchi, laying aside his hammer.

"I'm not a good preacher, but I like to organize and build."

Almost all who know Higuchi would disagree with his evaluation of his speaking ability, but none could doubt his ability to get everyone out to build.

The Reverend James P. Merseberg, who took over the pastorate of Pearl City Community Church after Higuchi, agrees.

There is no one who was in the Pearl City when the church was built who doesn't remember the energy he put into building the church," he said.

EVERYONE GOT INTO THE ACT

"Businessmen, veterans, school kids, they were all involved."

Besides the Pearl City Church, which was completed in 1959, Higuchi also spearheaded the construction of the Waipahu United Church of Christ in 1950.

Between those jobs he sparked the community of Waimea, Kauai, into building its own regulation sized community swimming pool. Later he helped the Lions Club build the visitors' pavilion at Waimano Home.

Like is other churches the Manoa Valley Church is being built by volunteer help—church members, veterans of the 442nd, the local Lions Club, Sunday School parents and community volunteers.

"One man just walked on the site and asked if he could help," Higuchi said. "I didn't say anything; just handed him a hammer."

The new church will boast a dramatically designed chapel which will seat 250. Behind and beside it will be a fully equipped gymnasium, social hall, 26 classrooms, offices, kitchen and basketball courts.

Work on the project was begun last October. Higuchi hopes it will be partially usable by next January.

"We will just keep building until we run out of money," he said.

BULK OF THE WORK BY VOLUNTEERS

Most of the work is being done by the volunteers, although professionals are working on masonry, electricity and plumbing.

Much of the materials for the buildings were donated, and all the heavy machinery was lent by construction companies.

Saturday and Sunday when most volunteers show up the construction area is crawling with men, each with a specific job. Around the buildings women clean up the debris and prepare the ground for landscaping.

On the porch of an adjoining old wooden frame building, other women keep a hearty buffet table going all day.

During the week Higuchi finishes office work, takes care of visitations and prepares the Sunday service during the morning. In the afternoon, he dones his work clothes and keeps building.

"No, I've never studied construction work. My only background in building was watching the soldiers in the Army," he said.

"They were magnificient. They could assemble anything just by finding a part here and a part there."

SERVICES IN RENTED CHAPEL

On Sunday the church members meet for services in a small chapel up the valley that they have rented for years from Kawaiahao Church.

"We hold services early on Sunday then right after that everyone comes out here to work," Higuchi said.

Although the architect estimated the buildings should cost a total of $350,000, Higuchi says the volunteers will build it for $200,000.

"That's all the money we have," he added.

The 120 members of the church have been talking about building a church for more than 10 years.

Higuchi admits that he had construction in mind when he went to the church in 1964.

"Every man has his own work," he said. "I like to build. Just because I'm a minister doesn't mean I shouldn't build.

"When a church gets big—the services are crowded and the Sunday schools filled—I get the feeling I don't have anything to do."

SHRUGS OFF RECENT CRITICISM

Higuchi shrugs aside recent criticism from Mainland seminaries that churches should spend less time building their own structures and more energy trying to reach the community.

"The church should be the community center," he said. "It should be used for worship, recreation, meetings and education.

"We can do many things with a building we can't do now. When we are done every family in the valley can use it for one or a dozen activities.

"That's why all these community groups are helping us. They have been waiting for a long time for a community center in this area."

Higuchi hopes some day to use the buildings for a nursery and kindergarten, adult education classes, vocation testing and training and dozens of recreational activities.

The church was organized in 1917 as a mission of Central Union Church. In 1951 the church, which is affiliated with the United Church of Christ, broke its official ties with the parent church.

Besides Pearl City and Waipahu churches, Higuchi helped organize the Ewa Community Church. He was also pastor of Waimea (Kauai) Christian Church.

He has been active in prison work serving as director of education and religion at Oahu Prison. A vocal member of the State Board of Paroles and Pardons, he resigned in a dramatic move during a heated controversy between the warden and director of social services in 1960.

Higuchi was the only member of the Governor's prison site advisory committee who voted to keep the prison on Oahu rather than moving it to Maui.

His active and continued interest in veteran and reserve affairs continue to win him honors from these organizations.

WAS DECORATED IN ITALY

While on duty with the 442nd in Italy, Higuchi was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Italian Cross of Military Valor.

He is chairman of the disabled American Veterans' Keehi Lagoon memorial project.

As a colonel in the Army reserve he has served as a chaplain here and in Asia. During a tour of duty in Thailand in 1963 he began projects to help an orphanage in Korat and a school in a nearby village.

"Veterans have helped with every church. It makes me feel good that they remember me from the war days," he said.

Higuchi and his wife, Hisako, live on Halawa Drive. They have two children, Peter, 29, and Mrs. Royce S. (Jane) Fukunaga, 23.

Three years ago he was named Father of the Year in Religion.

Higuchi thinks the Manoa church will be the last he builds.

"Next year I will be 60 years old. I won't be able to climb ladders to high places then," he said.

"I really want to try to get the community to come to use our church. After we are finished building, I want to work on building up the membership."

Men of the 442nd don't believe this is Higuchi's last church.

"Every year I promise them I won't build any more churches. Every one is the last."

Great Society to New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Johnson administration's demonstration cities program is a pioneering effort to improve conditions in our great urban areas.

New York City is the largest of these metropolitan centers which stand to gain from the plan, and the New York Post calls the implementing legislation of vital importance to the city's progress.

The Post urges support of the measure in an editorial which also lauds another action of the administration. This is the Commerce Department's decision to qualify the abandoned Brooklyn Navy Yard for Federal assistance.

The newspaper describes the latter move as one that shows what can be accomplished by the cooperation of different levels of government, different political forces, and private enterprise.

As evidence of what positive Federal action can do for our big cities, the Post editorial has a place in the RECORD and I so present it:

[From the New York Post, Aug. 22, 1966]

THE GREAT SOCIETY IN GREATER NEW YORK

Two measures out of Washington sparked by the Johnson Administration are of vital importance to the progress of New York City.

The first is the massive demonstration-cities plan to put federal funds to work in urban America to revive blighted areas and to set up coordinated services in health, education and recreation. President Johnson asked for a five-year program involving long-term planning at an outlay of $2.3 billion. The Senate chopped down the idea to a three-year program with about half the budget; namely, $1.2 billion. A more serious challenge to the President's plan will come in the House of Representatives where a conservative coalition is already whetting its ax for further cuts.

We strongly urge our New York Senators and Congressmen to push this crucial measure because it represents desperately needed action to lift working and living standards in New York.

The second measure affecting New York is the decision of the Commerce Dept. making the abandoned Brooklyn Navy Yard eligible for federal funds. This move to revitalize a once prosperous and presently decaying area is a demonstration of what can be accomplished by the cooperative efforts of different levels of government and different political forces together with private enterprise.

Taken together, these two measures can contribute significantly to bringing the Great Society to Greater New York.

When Will We Protect the Consumer?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, on June 21, 1966, I introduced a bill which would establish a Department of Consumers in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the economic interests of the American consumers.

President Kennedy, in a message to Congress in March 1962, asked for laws to protect consumers. President Johnson, after taking office, appointed Mrs. Esther Peterson, an Assistant Secretary of Labor to be his special assistant for consumer affairs. In a special message to Congress on February 5, 1964, President Johnson further stated:

> America's economy centers on the consumer. The consumer buys in the marketplace nearly two-thirds of our gross national product—$380 billion out of an output of $600 billion.

In looking at this vast buying power, it is my belief that there is a definite need for adequate and effective representation of the economic interest of the buying public at the Federal level. The coordination of the administration of consumer services should be established in one department—not as is the case at present, where the functions are spread over numerous Federal offices and agencies. Such a single unit would bring to the consumer a measure of relief and the recognition of his status in the economy of our Nation.

The Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Government Operations has held hearings on this legislation on April 19 here in Washington. There were hearings in New York City on April 29. The most recent of hearings were held by the subcommittee on August 15 and 16.

The August 25 issue of the Record published in Bergen County, N.J., a portion of which I have the honor to represent in this honorable body, printed an editorial on this subject. It is timely and to the point on the validity of establishing such a consumer's agency.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the opportunity to bring this editorial to the attention of my colleagues, and request permission that it be made a part of my remarks.

The editorial follows:

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE PEOPLE?

A subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committe is conducting hearings in Washington on a bill to establish a new department of consumer affairs. The department would represent the consumer in the formulation of Government policy, appear on his behalf before courts and regulatory agencies when appropriate, conduct an annual consumers' conference to obtain information and suggestions, and receive, evaluate, and disseminate data on consumer goods. Similar legislation, also bills establishing an independent consumer agency, have been pending in Congress for the last 7 years, but have never gotten anywhere. No Administration has endorsed such a proposal.

The other day Paul Rand Dixon, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, appeared at the hearings and denounced the pending measure. The proposed department, he said, would duplicate the work of his agency. Further, he declared, the laws governing consumer protection are complicated and a new department might have trouble applying them. If better consumer protection is needed, Congress should give the F.T.C. more money, he said.

This prompted the subcommittee to ask why the Commission had not moved on its own initiative to investigate recent increases in bread and milk prices. The agency has undertaken such a study but only at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, whose department lacks statutory authority to conduct broad economic inquiries.

Mr. Dixon's reply was disingenuous. The Commission hadn't thought it should get involved because it knew two congressional committees had launched price examinations of their own and the Commission didn't want to interfere with these, he said. Further, he added, the Commission doesn't have staff enough to look into every price increase.

This is the kind of slick bureaucratic reasoning that prompted the consumer affairs department proposal in the first place. If any further evidence had been needed that the consumer needs special representation in Washington, Mr. Dixon has supplied it. The job of consumers' advocate does not require formation of a separate Cabinet-level department. A new, semi-independent agency would fill the role better. Whatever form it takes, it's clear now that some official entity is essential if the consumer is to receive the sort of recognition in Washington that farmers, meat packers, automobile manufacturers, supermarket chains, and physicians have long been accorded because they demanded it.

The Idyllic Picture of Farm Life Versus the Harsh Reality of Farmwork

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, Americans have always idealized and cherished the agricultural sector of our Nation. And rightly so. But the idyllic picture we paint of farm life blinds us to the drudgery of farmwork and to the miserable poverty of farmworkers. The grapeworkers' strike in California has dramatically called our attention to this problem.

Poets and politicians show us a farmworker engaging in honest, wholesome, productive work. The grape strike has spotlighted the less pleasant side: the inhumanly low wages paid to farmworkers, the hovels they are forced to live in. Federal laws have virtually ignored the plight of the agricultural workers. The minimum wage bill passed by the

Senate last week was the first one to cover agricultural workers.

Yesterday another step in the right direction was taken. At long last the grapworkers of the DiGiorgio Corp. were allowed to choose a union to represent them. This is the first successful attempt in the United States to organize migrant farm laborers. I congratuate the workers on this victory, and I hope that we may soon see many more successful efforts aimed at improving the working and living conditions of farmworkers.

Truman on Interest Rates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH HARVEY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a growing concern is being voiced in all segments of our Nation in regard to the lack of balance, and the lack of direction, of economic policies of the current administration. Some noteworthy comment on high interest rates and the hardships being wrought on consumers and businessmen was voiced recently by former President Harry Truman. In connection with Mr. Truman's appraisal of this situation, I commend to the reading of my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the August 30 edition of The New York Times. The editorial follows:

Truman on Interest Rates

With characteristics verve, former President Truman has attacked the recent "drastic increase" in interest rates. It is not necessary to subscribe to his belief that a serious depression may be near in order to agree with him that the Johnson Administration has failed to achieve a balanced economic policy. Monetary restraint had to be part of any such policy, but not the only part. The attempt to steady a boom economy through monetary policy alone has not only failed but has driven the price of money to unreasonably high levels. As Mr. Truman points out, high interest rates are burdensome for all levels of Government, work a hardship on many consumers and small businessmen, and curb the economy in ways that are hap-hazard and inequitable.

In response to Mr. Truman's implicit criticism of Administration economic policy, President Johnson issued a statement of his own, blandly describing tight money as proof of the economy's buoyancy and strength. This is quite a change in his viewpoint since he has often gone on record against high interest rates and, like Mr. Truman, can recall recessions as far back as 1921–1922 which were induced by severely deflationary monetary policies.

Moreover, insofar as Mr. Johnson's description is true, it is irrelevant. Whether one fears depression or inflation, the fact remains that the economy is undergoing potentially dangerous strains and distortions. Now that the President recognizes the nation needs "better ways to restrain inflationary pressures," perhaps he will recommend some alternatives. The highest interest rates in 40 years would not be necessary if Mr. Johnson had proposed—and Congress had approved—preventive measures earlier this year, including an adequate program of higher taxes.

Jack's Ranch Market—A Model to Our Community

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. REES
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, in every community there are unselfish individuals who make contributions to their fellow citizens far above that which is normally required or expected. Among such individuals are Jack Panaro, Michael Fagg, Jerry Brownstein, and the employees of Jack's Ranch Market in my district. Those of us who know Jack's Ranch Market have joined together to honor this firm for its many contributions to our community, and I would like to take this opportunity to bring our feelings to the attention of the Members of this honorable body and to citizens throughout this Nation.

For the past 10 years, Jack's Ranch Market, located at 5399 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Culver City, Calif., has been a leading retail outlet. During these years, the management and 60 employees of Jack's Ranch Market as well as their families have made numerous personal contributions to our economic and social well-being, while liberally involved in those causes to which we are all dedicated. Throughout its existence, this company has displayed a commercial attitude which has served as a standard for public service to other merchants in the area.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that we the undersigned, residents and organizations of the 26th Congressional District, recognize the many contributions made by Jack's Ranch Market on the anniversary of its 10th year, and we do hereby express our good wishes for continued success.

Hon. THOMAS M. REES, Member of Congress, 26th District of California.

Hon. Dan Patacchia, mayor of Culver City, Calif.

Hon. Lester A. McMillan, assemblyman, 61st A.D., California.

UCLA Co-op Nursery School—Mrs. Martin Barmatz.

Boy Scout Troop No. 92—Don Thomas.

Boy Scout Troop No. 116.

Boy Scout Troop No. 19.

Optimist Club—Fred Machado.

Elks Lodge.

Women of the Moose.

Culver City Little League.

Culver City Youth for Christ.

Culver City Chamber of Commerce—Wesley Mason.

CCYBA.

City of Hope—Byron Smith.

Cancer fund.

Girl Scouts No. 2551—Mrs. Robert Elbogen.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 875.

Cub Scouts of Culver City.

Community Chest.

Culver Palms YMCA—Jack Anderson.

Y's Men's Club—Duane Bunker.

Culver City PTA Council—Mrs. Sam Carl.

Registrar of voters—Rose Kortick, Trudy Cherness.

Culver City Democratic Club—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kortick, Harold Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cherness.

Baldwin Hills, B'nai B'rith Chapter No. 1066.

Temple Akiba—Morris Marmon.

Beta Sigma Phi—Omicron Nu Chapter.

Culver City Recreational and Parks Department—Sydney Kronenthal.

Rainbow for Girls—Palms Lodge—Robin Ramschkalb.

Culver City Post Office—Byron Alexander, postmaster.

Jewish War Veterans, women's chapter—Clare Marder.

Mar Vista Gardens Headstart program—Rosemary Adams.

Culver City Fire Department—Capt. Bert Campbell.

Fair View Heights Baptist Church, college department—Blenner Hoffman.

Los Angeles Fire Department No. 58.

Beta Sigma Phi.

Joseph Cimini: Outstanding American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Joseph Cimini, an outstanding resident of the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, recently was awarded first place in a commendable contest conducted by radio station WARM in Scranton. The station encouraged everyone within its listening audience, which includes hundreds of thousands of people, to send in an essay on "Why I Am Proud To Be An American." Joseph Cimini's entry placed first.

Joseph is the son of Frank Cimini, a distinguished professor of languages at the University of Scranton. He is also the son of an equally distinguished mother, Dorothy Musso Cimini, whose brother is the language supervisor in the Scranton public schools.

In order that all Members of the House may have an opportunity to read this fine essay, I am including it in the RECORD today:

My pride in being an American has one source. It springs from a word printed on postage stamps and billboards, engraved into pennies and monuments, sung in slogans and ballads. This word is "Liberty."

Life: The ideals and advantages of our "American way."

Independence: Uninhibited freedom to pursue happiness.

Blessings on a land which has generously welcomed millions.

Equality for all, under our Constitution.

Responsibility: A challenge to carry freedom to every man everywhere.

Trust in a God, in a government, in a people.

You: You and I, called upon to cherish each letter of this simple word, "Liberty."

Legislation To Rename Veterans' Administration Hospital for Col. Louis Arthur Johnson Supported by Moose

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 29, 1966

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I was highly pleased to receive a resolution adopted by the Clarksburg, W. Va., Lodge No. 52, Loyal Order of Moose, in support of my position as evidenced by the introduction of H.R. 11830, 89th Congress, 1st session, which proposed the renaming of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Clarksburg for the late Col. Louis Arthur Johnson, Defense Secretary in 1949.

Under unanimous consent I include this resolution in the RECORD to indicate to my colleagues the high respect in which Colonel Johnson was held by his fellow townsmen:

A RESOLUTION OF CLARKSBURG LODGE NO. 52, LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Whereas, Louis Arthur Johnson has been acclaimed as one of the twentieth century's great Americans and brought exceptional honors to West Virginia; and for over fifty (50) years he practiced law in Clarksburg after graduation from the University of Virginia; and in 1916 he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates and in 1917 served as Majority floor leader and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and

Whereas, in August 1917, shortly after the United States entered World War I he attended Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and was commissioned a Captain of Infantry; he was assigned to the 80th Division at Camp Lee and sailed for France in May 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive he saw action with the 4th, 5th, 80th and 90th divisions; he served with the army of occupation in Germany after the Armistice; he was decorated by France with the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor; he held the rank of Colonel in the Infantry at the time of his death.

Whereas, he took an active part in the organization of the American Legion, eventually serving as National Commander of that Order, and

Whereas, he was a life member of the Clarksburg Lodge #52, Loyal Order of Moose and was keenly interested in the affairs of the order until the time of his death and,

Whereas, he served as civilian aide to the Secretary of War from 1933 to 1937 and was a member for several years as the Federal Advisory Council of the United States Employment Service and was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of War in 1937, a post he held until 1940, during his term he favored an expanded Air Force program for the United States, and participated actively in formulating and carrying out a program of Industrial Mobilization and in 1942 was sent to India as the personal representative of President Roosevelt and,

Whereas, on March 28, 1949 he was chosen as Secretary of Defense in the Cabinet of President Truman; he sought the maximum Military establishment commensurate with the National economic health and believed that the prime military weapon of the United States was the ability of its economy to out produce any potential enemy under the stress of total war and was responsible for the establishment of a separate U.S. Air Force, for the initiation of Armed Forces Day, he served his country with dignity and dedication; his loyalty and devotion to duty has served as an inspiration to all who came to know him during his colorful career, and by his actions he has reflected great glory on himself, his family, his fraternal associates, his home city of Clarksburg and his State of West Virginia, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That because of Louis A. Johnson's many achievements, his noble character, his friendship and help for others and because the member of Clarksburg Lodge No. 52, Loyal Order of Moose assembled in meeting this Wednesday, August 24, 1966 believe it most fitting and proper that his name and memory be perpetuated, do suggest and urge that the Veterans' Hospital now located in Clarksburg, W. Va., be named and become known as "The Louis A. Johnson Memorial Hospital," and all necessary steps be taken at once to effectuate this honor so richly deserved, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be circulated to all the West Virginia members of the U.S. Congress and any other interested individuals and urge immediate action to the consumation of this resolution. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spred upon the minutes of this meeting of Clarksburg Lodge No. 52, Loyal Order of Moose and that copies of said resolution be forwarded the two Senators of the United States of West Virginia, to all members of the House of Representatives of the various Districts of West Virginia and to such other necessary or interested individuals or organizations.

Attest:

HOWARD R. CAYTON,
Governor.
BERT W. BARKER,
Secretary.

Hawaii Leads Nation in Personal Income Gains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, because personal income is one of the economic indexes used to measure the vitality of our Nation's economy, I should like to direct the attention of my colleagues to Business Week magazine's recent measure of personal income.

The magazine's index of personal income for the month of May showed that Hawaii has enjoyed the biggest percentage gain in personal income for the entire country—a whopping 19.1 percent. Hawaii also leads the Nation in personal income gain for the first 5 months of this year.

News of Hawaii's phenomenal personal income gains as measured by Business Week magazine appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, August 9, 1966. I now submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ISLES' PERSONAL INCOME UP FASTEST IN NATION IN MAY

Hawaii personal income jumped 19.1 percent in May—the biggest gain in the nation.

Business Week's Measure of Personal Income also shows Hawaii leading the country:

With a 14.5 percent increase in paycheck totals for the first five months, compared with the same period last year.

With an increase of $9.54 in average weekly paychecks for factory workers.

The nation's May income was $47.3 billion, an eight percent increase over a year ago; and the five-month total of nearly $233 billion is also up 8 percent.

The magazine reported that Hawaii personal income amounted to $184.7 million in April, $199.9 million in May, and $934 million for the first five months, an increase of $118.3 million over the same period last year.

Forest Service Cuts Operating Costs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman in a July 20 letter to President Johnson reviewed the results of the joint review by the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission of the management practices and manpower utilization of Agriculture's largest operating agency, the Forest Service.

The spirit of cooperation in which the Forest Service completed action on the recommendations of the joint management review program—and the resultant savings in dollars as a part of the President's cost reduction program—again demonstrates the excellency of the Forest Service.

The President's letter of August 10 to Secretary Freeman is a high commendation for both the Secretary and the Forest Service.

I ask unanimous consent to submit this exchange of correspondence in the RECORD.

Dear Mr. President: I have stated on many occasions that I place a high value on the self-survey as a management improvement technique. Because of my longstanding conviction in this regard, I welcomed the announcement by the Bureau of the Budget that it planned to conduct a series of joint reviews of management practices and manpower utilization throughout Government.

The first of these reviews in the Department of Agriculture was completed in July of 1964. It was conducted by a topflight Bureau of the Budget-Civil Service Commission-USDA team. It involved a top to bottom search for improvement in each of three line agencies of the Department; namely, the Agricultural Research Service, the Consumer and Marketing Service, and the Farmers Home Administration. The recommendations of the review team touched all major program and administrative areas in these three agencies. Savings are still being realized. I have included these in periodic reports to you and the Bureau of the Budget.

This initial experience convinced us of the value of the *joint* review approach. I was prompted, therefore, to request the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission to join with us in a second review, this time in our largest operating agency, the Forest Service. This review was completed in July 1965.

The Forest Service has national leadership for forestry and forestry conservation education. Its programs have a major influence in enhancing and protecting natural beauty on the approximately one-third of this nation's area that is forest land. The Forest Service study was timely in view of your emphasis on conservation and natural beauty, as well as management efficiency. As a result, the Service is in a stronger position to respond to new challenges and to make a greater contribution to a better rural America.

Forest Service enthusiasm and sincerity was illustrated when Chief Ed Cliff presented a plan for action to me at the same time the Survey Team gave me its preliminary recommendations. When I approved this plan he immediately set tight deadlines and assigned his top people to the task.

In the first few months after my approval the Forest Service completed action on about half of the 49 recommendations. The rest are nearly complete except for a few requiring longer range considerations. I believe that you would be interested in knowing about some of the more far-reaching and progressive recommendations:

Strengthen cooperative forestry programs applied to State and private lands. This major program activity assists the States to protect forests from wildfire and pests, produce and distribute seedlings, and help private landowners practice good forest land management. It is an outstanding example of the public benefits that result when the concept of creative Federalism is applied. As a result of the Management Review, regional leadership now flows from two new area offices established to serve the 33 States in the East and the South. These States contain the bulk of the private forest ownerships in the country. This substantial new emphasis and capability was possible within the present budget through other reorganizations and providing support services from existing units.

Consolidate regional headquarters offices. Two major regional offices were closed—one for National Forest administration and one for Research—with savings of $768,000 in annual recurrent costs and $579,000 in nonrecurrent costs.

Develop a "size of Ranger District" policy for optimum efficiency and program accomplishment. The Forest Service has assigned a top team of program officials and its Operations Research group to this project. It is doing original research in developing an analytical basis and methodology for determining unit size that will result in the best management and service to the public at lowest cost. With over 800 Ranger Districts and 186 million acres of National Forests and National Grasslands, the potential for program improvement and better public service is considerable. The principles and experience gained from this work should be valuable to other agencies of Government.

Stimulate maximum use of concessionaires, contractors, and cooperative agreements in meeting public demands for outdoor recreation opportunities on the National Forest System. Current use of these public lands for recreational purposes approximates 150 million visits per year. Encouragement of private investment to provide services and facilities through special use permits offers great opportunities for savings and increased service to the public. Development of heavily used multi-million dollar winter sports areas is one example. We expect the present private investment of $100 million to be doubled in 10 years.

Streamline accounting systems. A recommendation for simplified procedures is estimated to save over a million dollars annually and provide: . . . only the data necessary for management and budgetary purposes; . . . standards of accuracy for data consistent with their management values; . . . timely data required at each level of management commensurate with its responsibilities.

The recommended system is already in use in one Region. It will be extended Service-wide promptly upon completion of the pilot application.

Consolidate irregular ownership pattern and complete boundary surveys. There are about 281,000 miles of National Forest boundary lines. Consolidation will reduce costs of locating and maintaining boundaries. Trespass problems and administrative travel will be reduced and management improved in other ways. Estimates indicate that an adequately financed program of land exchange would result in a 4-to-1 benefit-cost ratio. The potential cost avoidance over time could be as much as $200,000,000.

Increase Federal road construction on National Forests in lieu of timber purchaser construction. Benefits from road construction with appropriated funds include higher unit returns in timber sold; reduced timber losses from fire, insects, and disease; reduced administrative costs; greater public access; a stronger timber industry; and increased receipts returned to the States for schools and roads. This is a further example of creative Federalism in action.

We are reporting savings from these studies currently as part of our Cost Reduction Program.

Mr. President, I wanted to report these accomplishments in some detail as further evidence of the seriousness with which we are pursuing your directives to cut costs and improve management.

Respectfully yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

[The President, The White House,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1966]

Dear Mr. Secretary: I appreciate your report on the steps that have been taken and are under way to improve the management and the effectiveness of the several vital programs administered by the Forest Service.

Historically, the Forest Service has been an outstanding leader in management. The further actions set forth in your letter indicate clearly that the Forest Service and you intend to do everything possible to maintain this well-earned reputation.

I am particularly pleased with the broad range of the management actions in the Forest Service. These include: improved cooperation with State and private forestry programs; strengthening of field organizations; greater use of private investment and initiative in meeting public needs, and improved financial management. These are several of the major management objectives on which I place particular importance and the ones I expect all agencies to achieve.

Mr. Secretary, I wish to commend you for the support you have given to the Joint Management Review Program. As you know, I have encouraged all departments and agencies to take advantage of this program. One of the surest ways of achieving and maintaining excellence is by self-evaluation, criticism, and improvement. Again, let me commend you and the Forest Service for both your approach and improved management and for the excellent results you are achieving.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

[Honorable Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of
Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250]

Big Jim Farley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, recently our friend, the Honorable James A. Farley made a round-the-world tour. It was heartwarming to note the reception that this great American received in places as far away as New Zealand. We here all know Jim Farley; so it is indeed pleasing to see that our esteem for this man is shared the world over. Two newspaper articles, one from the Auckland, New Zealand, Zealandia and the other from the Wellington Evening Post, vividly described the reception Jim Farley received in New Zealand.

Under the permission heretofore granted me by unaimous consent of the House I include these newspaper articles:

[From the Wellington (New Zealand)
Evening Post, June 17, 1966]

LEGENDARY AMERICAN, 78, ALERT, HEALTHY

Big Jim Farley seems ageless, though he admits to 78 years. Even in this distant country, the name of this political campaigner and former Postmaster-General of the United States has in the past generation almost become a legend.

In Wellington today he opined that he was one of the very few men alive who had taken part in 11 consecutive national party conventions. That would account for a span of 44 years. He is visiting here on behalf of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

For many years Big Jim Farley was a dominant figure both before and after the two elections for which he was campaign leader for the successful Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He relinquished that task when he differed from his President on the question of running for a third term.

In the United States, the Postmaster-General is the fifth-ranking Cabinet Minister.

"In my time the U.S. Post Office nearly balanced the budget a couple of times, but the department traditionally loses money," he said.

MOST BY AIR

He added consolingly that he did not think the people really expected any more than the Post Office could pay and they seemed content at that as long as they got service. (In the United States the Post Office does not conduct telegraph and telephone services as in New Zealand.)

Most mail used to be carried by rail in his time around 30 years ago, he said. Nearly all major movement of mail now was by air and then by bus from airport points.

Not unexpectedly, James A. Farley made an impression as Postmaster-General that has lasted to the extent that he is still invited every year to the postmaster's annual convention.

But sadly, a new generation of postmen do not seem to know him all that well. He admits that letters addressed "Big Jim" or "Mr. Democrat" or just plain "Jim." get to his 515 Madison Avenue address pretty regularly, other letters go astray simply because of a wrong number on the envelope.

Mr. Farley is an exceptionally alert 78. As chairman of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation he does a great deal of travelling. This time he has with him a grandson, Brian Hickey, who will be 16 in August. Brian is his working secretary for the trip.

TWENTY-THREE CITIES

Many a man in Mr. Farley's position would have left the details to his secretary but it was no trouble to Big Jim to reel off the sequence of cities on this tour—23 stopovers by the time he gets back to New York on July 22—and even the length of time he is spending in each.

Just one little thing seemed to worry him: Whether this was his fifth or his sixth visit to New Zealand. No doubt he will check that before long, to assure himself that he's not "slipping."

His health is certainly not. He walks as straight as a guardsman and radiates mature fitness. He keeps his weight at about 205 lb, never smokes or drinks anything stronger than his company's world-wide products.

THREE AGES

Affirming that age is a state of mind, "Big Jim" Farley said in Wellington today that there were three ages of man: youth, middle age and the "don't you look well!" age. "I'm moving in that last age," he confessed—at 78. As a veteran politician, he concludes that "a good politician can do more good for his people and his country than anyone else—and a bad politician can do more harm than anyone else."

[From the Auckland (New Zealand) Zealandia, June 30, 1966]

ONCE AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN CATHOLIC: "BIG JIM" FARLEY GETS FIRST KENNEDY AWARD

AUCKLAND.—The Hon. James A. Farley, America's best-known lay Catholic before the rise of the Kennedys, called briefly at the main centers in New Zealand on a Pacific-wide business trip and remembered easily details of people and places of his last visit some six years ago.

A spry 78 with a phenomenal memory he recalls the first names of thousands of acquaintances and can describe dozens of buildings and places he has visited and been associated with during a very busy life.

He says this is no trick, neither has he trained his memory particularly—it is just something he has been blessed with. He remembered the first names of Auckland business men he met on his earlier visit (he is chairman of the board of directors of the Coca-Cola Corporation) and accurately described a house he visited only once.

"Big Jim," as he is affectionately known by millions of his fellow countrymen, is an Irish-American Catholic Democrat and was, for many years, a dominant figure on the U.S. political scene. He has had audiences with three Popes and claims friendship with bishops and cardinals all over the world.

He was chosen by President Kennedy to accompany Lyndon Johnson to Rome for the Requiem Mass for Pope John a few days after his death.

A committee of four prominent Americans made the journey for this Mass. Big Jim met Pope John three or four times during his life-time and also had some 15 to 20 audiences with Pope Puis XII whom he knew well. He first met Pope Paul when, as Archbishop of Milan, the future Pope travelled south to bless a new bottling plant Mr. Farley's firm was establishing in Italy.

This year the Ancient Order of Hibernians has chosen Big Jim Farley as the first recipient of the newly constituted John F. Kennedy Memorial Award for meritorious service. He has been asked to be present in Chicago in August of this year for the presentation to be made.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians is the oldest Irish-Catholic organization in the United States and was founded when the Irish people came to New York and Boston in the 1850's. Mr. Farley has been a member of the Order for many years.

He is very proud "and very sentimental" about his Irish background. His grandfather came to America in 1840 from County Meath and Big Jim has been back to Ireland many times to the area from which his forebears came. He was the second of five boys in his family and his father was a schooner captain sailing bricks down the Hudson River to New York City.

Just before Jim turned 10 his father went out one day to harness a horse to go to a funeral, the horse wheeled suddenly and kicked Captain Farley in the chest—he died that night.

True to a promise to his mother, Jim Farley has never touched a drop of alcoholic liquor, neither does he smoke. To quote an article in the Rome Daily American: "One senses that it is a source of never-ending wonder to Jim that men will drink whisky when a bottle of you-know-what is immediately at hand."

Big Jim's success in politics began when he decided he wanted to be Town Clerk in the staunchly Republican town of Grassy Point. It was unheard of for a Democrat to seek office . . . but Big Jim was elected.

He held prominent places in the Democratic party—chairman of the National Committee, chairman of the State Committee, Post Master General of the U.S., (hence the Hon. in his title) and he managed both of President Roosevelt's Presidential campaigns as well.

After his retirement from cabinet in 1940—he didn't believe in third terms for presidents—he interested himself in commerce and particularly Coca-Cola. He was appointed Honorary Post Master General of the New York World Fair in 1965.

Mr. Farley has three children—his son is President of the Central State Bank, New York, and both his daughters are married—and 10 grandchildren.

One of his grandsons, 16-year-old Brian Hickey, accompanied him on his recent trip as secretary and his grandfather was delighted with the way in which he was discharging his duties—and eating the food he was offered on the way!

Big Jim Farley lives at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York and he was returning home via Australia, Singapore, Bangkok, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Formosa, Tokyo, Honolulu and San Francisco.

High-Voltage Interties Obviate Need for Grand Canyon Dams' Peaking Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of Business Week magazine contains an interesting account of the development of high voltage direct current—HVDC—transmission of electricity with equipment produced by the General Swedish Electric Co.

HVDC is being used in the Pacific intertie system which, by 1969, will convey electric energy from generators on the Columbia River to Los Angeles 856 miles away. As the article points out, the Pacific intertie system will be the first new commercial method of transmitting electric power in the United States since the days of Thomas A. Edison and George Westinghouse.

Widespread use of HVDC throughout the world is reportedly in prospect in the near future.

The HVDC system's capacity for carrying electricity economically over long distances has an important bearing on an issue currently before Congress: the proposal to build two destructive power dams in the Grand Canyon, chiefly to sell peaking power at a relatively high rate for the next 50 to 75 years.

As proponents of the dams admit, neither the Haulapai—formerly Bridge Canyon—nor the Marble Canyon Dam is needed for the diversion of Colorado River water into parched Arizona.

The dams are being urged upon Congress as the means of paying, through the sale of peaking power, a small portion of the probable huge costs of the unstudied, unauthorized scheme to import water from the Columbia River Basin or elsewhere into the Southwest.

Surely it would be better to await the results of a national water study before committing ourselves to a form of financing of speculative interregional water transfers, especially when the proposed method of financing carries with it very high intangible costs.

But proponents of the dams attempt to buttress their argument with the claim that the dams are necessary to provide peaking power for the Southwest.

In fact, although the dams could serve such a function, they obviously are not needed for that purpose. The Southwest will be able to import some peaking power through the Pacific intertie system. Even more important are other potential applications of the HVDC technology. The Business Week article reports that—

> Big cities need increasingly vast amounts of power, and (General Swedish Electric Co. engineering chief, Dr. Uno) Lamm believes that HVDC can deliver electricity most economically. . . . Ahead, says Lamm, is the need to utilize all power fully—steam, nuclear, and hydro—by running their facilities at full tilt, 24 hours a day. *HVDC power could then be expressed across continents as the daily power peak progresses across time zones.* At night, when little electricity is used, DC could be used to pump water into storage areas for use during the day in hydroelectric generation, making billions of kilowatts available for peak periods. DC could also be used to level the seasonal peak differences between such regions as the Northern and Southern U.S. (Emphasis added.)

Use of HVDC interties is, of course only one of the possible alternative means of satisfying the peak power needs of the Southwest without damming the Grand Canyon.

For instance, the pumped storage system mentioned above and currently used by St. Louis could provide added peaking power. Other hydroelectric facilities on the Colorado River, which for the most part are not now being used for peaking power, could be turned to that use.

Thus, leaving the Grand Canyon unmarred makes sense economically and technically as well as esthetically and culturally.

I include hereafter the article from Business Week:

SWEDEN'S ASEA JOLTS ELECTRICITY'S FUTURE—LED BY CURT R. NICOLIN, THE COMPANY HAS PAVED THE WAY TO CHEAPER, MORE RELIABLE POWER FOR EXPANDING WORLD NEEDS: THE PACIFIC INTERTIE SYSTEM IS ITS BIGGEST JOB TO DATE

The Pacific Intertie System is a $150-million superhighway of energy—a power line stretching 856 miles from generators on the Columbia River in Oregon to Los Angeles. When it begins operating in 1969, it will be the first new commercial method of transmitting electric power in the U.S. since the days of Thomas A. Edison and George Westinghouse.

The equipment that will make Intertie possible, however, is not from the shops of General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., the industrial descendants of the pioneers. Rather, the 84 direct current conversion units that do the job will bear the nameplate ASEA.

The initials stand for Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget—literally General Swedish Electric Co. But there is no relationship to the American GE. ASEA is on the Pacific scene because it has been the only company able to develop a way of rectifying direct current at the searingly high voltages needed to make a system like Intertie work.

Cost break

Intertie is different from any other big power line ever built: Instead of three high voltage alternating current cables on its towers, it will carry its 800,000 volts of DC over a simpler two-cable hookup that is one-third cheaper to build than conventional transmission lines (page 82).

The trick is in the rectifier stations at either end of the line. Each contains banks of 42 mercury arc valves. These will change the AC power generated in hydro stations along the Columbia River into high voltage DC (HVDC) for transmission, then reconvert it to AC at Los Angeles for step-down to the lower voltages necessary for distribution.

I. HUGE POTENTIAL

For ASEA, and for Curt R. Nicolin, its 45-year-old managing director, winning the Intertie contract was the result of a major engineering achievement and the fruit of almost 40 years of HVDC research. ASEA built its first system using HVDC—between the Swedish mainland and the island of Gotland, 60 mi. away—in 1954.

The commercial payoff, however, will be worth the investment, says Dr. Uno Lamm, ASEA engineering chief. Power specialists think the Intertie will open the door to similar projects in the U.S., Canada, Europe, and possibly China. Big cities need increasingly vast amounts of power, and Lamm believes that HVDC can deliver the electricity most economically.

New York City could tap potential hydro sources as far away as Labrador. Under study are projects to harness the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to bring power more than 600 mi. to Winnipeg, and a 700-mi. line to Montreal from the Brinco project at Churchill Falls in Labrador. Remote coal, oil, or gas fields could be used as energy sources for on-the-spot power stations.

Digging under

Closer at hand is the use of HVDC underground cable for bringing power to cities, thus eliminating the need for spanning such highly populated suburbs as New York's Westchester County with overhead lines.

DC needs only one cable, so it's less expensive than AC underground lines, less prone to corrosion and short circuits, easier to control. The first such link—51 mi. long—is being built into the heart of London. This is a $23-million project using DC valves made by ASEA licensee English Electric.

Ahead, says Lamm, is the need to utilize all power fully—steam, nuclear, and hydro—by running their facilities at full tilt, 24 hours a day. HVDC power could then be expressed across continents as the daily power peak progresses across time zones.

At night, when little electricity is used, DC could be used to pump water into storage areas for use during the day in hydroelectric generation, making billions of kilowatts available for peak period. DC could also be used to level the seasonal peak differences between such regions as the Northern and Southern U.S.

II. WALLENBERG EMPIRE

ASEA always has grown around major developments in electrical power. It was founded in 1883 to make the first successful three-phase system for AC transmission—now used universally. An ASEA engineer invented the three-phase AC commutator motor in 1910.

The company also built the first 400,000-volts power network (in 1952). And last fall it completed a 737,000-volt AC line in Canada, highest power line voltage in the free world. Indeed, Lamm foresees even higher voltages, since they make possible cheaper transmission. "Even 1.2-million volts, is well within the reach of HVDC," he says.

Products

From the beginning ASEA has been one of the "Wallenberg group" of companies, controlled by the famous banker-industrialist family. It now consists of the parent company—with about 45 percent of overall sales—and a dozen major subsidiaries operating as the ASEA Group. With some 18 plants and 35,000 employees, it is the third largest manufacturer in Sweden. And it has plants in seven foreign countries, sales offices in 70 nations.

The company has often been compared to General Electric. But while GE has diversified, ASEA has steadfastly concentrated on capital goods. Some 25 percent of sales comes from electrical transmission equipment. Locomotives, turbines, electric furnaces, industrial diamonds, fuel cells, and nuclear power plants, among other things, make up the rest. But no single line accounts for more than 15 percent of sales, emphasizing ASEA's concentration on equipment to move and handle electricity.

Troubleshooter

It's difficult to pinpoint how the Wallenbergs run their companies. So long as results are satisfactory, they seem to keep hands off. When things lag, they put in young, smart managers.

Nicolin, a mechanical engineer, is paid about $100,000 a year to boss ASEA. This makes him one of the highest paid executives in Sweden.

He won attention while heading the Stal Turbine Co. team that developed Sweden's first jet engine and commercial gas turbine. Stal is a Wallenberg affiliate.

On the job

Nicolin came to ASEA in 1961 and was given the job of reorganizing the company while cutting down on staff and workers. ASEA had a reputation for turning out first rate technical products, but was organizationally top heavy, and had aging and stodgy management.

A study of company organization, product lines, planning, methods, and cost control by Stanford Research Institute aided Nicolin. but he is credited with carrying it out successfully. The company was reorganized into four main divisions—production, design and development, sales, finance and organization—plus 10 product groups.

Detour

Nicolin had barely started at ASEA when the Wallenbergs shifted him to Scandinavian Airlines to cure a financial crisis precipitated by overstaffing and the delivery of new jets. The job was completed within nine months, and Nicolin returned to ASEA with a reputation as a tough managing director.

III. PRESSING HARD

The toughness has paid off. Nicolin has pushed exports to between 35 percent and 40 percent of sales in the past five years, and is credited with a 42 percent sales increase over-all. Also, sales per employee have almost doubled, although employment has stayed at about 35,000. And orders for 1966 are up 15 percent over 1965 thus far this year.

Still, there are many problems to lick, both inside and outside the factories. Sales to Eastern bloc countries and underdeveloped nations are held back by lack of funds for long-term financing, and government policies that limit credit aid for such sales.

Sweden's manufacturing labor cost is the highest in Europe; ASEA electricians and machinists get nearly $100 a week, plus fringes. The shortage of labor hinders expansion, and so does the housing shortage, which makes it difficult to transfer workers.

Thus, though ASEA ranks about seventh in its field worldwide, its sales only crossed $450-million last year. Some ASEA products are being priced out of world markets, and competition has held down the prices of others. ASEA margins have declined slightly. Profits for 1966 will probably be slightly lower than for 1965.

Striking back

Nicolin's reaction has been to push for higher productivity by using numerically controlled machine tools. ASEA now has $8-million of this equipment, 75 percent of it American made. The investment represents half of all the N/C tools in Sweden.

Says Nicolin: "Today our competition is the Germans. Tomorrow it will be the Americans and Japan . . . We must increase productivity. Our output per man hour is greater than anywhere else in Europe, but American output is still greater."

He has also been using computers in engineering and administration. ASEA got a large GE 625 computer last year; it has already helped with nuclear plant calculations, and to standardize transformer designs for faster, more efficient manufacturing, will next be applied to production and inventory control.

Per Lindberg, deputy managing director for finance and administration, says ASEA's target is to increase inventory turnover 50 percent in two to three years, double the rate in five years.

Research

Nicolin also likes research to pay its way; he stresses work on specific products and applications, rather than broad, basic research. To this end, he has moved young engineers with business sense into top jobs.

ASEA's high-voltage laboratory and plant at Ludvika is continuing to work on HVDC problems, pressing further with development of cheaper semiconductor rectifiers to replace the costly and complex mercury arc valves used in Intertie. And ASEA's central lab in Vasteras, about 75-mi. northwest of Stockholm, is similarly oriented.

ASEA spends about $12-million a year on research, a like amount on engineering. Says Dr. Olle Lindstrom, head of the Vasteras lab: "My business is to see that we do profitable R&D." Nicolin supports the effort with a 10 percent yearly increase in development funds.

Looking ahead

Nicolin's trump cards in his push for still more world trade lie in the high quality, high value products his labs are working on. Results and payout are expected soon for a variety of products such as big fuel cells, lasers, industrial control systems, power reactors, and HVDC.

The company is also looking for more licensees, joint manufacturing ventures, and acquisitions abroad. Last year, it acquired companies in Brazil and Germany. And now it plans to build a transformer and motor factory in Australia.

The Intertie order, and the business that should follow, represent an important leg up for exports. ASEA will supply $50-million in DC valves and other equipment for Intertie, and so far, the company has sold an additional $50-million of HVDC gear at eight other installations around the world.

Cutting Costs by Making A.C. D.C.

The economics of HVDC power transmission are as simple as the A-frame towers that will carry 800,000-volt DC along the Pacific Intertie System. AC towers for 500,000-volt current need three conductors and heavy insulators; they require steel work weighing about 15 tons. DC towers to carry half again as much power at 800,000 volts will use two conductors, need half the crossarm length, and weigh only about 10 tons.

At some point—about 400 mi. to 500 mi., says ASEA's engineering chief Dr. Uno Lamm—savings in tower construction and cable equal the cost of the two rectifier stations needed for AC–DC conversion.

CONTROL

There are other advantages to long-distance DC lines besides tower construction costs. DC is much better behaved than AC. It's a steady, one-way stream that doesn't change direction 60 times a second. Thus, DC lines have a higher average power carrying capacity than AC lines. In addition, control and synchronization problems are fewer, and power surges and network load imbalance—the sort of things that caused the Northeast "blackout" last fall—are less likely.

LIMITS

DC lines have to run point-to-point with no intermediate junctions, so they can't supply cities along the route. However, Lamm says ASEA has developed ways to tap off power so future DC lines could be used in networks.

ASEA's mercury arc rectifier valves are the first commercial means of changing AC to DC at super voltages. Each valve is a series of electrodes encased in a 6-ft. high sealed porcelain tube that contains an atmosphere of ionized mecury in a high vaccum. Current can arc only one way through the tube, so the valve acts as an automatic switch, routing the varying alternating current so that it flows in only one direction—as DC.

Valves require high precision, absolutely pure materials, and clean-room assembly conditions. The slightest leak will destroy the vacuum; the tiniest impurity may cause a short circuit. "Half the success of HVDC is in the theory," says Lamm, "the other half is in the manufacturing."

NOT ALONE

Others have tried to achieve such results. GE worked on HVDC test lines and convertors during the 1930s and 1940s but dropped the project without commercial success. Now GE is a partner with ASEA on Intertie, supplying about $50-million of AC and station equipment. GE also hold a license to make valves in the U.S., but so far hasn't done so.

Westinghouse, like GE and ASEA, is working on conversion with a solid state device called a thyristor. This has been used at lower voltages to change AC to DC for electric locomotives. The company sees a potential market of $50-million a year in the 1970s. And High Voltage Engineering Corp., of Burlington, Mass., whose equipment produces millions of volts for laboratory use, is seeking utility applications.

Survivor Annuities for Students

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 23, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to provide for payment of survivor annuities to certain students under the Civil Service Retirement Act comparable to those provided by the Social Security Act, and to correct an inequity under the former act. As the present Civil Service Retirement Act is now written, a student receiving a survivor annuity faces loss of benefits if the nonschool interval between school years is greater than 4 months.

I have recently had a case in my own district where this provision caused an unnecessary hardship for the receiver of an annuity. The subject attends an accredited college where the vacation period is less than 2 weeks longer than 4 months, and thus had to enroll in summer school in order to qualify for benefits.

This is particularly unfortunate since this type of vacation arrangement was designed specifically for the purpose of giving students the opportunity to earn some money for their education during the summer. It is to be noted, however, that a student attending the same college and receiving benefits under the Social Security Act and subject to the same length vacation does not face any loss of annuity.

The reason is that the Social Security Act has been interpreted to the effect that attendance any time during a particular month is considered attendance for the whole month.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is patently unfair for the provisions of one act to cause hardship and discrimination against a student, while in another act such provisions do not exist. Also it is obvious that the Civil Service Retirement Act did not anticipate this inequity, nor was its intent to deny survivor benefits to students subject to nonschool periods longer than 4 months, when such periods are part of the normal school calendar.

I am sure you will agree with me that we must be consistent in such matters.

We cannot and should not discriminate in one act, while such discrimination is waived in another. We must be fair and just in both instances. It is for this reason that I am introducing my bill to correct this inequity in the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to survivor annuities of students.

The Future of Suburban Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, the schools in Scarsdale, N.Y., have long enjoyed a national reputation, and the present Commissioner of Education, Harold Howe III, the former superintendent of schools in Scarsdale, made a significant contribution to this excellence.

Under unanimous consent I am inserting in the Record two statements from the Scarsdale Inquirer by Dr. Kenneth W. Thompson, president of the Scarsdale Board of Education, and Dr. Donald G. Emery, superintendent of the Scarsdale schools, dealing with the future of suburban schools which I believe will be of interest to the Members?

[From the Scarsdale (N.Y.) Inquirer, Aug. 25, 1966]

Educating From Strength

(By Dr. Kenneth W. Thompson, President, Scarsdale Board of Education)

Constructive criticism of men and institutions more often than not leads to progress in free societies. Few policies or programs are unqualifiedly good. Therefore it is a necessary condition of a democratic order that the spotlight of intelligent scrutiny and debate be focused on underlying structures and detailed practices.

Education as part of an open society is no exception. Throughout Scarsdale's history, those responsible for the destiny of its school system have never hesitated to engage in self-examination and review. Because ours is a public system, educators and citizens are destined to participate in an ongoing audit of broad outlines and major trends. The stakes of good education are too high to warrant indifference.

The community's chosen representatives on its Board of Education are engaged in this task on a more or less continuous basis. They assume the responsibility of weighing the facts and calling on appointed professional leaders and consultants to supply wide-ranging information and guidance. Experienced teachers have always been a respected source of knowledge and are becoming increasingly engaged. The overall task is complex and demanding. It leads to formulations that frequently are in conflict. The process of shaping policy and arriving at decisions seldom goes along with a life of repose. Those whose antennae are attuned to differences can almost always find them. The first signs of division are grist for their mills. No realistic person would deny that differences about facts and approach are of course part of the story.

This should never obscure the fact that the main business of education goes on from day to day with broad underlying unity, and encouraging success. The strength of the Scarsdale schools like every worthy institution is the result of decades of effort, not a few months' debate. The community has given its support not grudgingly but from deep commitment. The public has not shrunk from educational budgets that have mounted to more than $7 million. Our administrators tell us that recent improvements in the salary schedule approved this past spring facilitated recruiting of the best candidates among prospective new teachers. With salaries ranging from $6,000 to $14,000, Scarsdale can now point to a schedule ranking with the best not only in Westchester County but in the country. The supporters of education in Scarsdale have made this possible.

The heart of education, however, involves not dollars and cents but what happens between the teacher and the student. If the will or capacity of one or the other is lacking, a treasurehouse of equipment and facilities will not compensate. No community has shown a greater willingness to recognize and reward outstanding teachers. Indeed, voices are raised, periodically, calling for new and more imaginative ways of fostering and identifying excellence. A Citizen's Committee made up of teachers, administrators and citizens has over the past year explored new routes to further professional development. Administrators, teachers and village leaders share a common interest both in the improvement of instruction and in paying tribute to master teachers. The challenge of discovering sound and well-tested ways of demonstrating Scarsdale's commitment to excellence should be matched by the high talent and intelligence within and outside the schools. In the long run, the community having made a wholehearted commitment, expects all those who participate in education to press forward fearlessly seeking out areas of improvement including self-improvement. The fact that there is no single route to superior teaching can never excuse teachers or educational leaders for failing to assign first priority to this objective. It must be pursued no less continuously and relentlessly in Scarsdale than, say, at Harvard.

Fortunately, the state of enterprise is sound. Pioneering Scarsdale's educational enterprise is sound. Pioneering work is going on in various disciplines. The science program has acquired momentum and courses are being knit together across three instructional levels. Traditional fields of study such as American History are being reexamined in the hope of discovering and testing new concepts and organizing themes. Approximately 40 new teachers augment the staff with impressive qualifications and new experiences. And not least in importance, outstanding new leaders will assume key posts in the administration as principal of the Fox Meadow School, director of personnel, administrative director of plant and superintendent of building and grounds. Consolidation of two neighboring school districts has been accomplished and a common Board of Education has a full year's experience behind it. These factors and many others enable Scarsdale parents and students to cross the threshold of a new school year with a sense of confidence and pride.

[From the Scarsdale Inquirer, Aug. 25, 1966]

THE SUBURBAN SCHOOL DISTRICT

(By Dr. Donald G. Emery, superintendent of Scarsdale Schools)

In this decade many improvements in education are expected of the urban and disadvantaged area schools. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of the Congress has established a flow of money to aid the declared needs of students in impoverished and slum areas. The avenues of Federal aid are making possible also more forms of assistance to children in non-public schools to improve the quality of educational opportunity provided there. But what of the schools in the affluent suburb? Have they so reached a level of excellence that maintenance of present programs is their main challenge? Suburban schools have for many years possessed features of instruction, staff, and achievement which are currently set out as goals for many urban center schools. Can we safely assume that maintaining the present program is the main challenge? Suburban schools historically have pointed the way in establishing features of excellence. Can suburban schools continue to be beacons in the decade ahead or will they dim to less significance as urban center schools respond to and improve under massive infusions of financial and human resources? The answer lies largely with the suburban school leadership, staffs, and the communities of these schools.

The challenge for the suburban school today is to recognize and meet the needs of its student population as imaginatively and as industriously as will be the case in urban center schools.

Historically, suburban schools should have looked good by comparison to all others. Receiving students with median IQ.'s of 120 to 125; using staffs with 60 to 80 per cent with a Masters Degree; paying average salaries which tended to attract teachers with ability, imagination, and initiative; and being supported by communities willing to provide per pupil educational costs of two and three times those of many other schools should have resulted in a superior educational achievement. And it did. The question now is whether this same combination of elements in suburban districts can discern new and appropriate goals for education and achieve a new degree of excellence which by comparison to less favored districts will be as recognized as the differences of bygone days.

The historic comparative excellence which suburban schools have possessed is itself a restraint on fresh and vigorous thinking about further improvements which are incumbent today on all school staffs. Rather than being restrained, a posture of confidence and adventure is in order. What school district is better equipped to meet the challenge of new excellence for a new era than the favored suburban district? Our only danger is that we may think too modestly, be overly cautious, or fail to aspire to the stature which is possible for us. We must not only hold school in 1966–67, but we must pursue as a staff the clarification of what it is we can become and do for students at our best.

A responsible staff and Board of Education such as ours have always been concerned about steady improvement in the educatioal program. While a steady concern must continue we must also seek areas for dramatic improvement in the program. We must weigh areas of omission in the program. We must judge time and balance among elements of the program. We must consider promising changes in content, method, and evaluation.

Our mathematics program has undergone substantial change in the last five years. Our science program is in the process of substantial change. Our social studies program is a primary candidate for reappraisal. Our language arts and reading programs continue under study. Modern languages continue to increase in popularity and utility with our students, and new approaches are tried. The method of scheduling, grouping students, and using teaching aids is steadily examined and is the subject of experimentation. During 1965–66 a major effort went into a design to incorporate all staff directly into a persistent and aggressive plan to carry out program appraisal and improvement. Major and continuing core committees will operate this year in all major subject fields.

We are never free from significant questions or challenges. Do we really introduce and orient students to Asiatic and African history and culture? Have we as a school assumed a logical and appropriate role in sex education? Do we take a practical advantage of the abundance of cultural and artistic events in our area? Do we use the resources of the many unique residents of this community? How can a practical program of intercultural awareness for all students be established?

If we can agree on significant questions and promising solutions, can we fit the solutions into the existing patterns of student and teacher time? What elements of present content can be pruned in the immediate future? What time for the teacher can be saved and help for the student be created by using technological aids? How can teachers be retrained for new facets of new programs either locally or in special cooperative programs? How can we create the time to raise the questions—and answer them?

Scarsdale has been a distinguished district historically. It should continue to be. If we can maintain the best of the old and aggressively analyze new needs and create new programs, we will also be known as a distinguished school district in the last third of this century.

Joseph Califano: "Can Do"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 24, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is the sum of many irritations and injustices which builds up to explosions in big city slums. Some officials say there is no solution to the problems which all big cities now face. But to those officials with imagination and the will to make the effort, the achievements this summer in our National Capital of President Johnson's special assistant, Joseph Califano, are the perfect answer to those who say there is no solution.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include, as proof of this, a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette editorial of August 26 at this point in the RECORD:

CAN DO

Anything is impossible if there is no one with the will and wisdom to make it otherwise. This was pointed up graphically in this newspaper when columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak recently reported how one of President Johnson's assistants tackled what was supposed to be impossible.

The columnists called attention to the President's increasing concern over Negro unrest in large urban areas. They cited especially the work of a presidential aide, Joseph Califano, head of a team delegated to examine, hopefully to soothe, the racial troubles of big cities.

Violence was smoldering in Washington because Negro children weren't permitted to turn on fire hydrants and refresh themselves during a blistering heat wave.

Mr. Califano summoned District of Columbia authorities to a conference. How come the kids can't play in the water? he asked. The reply: This would consume too much water. The riposte: How much? They didn't know. Then they found that the drain on the water supply would be almost nil. The hydrants were turned on.

The officials later were asked by Mr. Califano to provide collapsible swimming pools at convenient locations in the Negro ghettos. Not enough ligeguards, he was told. Mr. Califano phoned the Red Cross and was assured that a non-swimmer could become a lifeguard in a month, a swimmer in a week. The pools were ordered. The officials returned to their bureaus with some chagrin.

Mr. Califano's aim at these small targets was perfect and quite possibly may have averted an explosion of huddled citizens ignited by a merciless sun. Lives may have been saved.

His direct, immediate solution of an undramatic, but potentially lethal, problem should be studied by thoughtful leaders in both the North and South. It indicated what can be done when nothing can be done. In Pittsburgh, for instance, a Califano might build a Bridge to Somewhere.

Increase of SBA Loan Ceilings Timely in View of Tight Credit Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesaay, August 31, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised that Mr. Bernard Boutin, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, is announcing increases in the loan ceilings of direct SBA loans from $50,000 to $100,000—and in the immediate bank participation program from $100,000 to $150,000.

These loan limit increases, effective September 1, are in line with recommendations developed at the recent hearings of the House Small Business Committee and will be of great benefit to the Nation's small businessmen and the economy.

These loan limit increases are timely in view of the tight credit situation prevailing.

I wanted to advise the Congress of this significant action.

Senator Robertson on the Virgina Heritage—Enduring Commentary of a Virginia Statesman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow—Thursday, September 1, 1966—the citizens of Elkton, Va., who have demonstrated through the years their appreciation of, and reverence for, their Virginia heritage, will mark the 250th anniversary of the discovery of the Shenandoah Valley by Gov. Alexander Spotswood.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix, Mr. Speaker, I include the remarks made 27 years ago by the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia, Mr. Robertson, a former Member of the House whose work here will be remembered with respect and regard and whose contributions to the Nation and Virginia are a matter of record.

I ask the indugence of the House at this time to recall the remarks of A. Willis Robertson on that occasion of more than a quarter-century ago because of their continuing validity with respect to the significance of private initiative in our national history, and the continuing quest for world peace.

In the light of the events of following years, Senator Robertson's address at Elkton, Va., merits reexamination as a perceptive commentary on the time and as a forecast of developing problems.

As it is my present privilege to represent the congressional district which includes the valley of Virginia, an area which is home to Senator Robertson, as it is to me, and which he represented with dedication and distinction in this House for 14 years before moving to the other body, I am happy in the circumstance of this observance at Elkton tomorrow to pay tribute to the public service of a great Virginian, and to bring his words of 27 years ago to the notice of the House.

PRAISE THE BRIDGE THAT CARRIES YOU OVER

(Remarks of A. Willis Robertson at the dedication of the new Highway Bridge over the Shenandoah River at Elkton, Va., May 20, 1939)

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It was a pleasure to accept the gracious invitation of Elkton friends to join with them today in the dedication of this splendid new highway bridge over the Shenandoah River—known to the Indians as the Daughter of the Stars.

I am glad to be with you for this celebration because I have every reason to be grateful to the people of Elkton who in all of my political campaigns have been so kind and generous to me. I realize that not every one in this section of Rockingham has agreed one hundred per cent either with my political or economic views, but I desire on this occasion to make grateful acknowledgement of the fact that you have given me credit for being frank and honest with you, not promising one thing and doing another, and have given credit for the sincerity of my efforts to "draw the Thing as he see It for the God of Things as They are." At the conclusion of my first political contest in 1915 when I was successful in a hotly-contested, three-cornered fight for the State Senate, one of my supporters said to me: "Praise the bridge that carries you over." Ever since that has been a fixed principle with me, in keeping with which I have on numerous occasions, publicly as well as privately, expressed my appreciation of the support that has been given me in Rockingham, moral as well as political.

I am particularly happy to join with you in dedicating a bridge at a point on the Shenandoah River which was first crossed by a white man in 1716—Governor Spotswood and his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe. The account of that memorable trip has ever been for me a fascinating page in Virginia's Colonial history, and more especially because in the Governor's exploring party, according to Caruthers' account, was one of my ancestors, Dudley Diggs, as well as William Byrd, ancestor of our distinguished Junior Senator. This intrepid band set out in August, 1716, from Germanna on the banks of the Rapidan, the home of Governor Spotswood, which during my boyhood was owned by my grandfather. After a journey of three weeks the Governor and his party reached the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains at a point now called Swift Run Gap from whence they viewed for the first time the panorama of this glorious Valley. So enthused were they over the discovery of such a rich and fertile area Governor Spotswood, as reported by one historian, proposed a series of toasts in honor of the King and members of the royal family, and after each toast a volley was fired.

I propose today a toast to Henry G. Shirley, the best highway engineer in the United States, a man of vision, a man of skill, a man of indomitable courage, who in the brief space of some seventeen years has lifted Virginia out of the mud, has spanned her flowing streams, has built for the Old Dominion a state highway system the equal of that of any other State of the Union and has accomplished those results on a pay-as-you-go basis. But be it remembered that chief credit for Virginia's sound fiscal policies is due to Senator Harry F. Byrd.

After firing a volley in honor of Mr. Shirley, I would propose a toast in honor of Wade Massie, who has been with him from the start in this great undertaking, to Senator East and to each and every other member of the State Highway Commission who has contributed his share to this splendid achievement. Under a bill passed in 1916 a commission was appointed, of which I had the honor of being a member, to lay out a State highway system. That was the first year of Federal aid to State highways, the aid being limited to roads designated as a part of a State highway system. No Constitutional authority as yet has been found for some of the appropriations made by the Congress during the past six years, but the authority for appropriations for public roads rests upon the Constitutional grant to the Congress to establish post offices and post roads, as well as the additional grant to provide for the national defense. The report of that Commission was submitted to and adopted by the General Assembly in 1918, setting up a State highway system of 4,000 miles. When Mr. Shirley assumed office on July 1, 1922 we had in our State highway system 4,100 miles of road, at least three-fourths of which was not hard surfaced and only 1,900 miles of which were being maintained. At that time many streams were crossed by ferry if indeed they could be crossed at all, and many of the bridges were one-way bridges, unsafe for a load in excess of 5 tons.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1923 the total money available for all highway purposes was only nine million dollars, which included $700,000 to go to the counties as State aid and $1,690,000 under the provisions of an Act sponsored by me in 1920 and later called the Robertson Act, allowing the State to borrow from the counties money on certificates of indebtedness for road building. It is of interest to me that the most outstanding project built under the Robertson Act was the beautiful bridge across the Rappahannock River at Tappahannock named for my good friend and Senate Colleague, the Honorable Tom Downing.

In that day the "little red schoolhouse" was the rule and not the exception and only the faithful few attended the rural church in the winter months. How well I remember as a boy of only ten attending a country church in winter to hear a missionary lately returned from Africa. Naturally I envisioned his escape from lions and the other mighty beasts of the forest only to hear him open his remarks with the statement that he had encountered more danger in traveling twelve miles to reach the church than he had experienced in five years in Africa.

Now we have in our State highway primary system, 9,432 miles, of which 8,067 are hard surfaced, including 105 miles of four-lane road and bridges and 331 miles of three-lane road and bridges. In the secondary system likewise under the State Highway Department are 36,356 miles of which 4,535 are hard surfaced. In the primary system there are 1,789 bridges over 20 feet in length, many of which are splendid examples of the bridge builder's art, and in the secondary system, 4,111 over 20 feet in length. For the current fiscal year funds available for road work in Virginia are estimated at approximately $26,000,000. Good roads, churches and schools are the blessed trinity of an era dedicated to social and economic advancement. The modern and efficient consolidated school followed and did not precede our State road building program. Not all have agreed with Mr. Shirley's policy of pressing forward to the goal of a highway system that gave precedent to the main arteries of travel and designed to move an ever-increasing volume of commercial as well as tourist traffic in a safe and direct manner, but I dare say there are but few in Virginia today who would not gladly unite with us in saying of Mr. Shirley: "Praise the bridge that carries you over."

Contrary to general impression the visit of Governor Spotswood to this section of Virginia was not made for the purpose of settling and developing the Shenandoah Valley, but rather for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of the construction of a series of forts through Western Virginia, which then extended to the Great Lakes and the Mississippi for protection of the British colonies from the French and Indians. Had Governor Spotswood erected a bridge at this spot across the Shenandoah River in 1716, it would have been for military purposes. Or else after he became the Virginia head of a private company holding a lease to operate post offices in Virginia it might have been for postal purposes.

In my study of the early history of bridges I find that they were built primarily for the purposes of war instead of for the more constructive purposes of peace. Every schoolboy is familiar with the remarkable feat of Xerxes in throwing a pontoon bridge over a mile-long across the Hellespont in order that his invading army might reach Greece. Every schoolboy has thrilled to

Macaulay's account of Horatius holding the far end of Pons Sublicius while the consuls of Rome hewed down the beams of the bridge to stave off attack.

> "Then out spake brave Horatius,
> The captain of the gate;
> 'To every man upon this earth
> Death cometh soon or late,
> And how can man die better
> Than facing fearful odds
> For the ashes of his fathers
> And the temples of his gods?' "

From the days of the cave man who found a tree fallen across the stream and used it as a bridge, until the decline and fall of the Roman Empire bridges were built primarily for the use of invading armies. Commerce moved on the broad bosom of stately rivers; highways and bridges were built for the iron heel of war or for the better administration of a conquered area. In the days of the "glory that was Rome" the area being administered by that one city was approximately that of the United States with a total population of about 130,000,000. The Romans not only were great law-givers but were great builders of highways and bridges some of which still stand as enduring monuments to Roman skill and the provision of Roman law that if a highway engineer did a poor job he lost his head as well as his job.

But prior to the fall of the Roman Empire there had been born in Bethlehem of Judea a Bridge Builder of a new and different type; One who sought to teach us how to bridge the chasm of ignorance and superstition, to bridge selfishness, cruelty, and the inhumanity of man to man, to bridge blood-stained battle fields to the Land of Perpetual Peace.

Our Colonial ancestors knew how to build the bridges of life. Thomas Jefferson was probably the most versatile man Virginia has ever produced and unquestionably our greatest philosopher. To me it has always been a significant fact that Jefferson, truly great in many fields of accomplishment, askrd to be remembered by posterity for just three bridges that he built—the bridge from servitude to the freedom of the body, the Declaration of Independence; the bridge from the darkness of a benighted intellect to the broad noonday of a clear and radiant mind, the University of Virginia—capstone to a great public educational system; and the bridge from the tyranny over man's soul to freedom of heart and conscience, the statute for religious liberty in Virginia. And what a bridge to the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave" did those patriots construct at Philadelphia—the Constitution of the United States!

I sometimes fear that since the close of the World War our bridge building has been too much of the Steel and stone variety. I will admit that we can truthfully say:

> "They have builded magnificent bridges
> Where the nation's highways go;
> O'er perilous mountain ridges
> And where great rivers flow.
> And wherever a link was needed between the
> new and the known
> They have left their marks of Progress,
> In iron and steel and stone.
>
> There was never a land too distant,
> Nor ever a wey too wide,
> But some man's mind, insistent,
> Reached out to the other side.
> They cleared the way, those heroes, for the
> march of future years
> The march was Civilization—and they were
> its pioneers."

But those same pioneers, trained in the Calvinistic doctrine: "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission", built each for himself the bridge of hard work and self-sacrifice to the far shore of economic security. He did not expect nor did he ask the Government to build for him a personal bridge to the more abundant life. Those pioneers did not dedicate their glorious hymn "Come thou fount of every blessing, tune my heart to sing thy praise" to the dispensers of Federal bounties.

During the past six years the Congress has been busily engaged in the building of economic bridges. With the best of intentions we have fabricated various and sundry laws designed to improve the economic condition of selected groups. But we should frankly admit that if the practical effect of bridges of that type is to shift the hardships of life from the backs of one group to those of another the essential quality of such bridges is changed in degree but not in kind from the bridges of the Roman Emperors used by their armies to bring slaves to the Palatine Hills and tribute to the Roman coffers. Some of the old Roman Senators living in palatial homes on the outskirts of Rome had as many as 20,000 slaves. The struggle to gain power and influence for the purpose of shifting the hardships of labor to the backs of others is as old as the human race. No law that Congress can pass can change or repeal the law laid down to Adam and Eve when driven from the Garden of Eden: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, 'til thou return unto the ground." If we eat someone must labor. If we accumulate wealth someone must work. There is no bridge back to the Garden of Eden and no substitute for labor in the creation of wealth and a higher standard of living. Yet the Congress at this moment is confronted with the demand that we extract by means of a 2% Federal Sales Tax, from those who are laboring and producing, the aggregate of twelve or thirteen billion dollars per year in addition to present Federal sales taxes that produce a billion dollars annually and the sales taxes of some 27 States. This twelve or thirteen billion dollars of additional tax money is to be distributed to those of our population who are sixty years of age or more on the condition that they thereafter cease from gainful employment, and on the theory that the redistribution of wealth is one and the same with the creation of wealth. Tax experts estimate that already government is imposing on the working man concealed taxes that consume 15% of his cash income.

A I have previously indicated, the years immediately following the World War were devoted to the building of prosperity bridges—a grossly materialistic age. Then came the big depression, since which time our thoughts have been centered on recovery, but largely a recovery of material things. Little attention has been paid to recovery of moral fiber, to the recovery of independence and self-reliance, to recovery of the spirit of the pioneers—the spirit of those who discovered this Valley in 1716; the spirit of the Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Germans who shortly thereafter came down to settle and develop it. The national deficit in those qualities of heart should give us as great concern as the deficits in our national budget.

And certainly all of us should be concerned over our inability to build a bridge to peace. The Prince of Peace gave us the plans and specifications nearly 2,000 years ago, but no nation has ever been able to build a bridge that will carry us over to the Land where Perpetual Peace hath spread her white wings. We fought against autocracy with the vain hope that it would be a war to end wars. We framed the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact, but we can't praise those bridges because they did not carry us over. We are not only still paying for the World War that was fought, but, as Secretary Hull recently said, "the world is now engaged in paying for a war that has not been fought." Until the threat of that impending struggle has been lifted from our minds and hearts we will continue to have billion dollar defense bills; we will continue to have subsidies for agriculture in lieu of free and open foreign markets for surplus production; we will continue to have relief jobs of Government-made work; we will continue to have group struggles to shift the hardships of life from one group of shoulders to those of another.

We have in the United States, and have had for many years, a standard of living higher than that of any other country in the world. The people of the United States have been led to believe that we can always have a standard of living higher than that of any other country of the world, but I am not so sure this theory is sound. Certainly, it is not sound if any considerable percentage of the population is looking to the Government to provide it. "Go West" was Horace Greeley's advice to the young men of his day, but we have already gone west and no longer is there free land for either the migrant farm labrorer or the city worker out of a job. The development of rich coal fields, the discovery of rich oil wells brought in new wealth, but in the future we cannot safely depend upon tapping new and hitherto undeveloped natural resources. Farm chemistry may discover new wealth in cornstalks and other farm products now wasted, or means for the profitable manufacture of textiles from soy beans or other vegetable crops, but that is speculative. We can now sit by our own fireside and hear the message of Hitler to the German people at the time it is delivered. And by the same token we can read the economic effect of what he proposes to do on the ticker tape in every broker's office. In a word, the whole world is now one economic unit. All the rest of the world is making sacrifices and it is not clear to me how we can avoid making sacrifices. Under the leadership of Napoleon the people of France made sacrifices for the dream of Napoleon to bring peace to Europe through the domination of all European countries by the French armies. But Waterloo proved the fallacy of a peace based upon the sword. And if Mr. Hitler seeks to bring peace to Germany in the same manner he likewise will meet his Waterloo. Yet the fact remains that without peace there can be no satisfactory standard of living either here or abroad and to achieve peace sacrifices of some type must be made.

When we find a way to build the bridge of peace that will carry us over we will have lifted the shadows from the road ahead and can say in the dying words of our great Stonewall Jackson: "Let us cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees."

Who Is Leading in Space Race?—It's Not Easy To Tell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Charles S. Sheldon, in the August 7 Seattle Times, reviewed the progress of the United States and Soviet Union's space program. He brings into clear focus the relative positions of the two prominent space powers in the world today.

With the need of the United States to make early decisions on their future space activity, Dr. Sheldon's article points up one of our strongest reasons for the United States to assure itself that it will not be second in space. The article follows:

WHO IS LEADING IN SPACE RACE? IT'S NOT EASY TO TELL

(By Dr. Charles S. Sheldon)

The United States' space program is best pursued in terms of its many benefits to our progress, independent of competition from the Soviet Union. Realistically, of course, Soviet space progress is of concern to us, both because of its image to the world and its potential military threat; but it should not unduly influence our decisions and goals.

By one recent count, the United States had sent over 375 payloads to orbit, while the Soviet Union had launched 180. But each year, the Soviets have held a definite lead in weight of total payload despite the step-up in our own activity. Both nations have made similar progress in reducing the number of failures as experience and skill have grown.

Who is ahead in the race for space? There is no simple answer to this question, because the race has many parts, and priorities in the two nations have been different.

The United States has a more consistent record of discovery and publication of results.

The Soviet effort to fly unmanned probes to the moon and planets is larger than our own in numbers and weights of spacecraft. After a long succession of failures, the Russians landed Luna 9, returning pictures from the surface. We first had trouble with our Ranger craft, but finally produced over 17,000 useful pictures.

Our soft landing Surveyor delivered spectacular photos of the lunar surface. Sixteen Sovet planetary attempts at Mars and Venus have failed to return any information about these planets. Our more modest four attempts gave us Venus temperatures in one case, and Mars pictures in another.

We may now go several years without fresh attempts, but the Soviet Union consistently has tried launchings at every periodic opportunity, so that the possibility remains for the Russians to achieve notable successes, once their equipment functions as intended.

The United States has all the significant firsts with its excellent weather, communications, navigation, and other applied satellites, all of which bring a direct dividend to the public. Soviet efforts in these regards have been belated, but show signs of changing toward similar applications.

It is harder to make a detailed comparison of relative military efforts in space. We have pledged to put no weapons into orbit.

Although the Soviet Union does not advertise its military space operations, they are proportionately as great as our own, and probably consistent with their matching pledge not to orbit weapons. They fly many heavy payloads which are recalled after a few days of circling in low earth orbit. Former Premier Khrushchev admitted his government takes photographs of our military bases from space.

Eight years of space flight have gained acceptance for the doctrine that all nations may utilize space freely so long as they do no harm to the countries beneath. This is akin to freedom of the seas.

The Soviet Union won the early records for manned space flight with the large Vostak and Voskhod spacecraft. More recently, we can be proud of our Gemini craft, which have established new records for endurance, maneuver, rendezvous, and docking. Neither country, to date, has lost any astronauts in space flight.

Until recently, the Soviet Union held a consistent edge over us with its ability to launch heavy payloads. Now the race is closer, since our Saturn and Titan III, vehicles have begun to fly. But the Russians also have a new, much larger rocket.

Are the Russians racing us to the moon, and who will get there first? We cannot doubt that the U.S.S.R. is working hard to achieve space leadership, but there are still uncertainties about the lunar race. Much evidence in actions and Soviet predictions suggest they are trying to be the first to land men. But more significantly, by the early 1970's, both nations probably will have a proven capability to fly there.

Suggestions have been made that our two countries should cooperate on this expensive, nonmilitary mission. Our government has expressed a willingness to explore cooperative plans, but there has been no Russian response. Of course, both countries probably have not so much set the moon landing as an end in itself, but rather as a benchmark in building a general space capability for many purposes.

Although we are now necessarily concentrating on the goal of landing on the moon and returning, our entry into space is of far greater historical importance. We can see applications of known science ultimately reducing costs of space flight more than a hundred fold.

Within a generation, space flight will become fairly routine and economical, so that man will make much of the solar system his territory to explore and to use. Not all the valuable secrets of nature were placed just on our earth. With better space travel and vast amounts of energy at our disposal, we shall learn to use other parts of the solar system for human betterment.

And though the difficulties are far greater, these first efforts near our sun someday will be followed by flights to other star systems in the galaxy, with the possibility of finding other habitable worlds and even intelligent life. But first we must learn to use our space wings much closer to home, and that we are doing.

It is a wonderful future of challenge and accomplishment which lies ahead of us, and it will reward mankind with knowledge and benefits, and an ability to solve beyond all present experience the problems nature presents us.

Lord Russell's "Trial"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, the travesty to be staged by Bertrand Russell and his far-out cronies is receiving the treatment it deserves from the Nation's press.

The Los Angeles Times labels the so-called trial scheduled for Paris in November "a grotesque parody of legal procedure" and a "pseudo-judicial black mass."

This is an appropriate description of the farce in which a self-proclaimed international tribunal will decide for its own purposes whether President Johnson, Secretary of State Rusk, and Secretary of Defense McNamara are "war criminals."

As the Times observes, the Communists and their anti-American sympathizers will exploit the Paris show to the hilt. But, the newspaper asserts, it will not impress anyone with a real understanding of what the Vietnam fighting is all about.

I would like to share the Times editorial with my colleagues and offer it now for publication in the RECORD:

LORD RUSSELL'S WAR CRIMES TRIAL

A grotesque parody of legal procedure is scheduled to take place in Paris in November when a self-proclaimed "international war crimes tribunal," organized by Britain's Lord Bertrand Russell, will meet to determine whether President Johnson, Secretary of Defense McNamara, and Secretary of State Rusk are "war criminals," guilty of crimes against humanity for their conduct of the war in Vietnam.

This pseudo-juridical black mass has not, needless to say, any legal status whatsoever. The announced "judges" who will take part in the farce appear to be either confirmed Communists—Yugoslavia's Vladimir Dedijer is one—or long-time fellow travelers known for their hatred of the United States, such as Jean-Paul Sartre of France.

The conclusions this panel will reach are fully predictable. Yet, with revolting hyprocrisy, a pretense is being made that it will look at the "evidence" it chooses to see with impartiality.

A recent letter to The Times from Russell is worth quoting in part to illustrate the "impartiality" of his farcical tribunal. In it he refers to American pilots who "have chosen consciously to bomb civilian areas," thus killing "thousands of people . . . the supreme atrocity." U.S. objections to North Vietnamese plans to "try their tormentors" are dismissed as "nothing other than racism."

Let it be clear, the letter concludes, that "the Vietnamese are the victims of American aggression and have the sympathy of every decent human being."

Hanoi's apparent decision to postpone indefinitely its trials of U.S. fliers threatened to leave Lord Russell with a stooge tribunal and an execution squad, but no victims. Now, U.S. executive leaders will instead be hustled into his symbolic dock to be "tried" in absentia. As an old trouper on the world stage of burlesque politics, Russell knows that the show must go on.

This whole absurdity, it should be noted, is being arranged under the immediate auspices of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

Lord Russell has indeed always been a lover of peace. In 1948, for example, he urged the United States to atom-bomb the Soviet Union out of existence because of the Russian threat to world safety. This was illustrative both of his political approach to complex affairs and of his pacifism. (Long ago the poet A. E. Housman remarked of Russell that "if I were Prince of Peace, I would have chosen a less provocative ambassador.")

The Paris show will certainly be exploited fully by Communists and their anti-American sympathizers. But it will not, we think, impress anyone with a real understanding of what the Vietnam war is all about, or of who the "judges" appointed by Russell are.

One of those "judges," coincidentally, is the German playwright Peter Weiss, author of "The Persecution and Assassination of Marat as Performed by the Intimates of the Asylum of Charenton Under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade." Change a few proper nouns and that title pretty well connotes the mad atmosphere which will surround Lord Russell's latest foray into world affairs.

REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

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[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

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